REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

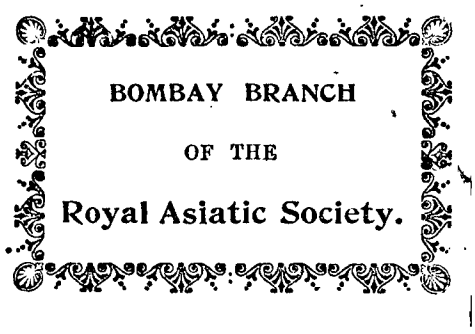
FOR THE YEAR 1920.

(Established 1st February 1875.)

00133724

Bombay.
PRINTED AT THE TIMES PRESS.

1921.



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CONTENTS.

	Page.
Accounts of the Association	70
Annual General Meeting	vii
Banks and Banking	28, 111
Boiler Laws	27, 106
Carriers Act, 1865	32, 123
Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Committee	15
Chairmen and Secretaries of the Association	v
Chatterjee, Mr. A. C.—Visit to Bombay	52
Cloth Production	4
Coal Supplies to Mills in Bombay	34, 146
Committee for 1921	iii, 15
Companies Act—Proposed duty on nominal capital	19, 76
Companies Act—Section 91-B	20, 78
Consumers' Societies in Mill Areas	52, 229
Cotton Association (Central)	57, 257
Cotton Committee (Central)	56, 255
Cotton Committee's Report	54, 251
Cotton Contracts Board—Association's Representatives	17
Cotton Contracts—Changes in Hedge Contracts	60, 268
Cotton Crop	3
Cotton Duty in Hyderabad State	53, 249
Cotton Duties Act—Tariff Valuations	40
Cotton Growing Corporation (Empire)—Association's Representative	17, 73
Cotton, Measurement of Staple	61, 272
Cotton, "Seller's best selection" contract	63, 274
Cotton Spinning and Weaving in India—Statistics	68, 283
Cotton, Statistics of bales pressed in India	68, 282
Cotton Stocks in Bombay	69
Cotton Trade—Control	57, 263
Cotton Transport by Rail	58, 266
Currency Notes—Encashment at District Treasuries	23, 84
Donations	69
Duty, Import, on Tallow	39
Education in Bombay Presidency, Technical and Industrial	18, 75
Electrical Installations—Inspection fees	35, 153
Holidays—Mill, 1921	66
Holidays—Mill, proposed Sunday closing	65, 281
Holidays—Public—Proposed reduction	64, 277
Holidays—Trading in Cotton Market on close holidays	64, 276
Hours of Labour in Mills	41, 177
Imperial Preference	42, 163
Income Tax Act—Section 19	30, 117
Income Tax Allowance for contributions for the welfare of employees	31, 121
Industrial Courts Act, 1919—Proposed Indian Legislation	43, 165
Interest of Loans	52, 244
International Federation of Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations—Association's Representative	18
Labour Conference, International—Commissions of Enquiry	46, 208

	PAGE
Labour Conference, International—Employers' Representation	47, 211
Labour Conference, International—Labour Matters	44, 181
Labour Union in Bombay	53, 248
Legislative Council, Bombay—Association's Representative	17
Legislative Assembly—Association's Representative	17
Membership	iii, 16
Merchandise Marks Manual—Amendments	42, 158
Mill Industry—Progress...	5
Negotiable Instruments—Delay in Presentment	26, 102
Piece-goods—Country—Shipments	7
Piece-goods—Despatches up-country by rail	68, 286
Railway Committee	33, 128
Representatives of the Association on Public Bodies, etc.	iii
Rules and Regulations of the Association	i
Silver Prices	12
Smoke Nuisances Commission—Association's Representative...	18
Statistics	287
Stores Purchase Committee	24, 88
Sydenham College of Commerce Advisory Board—Association's Representative ...	18
Tail water of the Tata Hydro-electric Power Co., Ld.	21, 81
Thefts in Industrial Districts	23, 85
Workmen's Unions	53, 248
Yarn—Exports	4
Yarn—Production	4
Yarn, two-fold—Bundling	38, 155

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

ESTABLISHED 1ST FEBRUARY 1875.

List of Members.

ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
APOLLO MILLS, LIMITED.
BENGAL-NAGPORE COTTON MILLS, LIMITED.
BERAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
BIRLA MILLS, LIMITED.
BOMBAY FLOUR AND OIL MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.
BRADBURY MILLS, LIMITED.
BURHANPUR TAPTI MILL, LIMITED.
CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
CENTRAL PRESSING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.
CEYLON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
CHINA MILLS, LIMITED.
COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.
COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
CORAL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
CROWN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.
CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
DAWN MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
DIAMOND SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
EDWARD SASSOON MILLS, LIMITED.
E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.
ELPHINSTONE SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
EMPEROR EDWARD SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.
FINLAY MILLS, LIMITED.
FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
GODAVERY VALLEY GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.
GOKAK MILLS LIMITED.
HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
HINDUSTAN PRESSING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.
HUKAMCHAND MILLS, LIMITED.
HUKAMCHAND AND DALMIA COTTON AND OIL MILLS, LIMITED.
HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LIMITED.
INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED
INDIAN WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED.
INDORE-MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.
JALGAON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED.
JUBILEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED
KASTOORCHAND MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.
KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MADHOWJEE DHARAMSEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MADHOWRAO SCINDIA MILLS, LIMITED.
MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
MADURA MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MATHRADAS MILLS, LIMITED.
MEYER SASSOON MILL, LIMITED.
MODEL MILLS NAGPUR, LIMITED.
MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED.
NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW JAMNER GINNING, PRESSING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW KAISER-I-HIND SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NICOL MILL.
P. D. PATEL, GIN AND PRESS FACTORY.
PARBHANI GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.
PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.
PHŒNIX MILLS, LIMITED.
PIONEER RUBBER AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LIMITED.
PLANET MILLS, LIMITED.
PRATAP SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
PULGAON COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
RAI BAHADUR BUNSILAL ABIRCHAND SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL.
RAI SAHEB REKCHAND MOHTA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL.
SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.
SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
SHOLAPORE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
SIR SHAPURJEE BROACHA MILLS, LIMITED.
SRI CHITHAMBARA VINAYAKAR MILLS, LIMITED.
SRI GUNGAJEE COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
SVADESHI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
SWAN MILLS, LIMITED.
TATA MILLS, LIMITED.
UNION MILLS, LIMITED.
VEERAMGAUM SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
VICTORIA MILLS, LIMITED.
VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED.
WALLACE FLOUR MILL COMPANY.
WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATIVES.

Legislative Assembly—SIR VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY, KT., M.L.A
Bombay Legislative Council—JEHANGIR B. PETIT, ESQ., M.L.C.
City of Bombay Improvement Trust—SIR VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY, KT., M.L.A
Bombay Port Trust—SIR VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY, KT., M.L.A.
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—JEHANGIR BOMANJEE PETIT, ESQ.
Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission—C. N. WADIA, ESQ., C.I.E., M.L.C., AND W. A. SUTHERLAND, ESQ.
Sydenham College of Commerce Advisory Board—J. A. KAY, ESQ.
Cotton Contracts Board—C. N. WADIA, ESQ., C.I.E., M.L.C., AND CAPT E. V. SASSOON
Central Cotton Committee—J. A. KAY, ESQ.
Development of Bombay—Advisory Committee—JEHANGIR B. PETIT, ESQ., M.L.C.
Technical and Industrial Educational Committee—J. A. KAY, ESQ.

COMMITTEE FOR 1921.

J. A. KAY, ESQ. (*Chairman*).
CAPT. E. V. SASSOON. (*Deputy Chairman*).
SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT, BART.
SIR SASSOON DAVID, BART.
THE HON'BLE SIR DINSHAW E. WACHA, KT.
SIR VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY, KT., M.L.A.
SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT., C.B.E.
MANMOHANDAS RAMJI, ESQ., M.L.A.
F. E. DINSHAW, ESQ.
A. GEDDIS, ESQ.
MATHRADAS GOCULDAS, ESQ.
TRICUMDAS GORDHANDAS, ESQ.
H. M. MEHTA, ESQ.
NAROTTAM MORARJI, ESQ.
COWASJEE JEHANGIR, ESQ. (JUNR.) C.I.E., O.B.E., M.L.C.
JEHANGIR B. PETIT, ESQ., M.L.C.
N. E. SAKLATVALA, ESQ.
H. H. SAWYER, ESQ.
S. TAYLOR, ESQ.
C. N. WADIA, ESQ., C.I.E., M.L.C.

C. B. SAYER, ESQ., *Secretary*.

CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Chairmen.

H. Maxwell, 1875, 1876-77, 1877-78.

J. A. Forbes, 1878-79.

Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, 1879-80, 1880-81, 1881-82, 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85, 1886, 1887, 1888-89, 1889-90, 1891, 1892.

Sir George Cotton, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899*, 1900*.

John R. Greaves, 1899*, 1900*, 1901, 1902.

Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, 1903.

Sir Sassoon J. David, 1904, 1905.

Sir Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, 1906, 1907.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, 1908.

Manmohandas Ramjee, 1909.

Herbert R. Greaves, 1910.

N. N. Wadia, 1911.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, 1912.

J. F. Bradbury, 1913.

Narottam Morarji, 1914.

Jehangir B. Petit, 1915.

N. B. Saklatwalla, 1916.

Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, 1917.

C. N. Wadia, 1918.

N. G. Hunt, 1919.

Rahimtoola Currimbhoy, 1920.

J. A. Kay, 1921.

Secretaries.

John Gordon, 1875-1884.

David Watson (Acting), 1881-82.

John Marshall, 1884-1898.

Frederick Noël-Paton, 1898-1905.

J. B. Leslie-Rogers, 1905-1911.

R. E. Gregor-Pearse, 1912-1920.

C. B. Sayer, appointed 1921.

* Part Year.

Bombay Millowners' Association.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held in the Rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on Tuesday, the 19th April 1921, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business :—

(1) To receive the Report of the Committee for the year 1920.

(2) To elect an Auditor of the Association's Accounts for the year 1921.

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy, M.L.A., Chairman of the Association, presided.

Among those present were :—Mr. C. N. Wadia, C.I.E., and Mr. H. P. Mody of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ; the Hon'ble Sir D. E. Wacha, Kt., of the Morarji Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. ; Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, M.L.C., and Mr. S. D. Saklatvala of the Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., the David Mills Company, Ltd., the Standard Mills Co., Ltd., the Swadeshi Mill Company, Ltd., and the Tata Mills, Ltd. ; Mr. J. K. Parulker of the Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd. ; Mr. J. A. Kay, Mr. A. H. Baker and Mr. J. Tinker of the Colaba and Land Mill Co., Ltd., the New City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. ; Mr. Munmohandas Ramji, M.L.A., of the Hindoostan Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., and the New Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. ; Mr. Gulabchand Devchand of the Diamond Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. ; Mr. S. Taylor of the Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd. ; Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia of the Crescent Mills Co., Ltd., Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd., the Fazulbhoy Mills, Ltd., the Pearl Mills, Ltd., and the Currimbhoy Mills, Ltd. ; Mr. Jehangir B. Petit of the Framji Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and the Maneckjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd. ; Mr. Ahmed Rahim of the Planet Mills, Ltd. ; Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., of the Indian Manufacturing Co., Ltd. ; the Crown Spinning and Manufacturing Co., and the Western Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. ; Mr. Husseinbhoy Abdoolabhoy Lalji of the Jivraj Baloo Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. ; Mr. Cawasji Jehangir (Jun.), C.I.E., O.B.E., M.L.C., of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. ; Mr. Albert Raymond of the E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ltd., the Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd., the Meyer Sassoon Mills, Ltd. ; Mr. C. B. Sayer, Secretary, and Mr. H. Royal, Acting Assistant Secretary of the Association.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, **Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy** in opening the proceedings said :—

It has again been my good fortune to preside at this annual meeting and to review the principal events affecting the industry during the last year. Before I do so, I wish to dwell on the happy circumstance of the past year having been one of unprecedented and unparalleled prosperity, both as regards spinning and weaving. This time last year, I had spoken favourably as to the future prospects of the industry. It is a matter of great satisfaction to us that while the textile industry is passing through a state of depression in other parts of the world, we should have a continuance of prosperity. Though the prospects for the next year are not so bright as the present one, I believe we are in a fairly strong position.

The stocks of both yarn and cloth are small at the mills, as well as at the consuming centres. The present number of mills in the country satisfy nearly 40 per cent. of the demand, and with efficient production and good management, I, for one, take an optimistic view about the future of the industry. If the prices of machinery come down, with Government assistance and with the spirit of Swadeshi in the air, I do not see any reason why we should be satisfied with the present small number of mills.

While in the course of the last 15 years we have added 16,00,000 spindles and 69,000 looms in India, the United States of America has added 1,20,00,000 spindles and 1,83,000 looms during the same period. I give the instance of the United States of America for comparison, because America and India are the two largest producers of cotton. How much actual profit has been made during the closing year is a matter of conjecture, but from figures available I estimate it at about sixteen crores of rupees as the approximate profit earned by the Bombay cotton mills during the period. This result is one on which we are bound to congratulate ourselves and the country, whose needs we are supplying. Though my faith in the textile industry as a permanent investment remains quite unshaken, I cannot help thinking that the industry will be affected by the trade depression and we should be ready for reduced profits for some time. We are, however, well prepared for this and there are few mills in Bombay who will not be able to cope with the situation when it arises. The report mentions the loss of our hold on foreign markets such as Zanzibar and East Africa. This may be possibly due to those markets being overstocked with our product. This Association has a small travelling allowance at its disposal. I throw out a suggestion that this fund should be strengthened and capable men should be sent to examine the reasons for this loss of ground. It should be our aim to satisfy our Home demand as much as we can and to capture foreign markets as well.

Wages and Labour.

The period under report has been a strenuous one for your Committee. Many questions had to be considered and many important decisions had to be reached. Wherever possible you were consulted as in the case of revision of our rules and regulations and on the question of grant of increase in wages. On the question of labour and of wages I shall not take up your time again by discussing the great strike of the year, 1920, since I have already expressed my views upon it last year. I hope such a catastrophic strike will not occur again in Bombay. Since April, 1920, we have been spared a general strike. Isolated cases of difficulties in the case of individual mills in common with other concerns employing labour have been known to occur and have generally been settled satisfactorily. This comparative freedom from labour difficulties must be attributed to the conciliatory attitude shown both by the employers and the employees. In October last the Committee, after careful inquiry, decided that, on account of the increase in the cost of living, an increase of wages should be allowed to spinners, since the condition of the spinning trade justified such an increase. 15 per cent. increase was granted to spinners and 5 per cent. to weavers with your sanction, thus involving two increases at very short intervals during the year 1920.

I will reiterate what I declared as the attitude of this Association on the question of wages. We shall not grudge paying more to labour when the conditions and the prosperity of the industry justify it. In pursuance of this principle the Committee recommended one month's bonus to workmen to be paid in January. This relieved the situation very largely, but did not destroy discontent which had been fomented. Your Committee had definite information that an attempt was being made to bring about a general strike immediately after the payment of the annual bonus. Fortunately, this disaster was averted through the protection given by the Government of Bombay and through the declaration by this Association of a general policy in case further demands were made.

100 Per Cent. Rise in Wages.

Since this time your Committee has tried to ascertain to what extent there has been an increase in wages since 1914. The rise in wages has been calculated at 100 per cent. on the pre-war basis, and looking at the prevailing prices of food-stuffs and other commodities, one must reasonably conclude that the present wages certainly cover the increase in the cost of living of the working classes. This does not mean that this Association will not keep an open mind on any reasonable demands that may be made by labour in future in regard to wages or general conditions of work, but we must deprecate false parallels from conditions in the United Kingdom and in the United States by which labour demand a larger share of the profits of industry in the form of increased wages. Even in those advanced countries, it is not always easy to get an adjustment of wages when the profits of the industry have disappeared. This is illustrated by the coal crisis in England at the present moment. Such adjustments in India are difficult so long as the present backward condition of our working class continues, and so long as the general public do not have reliable figures regarding prices, the cost of living, etc.

I hope that the recently established Labour Bureau at Bombay will prove of some assistance in this direction, particularly as we have Mr. Findlay Shirras, whom we all know and whom we welcome, in charge of it. I hope that this Labour Bureau will try to ascertain accurately workmen's family budgets. Attempts in this direction have been made by certain individuals, but to my mind, the information thus collected is not always reliable.

On the question of conciliation and arbitration which is a matter of equal interest to labour and capital, several members of our Association have shown their appreciation of the need of such organisation by establishing works committee at the mills. This experiment will be carefully watched all round.

Housing Scheme.

Speaking last year on the housing question, on your behalf, I promised Government that if any reasonable scheme were put forward, the millowners of Bombay would contribute their share. Sir George Lloyd's Government is to be congratulated for having tackled this important question, and for having floated one of the largest provincial loans to the amount of 9 crores of rupees. Our assistance was asked for, and has been generously furnished. We might well claim a little credit in the success of this loan, for we contributed between 3½ to 4 crores of the whole amount; after this I hope we shall not be accused of having failed in our duty. I believe this department has been entrusted to capable hands, and considering the difficulties the Government have to face, it has made good progress. May I ask our representative on the Advisory Board, Mr. Petit, to urge the construction of the fifty thousand tenements first, so that our workmen may be accommodated in premises near the mills. This might incidentally solve the problem of working by two shifts of eight hours each, for which some of our members are anxious.

Legislative Assembly.

The beginning of this year marked the inauguration of the new Legislative Councils, at the hands of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. The Legislative Assembly has had a very auspicious start, and its work so far has been conducted in a spirit of conciliation and good-will which augurs very well for the future. And here I would like to express our best thanks to Government for having given us a representation on the Provincial Council and the Legislative Assembly, and my personal thanks to you for having returned me as your representative. During this year's session we had to deal with many questions connected with our industry, such as ratification of the Washington Conference conventions, and recommendations, the amendment of the Factory Act, and the Budget for the current year. Our views on the Washington Conference conventions are embodied in the report. I regret to say the question of fixing the

age-limit for young persons was carried against the wishes of the employers of labour. The question having been decided, I wish the Bombay Municipality would now hurry on with the work of compulsory education at the earliest opportunity, so that children under the age of twelve may receive some education.

Budget and Lancashire Agitation.

In regard to the Budget, which disclosed a very heavy deficit for the year, the important question was the raising of import duty from 7½ to 11 per cent. This proposal, merely to secure necessary revenue to meet the deficit, has brought to the surface a most objectionable form of agitation set up by Lancashire. Gentlemen, this is not a new question. The sympathy with the Indian consumer on the part of Lancashire manufacturers, took the form for all these years in the past of having coarse cloth produced locally by Indian factories for poor people subjected to excise duty. This excise duty has not been justified on any ground at all and was absolutely spiteful, since it is well known that cloth and yarn produced in Indian factories do not compete with those produced in Lancashire and it has been admitted by a Cabinet Minister in the House of Commons that the sphere of competition till 1917 was only two per cent. The evil influence of Lancashire on the tariff policy of this country was felt again in the year 1916, when the general Customs was raised from 5 to 7½ per cent., but the tariff on imported piece-goods into India was retained at 3½ per cent. This was done in spite of the fact that more money was wanted, and even the salt duty, which hits the poorest class of people in India, had to be raised in order to secure more money. In 1917, Mr. Austin Chamberlain managed to suppress the agitation because England wanted financial assistance from India.

In the present issue, Lancashire had the effrontery to suggest an increase in the excise duty, which has been condemned on all hands as an unjust and iniquitous tax on the poor people and the continuation or revival of the excess profits duty. In justification of this outrageous suggestion they express a desire to show sympathy for the interests of the poor Indian consumer. How far they are right will be judged from a quotation from the London *Times*, which I give. Some-time back in a leading article it stated: "the plea that the poor Hindu will have to pay more for his clothing is merely nonsensical. At the bidding of Lancashire the Hindu peasant has had to pay more for his clothing for 20 years because, although it is made in his own country, it is subject to an excise duty."

A Hollow Agitation.

The excess profits duty has now been admitted in every country to have been a levy which destroys the goose that lays the golden egg. In England itself the manufacturers have left no stone unturned to have the excess profits duty removed, and Cabinet Ministers have given out from time to time that the duty will not continue very long, and yet the suggestion has been made in all seriousness for the imposition of this duty in India, merely in order to cripple enterprise and industry. If Lancashire knew what harm it is doing to the good name of England in this country and how to every shade of opinion in India it proves the hollowness of professions made from very high quarters in regard to India's freedom to work out its own destinies, I am sure they would be reconciled to the evitable and we would see the last of this insincere agitation.

In this connection I would quote the words of Mr. Asquith. Speaking at Cambridge in 1895 he said: "Such a claim amounts to this, and it is nothing unless it amounts to this, that in the Government of India we are to look not exclusively, not even primarily, to the interests of the Indian people, but that we are to subordinate these interests to the conditions of those who command votes in this country. I say that to concede such a doctrine as this is to strike at the very roots of the system on which you can justify the maintenance of our Rule in India."

India's Good Fortune.

We are fortunate in having at this juncture a strong Secretary of State in Mr. Montagu. What his successors in office will be like one cannot say. We ourselves are free from any selfish or spiteful motive in the suggestion we make to our Government. Our suggestion that the duty should be raised from 11 to 12½ per cent. was not intended as a counterblast to Manchester as is stated in certain quarters but it was in order to enable the Indian Exchequer to collect more revenue to relieve the deficit which I am convinced will be much greater than what was shown in the Budget. The Finance Member has calculated the exchange at 1s. 8d. which we may not see, and he has not allowed sufficiently for reduced imports owing to the depression of trade in his calculation of the revenue under the head of Customs. It has been suggested that the new duties will lead to protection for the local textile industry, but it must not be forgotten that those responsible for the starting of new textile concerns will have to pay an additional duty of 2½ per cent. It also penalises the existing mills by taxing any additional plant which may be on order as well as stores and other supplies for weaving which were till now on the free list. A levy on these articles appears to me to be a phenomenon of double taxation, and I am sorry that Government have failed to appreciate this issue, or to see the justice of our contention. I hope the next session of the Legislative Assembly at the time of the introduction of the next Budget will put this anomaly right and replace these articles on the free list. I am glad to say that the proposal to impose the silver duty was also vetoed by the Legislative Assembly and, rightly so as it would have been harmful to the general interests of the country and incidentally it would have had a bad effect on our yarn trade with China.

The Fiscal Commission.

As announced the other day, a Fiscal Commission is coming this cold season to report on the question of Imperial preference and protection. Its constitution has not yet been decided upon, but in view of the importance of our industry I trust the Government will see their way to have a representative of ours on it. I hope Government are aware of the views of this Association about the Japanese competition, and especially about the large imports, free of any duty, of Japanese yarn of those counts which are and can be produced in this country. The appointment of such a Commission was suggested twelve months back. It may take some years (though I hope not), before this Commission reports, and its recommendations are acted upon, and in the meantime this country is allowed to be a dumping ground for subsidised foreign stuff. Why is it that this country should hopelessly suffer in this manner? Why should England impose on India a policy of free trade when deep and lasting harm is being done to our interests—while England herself is fast withdrawing from her adherence to this doctrine? Throughout the war, there have been numerous occasions when free trade principles have been abandoned, as in the case of the dye industry in the United Kingdom, and there is now an influential movement on foot to levy a 33⅓ per cent. duty on magnetos and other products which are competing with goods of English production. England is free to settle her own policy and in my opinion this country should have an equally free hand.

A Free Hand Wanted.

So far as India is concerned, on this question there are few dissentient voices in this country. Mr. Montagu himself admitted in this connection that "he rarely met with an Indian who believed in any doctrine excepting protection." Mr. Bonar Law, the great statesman who has just retired from public life, in the course of a discussion, I believe in the House of Commons in the year 1912, said that India knew that free trade was not for India's benefit and that it was mere hypocrisy for an Englishman to say that it was for her benefit. Lord Crewe, the then Secretary of State, replied that it was wrong for a man in the position of Mr. Bonar Law to say so, as it would have prejudicial effect in India. Mr. Bonar Law maintained that what he had said was correct, but that he wanted India to be a free trading country, as

her markets were of great value to England and this was asked from India in return for services rendered. In other words India was to be a land for exploitation for other countries. This, gentlemen, we are determined not to permit.

The question of vital importance which is coming before the Fiscal Commission is that of Imperial preference, and I am sure you will agree with me that we cannot possibly accept this principle of Imperial preference so long as we see manifestations of such anti-Indian feeling and such hostility from Lancashire. On the other hand, if we are satisfied that the interests of India as a whole will not suffer, that we have complete reciprocity and countervailing advantages, that we enjoy freedom of trade and transit and movement in the Empire, then this Association will have no objection in accepting Imperial preference as basis of the tariff policy of the country.

Federation of Indian Industries.

Your Committee, in consultation with large employers of labour in different provinces, appointed Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, as a representative of the employers of labour at the International Conference at Geneva this year. It was considered desirable to have an organization in India which could elect a common representative for the whole of India under Article 412 of the Treaty of Versailles. Accordingly, it was decided to form an Association somewhat on the lines of the Federation of British industries. This proposal met with the generous support of other industries in this country. Its constitution is being prepared. Its functions will be to elect a representative from time to time to the International Labour Conference, and to consider and discuss broad questions of principle affecting all branches of industry. I need hardly add that an organisation like this is greatly to be desired and through its medium it will be possible to voice the feelings and views of those interested in all industrial questions.

India's Coal Supply.

The Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce some time back made a suggestion that the Bombay millowners should attempt to bring down coal by sea from Calcutta to relieve the wagon congestion. I am glad that this suggestion is already being acted on. But we may rightly complain that we have not received in at least one respect the help and assistance from the authorities in Calcutta to which we are entitled. The coal which in pre-war times was available at Rs. 13, the mills in Bombay now have to pay for at about Rs. 40 per ton. Various causes have been given, such as shortage of railway wagons, lack of railway facility, shortage of labour at the mines and short raisings. To my mind there are no immediate chances of this complaint being remedied. The bleaching industry in Bombay is suffering adversely on account of the shortage of water. I am glad to note that the Bombay Municipality is dealing with the question right earnestly and has prepared a comprehensive scheme to bring more water into the city.

The Cotton Trade.

It is a matter of regret that since last year the Cotton Contracts Board has failed to perform its functions, and the control has practically passed into the hands of a particular section of the cotton trade which is neither producer nor consumer. In spite of fortnightly settlements unhealthy speculation is rampant, and trading in hedge contracts is left solely to the will of the brokers to make settlements when and how they like. The Cotton Contracts Board has now a short lease of life to run, and in its place, some Association has to be formed to take over charge of the cotton trade. A Committee representing the different section of the trade is already discussing the question and this Association will not be satisfied unless this unhealthy element is removed and trade is confined to those who handle actual cotton. This Committee have already made a report which you will get in course of time. I have added a rider stating

my objections to the scheme formulated. It will be for you to decide whether you will join an Association such as the one contemplated, but if other sections of the trade are willing to meet the mills on those points which have been raised by me, I am sure there will not be any difficulty in starting an Association on the lines of those in other countries and in erecting a fine cotton exchange in Bombay.

In conclusion, I should like to thank the Committee for making an exception in my case, and allowing me four months' leave last year. I am aware that the members of this Association has been exceptionally kind to me, in having elected me, one of their youngest chairmen, and if they have found any shortcomings in me, I hope they will extend to me their kind indulgence. I should also like to take this opportunity to thank our Secretary Mr. C. B. Sayer and the staff for the ready help and assistance which they have rendered me as occasion offered.

With these remarks I beg to propose the adoption of the Report.

THE INCOMING CHAIRMAN.

The Labour Problem.

Mr. J. A. Kay, the incoming Chairman, in seconding the resolution said :—Gentlemen, —Our Chairman has so thoroughly and ably covered the events of last year that there remains little to be said by me. I would however like to add a few remarks about labour. We all know the efforts which are being made in many directions to organize labour unions in this country and though we would welcome properly constructed unions, we must be careful not to encourage those institutions whose leaders' only concern is the increase of wages and the decrease of hours of work and who have their eyes fixed upon political abstractions rather than problems of every day importance. Trade unionism is in its infancy in this country and I consider calls for very careful consideration, for though we as a body would appreciate anything done for the betterment of our employees, we cannot for a moment tolerate political institutions brought into being under the label of labour, for such institutions make precarious all plans for the industrial future, an example of which—as our Chairman has demonstrated—we have in England to-day where all the highly thought out legislation for the settlement of disputes by arbitration has ended in failure. We also had another example in the recent sordid revelations of blackmail on the New York Building construction trade by unsuccessful labour leaders which showed the menace of the solution which then existed. Industry was perforce divided between the policies of surrendering to the most exorbitant demands of labour and levying the unexpected cost on the unfortunate tenant and consumer or of abandoning the enterprise in despair. Another thing is we do not want the standard work of our factories set on the fastest speed of the slowest man. We only ask and rightly so for efficient work for which we are prepared to pay the price and that our workmen give willing service to the equivalent of their pay. I mention this subject as it is one which will call for our serious consideration in the near future and is of great importance to us as manufacturers. And, now, gentlemen, I would like to take this opportunity of thanking you for the honour you have done me in electing me your Chairman for the present year. Many worthy citizens of this city have occupied the chair of this Association in the past and have set up a very high standard which it will be my endeavour to emulate. There is still much to be done for the betterment of our Association, and I can assure you that my best services will be given towards the improvement of the textile industry of this city as a whole.

The Cotton Situation.

Mr. C. N. Wadia, C.I.E., supporting the resolution, said :—I desire to address a few remarks to the meeting on a very important subject. I refer to the cotton situation as recently as a month ago. The beginning of March, 1921, saw the breakdown of the market conditions created by the Cotton Contracts Board. To get anywhere near the root of the trouble necessitates going back to the conditions that called this body into existence. Prior to 1917 business

was done on the basis of annual settlements and periodically crises arose in the market on account of either bulls or bears becoming too deeply committed, and it was felt on all sides that the institution of a settlement of differences at frequent periods would prevent a recurrence of similar crises. As none of the Associations connected with trade felt capable of instituting these periodical settlements, Government was asked to step in and to create a body capable of dealing with the situation, this was done and a body known as the "Cotton Contracts Board" came into existence. This Board endeavoured to bring the Bombay markets in all respects into line with American markets but succeeded only in producing the fortnightly settlement. All other attempts to bring the market upto anything approaching efficiency were beaten, by the uncompromising attitude of bazaar operators and speculators, and under pressure, the Board either conceded to the bazaar demands or refrained from exercising the power held by it.

It would be worse than useless to lay the blame for what has recently taken place upon the Board as at present constituted, the personnel of which has changed considerably since its inauguration and which is undoubtedly fettered by the actions of its predecessors. While the entire cotton trade is responsible for the state of affairs existent, there are certain leaders who might be arraigned for having used the ignorance of the bazaar for the furtherance of their own particular aims and ideas, but apart from these, no one person or body can be fairly criticised for the present conditions.

Failure of the Contracts Board.

The Board as at present consituted has had to face problems undreamt of and that they have been able to prevent the trade from entire disintegration says much for the efforts made by them. The reasons for the failure of the Contracts Board to accomplish the task it set, is due to the following causes :—(1) The failure to introduce a monthly hedge contract, the present seven hedge contracts are of little use, two only being active, *viz.*, Broach and Oomra. (2) The failure to control the petty bazaar broker, who in fact is not a broker but a jobber and who has been allowed to join the Clearing House in unlimited numbers. (3) The failure to stop Cutcha Khandy. The failure to introduce a monthly hedge contract has been probably the chief factor in bringing about the present crisis. To make the market, divergent views are necessary, but when, as is generally the case in this market, consumers are on one side and bazaar operators on the other it is dangerous to have the entire operation confined to a period of two or three months as was the case in the present crisis. It is beyond doubt that had the bazaar been in possession of funds and had the Contracts Board not issued the notice to the effect that buying on account would in all probability not be allowed, the market for Broach would have been badly squeezed to the detriment of consumers ; as it was, the weight of Oomra cotton tendered by exporters against their March sales, coupled with the collapse of the Cutcha Khandy market of Calcutta, brought about the crisis.

Broach Hedge Contract.

Had there been trading ahead, it is more than probable that the bazaar bull would have bought the distant position and the exporter would have sold this position, provided that he received the carrying premium in reference to the March and Oomra position—most exporters having transferred their sales from March to May. The seven contracts created by the Board are to a great extent useless as the bazaar operators will only trade freely in two of the same, namely Broach and Oomras. The fact that it was impossible to use the Punjab American hedge caused many exporters to sell the Broach hedge contract against their purchases of Punjab American. Last year, this was the hedge, as Punjab American was included in the Broach contract, but the creating of the new contracts and the deleting of Punjab American from the Broach hedge contract placed exporters at the mercy of the bazaar. The attempt to widen the Broach contract was defeated by the bazaar, assisted by the Broach merchants, and, as a matter of fact, it has been so narrowed as to be susceptible to easy cornering. It was proposed to add to this contract C. P. No. 1. This would have created a contract that could not have been easily squeezed, but the proposal was cancelled and the contract left in the state referred to.

The failure to control petty bazaar brokers is the most difficult factor the trade has to handle. Numerically strong, that body is financially the weakest, in addition to being the most irresponsible, and to destroy the power exerted by this body calls for drastic remedies and in any new scheme it would be advisable to insist on a deposit of at least Rs. 10,000, and further, when dealing with this question it should be clearly defined what a broker is, what a jobber is, and what a commission house is. The Board has powers to deal with this factor, but the policy of one or two members has been to prevent this power being exercised and until the petty bazaar brokers are under control it is hardly possible for the Board to exercise such powers as it has.

THE REMEDY.

To remedy the present chaos and put the trade on sound footing it is absolutely necessary (1) to have one single contract to be known as East Indian contract available for every month in the year and against which any Indian cotton may be tendered at differences fixed by the controlling body from time to time for the particular growth tendered; (2) to limit membership to firms dealing as principals in cotton, and admit only one person of that firm as a member, to compel him to deposit at least Rs. 10,000 as guarantee of his good faith; (3) to stop Cutcha Khandy; (4) to compel the small bazaar broker who is in fact a jobber to trade only through his broker and not admit him as member of the Clearing House; (5) strict qualification for admittance to the Clearing House to be laid down.

The Board has sufficiently wide powers to enable it to remedy the faults mentioned and to carry on the above proposals; but lack of cohesion in the trade is more than anything else responsible for the difficulties that arise. If the consuming element, together with the producing element, would agree to view the matters from each other's point, there is no reason why the present Board should not be transferred into an Association with the charter, with a mandate to put the trade in order on the above lines.

Since writing the above, my attention has been drawn to a scheme, suggested by a committee composed of representatives of various associations engaged in the trade. The scheme is far from ideal in my opinion, but it goes a long way towards remedying many of the evils to which I have already referred, and whilst in agreement with the minute of dissent made by Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy who represented our interests on the Committee, I do not think it is advisable that as a body we should veto the entire scheme, but rather that if the other sections of the trade approve the scheme, we should accept the same as a compromise and endeavour to educate the members of the Association when formed into thinking along our lines. There is nothing in the main principles of the suggested Association with which we disagree but several of the details are distinctly obnoxious and we must endeavour to get these details remedied at the earliest possible date.

STATISTICS.

Mr. Jamshedjee Ardeshir Wadia said:—Mr. Chairman,—I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution which has been so ably moved in an interesting speech by you. Some years ago I asked for a few figures to be embodied in our Annual Report. I see that has been done and the Annual Reports are made more informing than ever. I should like to have a few more figures. We are giving annual consumption of cotton and our annual production of yarn and cloth. I should like to have such figures of England, America, Germany, Japan and China, as they get our figures, we should get theirs. They will be of great use to us for purposes of comparison and ascertaining the progress which each country is making in the cotton industry.

You, Mr. Chairman, have remarked that Japan is dumping yarn into our country without paying any duty, while she imposes a heavy duty on yarn which she imports. She is importing nothing from us and practically very little from Lancashire. She has raised high tariff walls against all outsiders. All imported cloth in India is now paying a duty of 11 per cent.

and evidently you would prefer to see Japanese yarn pay the same duty. All import duties are a tax on consumers, and it you levy this duty on Japanese yarn you will make it dearer to the consumer by 11 per cent., also you will be able to raise the price of your own yarn to the consumer who is the poor hand-loom weaver. I see no advantage in imposing this tax on him. As we wish to be protected against our powerful rival, Lancashire, so in the same way the poor hand-loom weaver ought to be protected against his powerful rival, namely, ourselves. Lancashire is clamouring against our 11 per cent. import duty but she knows full well that it will be paid by the consumer. Her reason for objecting to the duty is this, that a higher duty may reduce the consumption of her cloth which might be replaced to some extent by the Indian made cloth. That is her only disadvantage although we hardly compete against her superior fabrics. We are promised a visit by a deputation from Lancashire to discuss industrial matters including Imperial preference. We must be on our guard against their blandishments. They have been no friends of ours in the past and they have done everything to do us harm; and the 3½ per cent. excise duty is a case in point. I am in favour of Imperial preference provided we get complete fiscal freedom and provided by Imperial preference we inflict no undue hardship on the poor consumer. All these matters require close and careful attention and the most delicate handling.

PROSPERITY OF THE INDUSTRY.

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Kt., in supporting the resolution, said:—Our hearty congratulations are due to the Chairman, for his exhaustive and elaborate review of the principal events in connection with our cotton industry for the past year. I am glad to say I am generally in accord with the views he has expressed, though, I am afraid, some of the points to which he has referred, such as new taxation, enhanced tariff, preferential duty and so forth are of a controversial character. But this is neither the time nor the place to animadvert on them.

Before, sir, I make a few observations I cannot refrain from expressing my regret at the very thin attendance at this meeting. I have marked that for the past few years the number of members attending the Annual General Meeting is declining steadliy. It is annually diminishing and growing beautifully less. I do not know whether the time will come when the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman may have to address empty chairs. Let me hope that that fate will be averted and that the attendance in the future will be fair and keenly interested in our annual proceedings.

Now as to one outstanding feature of the Presidential address. It seems to me to be highly optimistic. Optimism is good, but for my part too much of optimism, or pessimism, is a bit deceptive. I prefer to be cautious and maintain the golden mean. Undoubtedly, the year under review, so far as the cotton industry in the city is concerned, was prosperous, and it is likely as the Chairman has forecasted, the current year may be equally prosperous. But it should be remembered that in matters of trades and industries we have cycles of inflation and depression. We have winters of adversity and summers of prosperity. The cotton industry has now been firmly established these 50 years and more, and my personal experience tells me that it has had to pass through severest crises of a most dismal character every five or seven years, followed no doubt by an equal number of profitable years. We should all remember these cycles as we cannot say how soon a depression may overtake us. I only give this as a prudent warning against the entertainment of unqualified optimism.

The next point to which I would refer is this, Indian mills have not increased their spindle strength since the outbreak of the war, though there has been a not inconsiderable increase in the number of looms. With extended machinery we should have by this time largely increased the out-put of cloth as against the diminution of Lancashire cottons. You are well aware that in 1913-14 our exports for all India aggregated 320 crore yards. At the close of 1919-20 these had dwindled to 108, that is fully 66 per cent. That shortage is one of the chief causes of the higher prices of Indian stuffs. While population has considerably increased it has now

fewer yardages of imported cloths to wear. It is to be devoutly hoped that the era of adding to the strength of looms and spindles may soon begin, despite the 2½ per cent. duty, leading to a larger and larger out-turn which may steadily diminish all imported cottons till the country is virtually independent of foreign supply. Industry and brains combined with extensive scientific research for all practical purposes, must go together to bring about the consummation. In this connection we ought to view matters from the point of the consuming masses. Any commodity which is greatly enhanced must eventually carry its own nemesis. Its consumption must fall off. My friend, Mr. Jamsetji Wadia, just now properly pointed out the consequences of the contemplated preferential tariff the chiefest of which is the dearer prices of foreign commodities. These fall always on the ultimate consumers who need to obtain their daily food, their clothing and other articles of domestic consumption at fairly cheap prices.

Cotton Contracts Board.

Turning now to the Cotton Contracts Board I heartily agree with almost all Mr. C. N. Wadia has just said. I was in expectation when the Board was first constituted, of seeing the scandalous gambling on the Cotton Exchange almost wholly banished, gambling against which I had inveighed in my own Presidential address. I expected also that the trade would be steadily conducted on sound and healthy lines with high commercial morality. Along with many members of the Association I am bitterly disappointed at its practical working. The Board has defeated the very good object for which it was ostensibly brought into existence. The less said the better about its unsatisfactory working. The constituent elements have to answer a great deal for the disagreeable facts which my friend Mr. Wadia has just brought to your notice so vigorously. Unless the new scheme entirely eliminates the undesirable elements of mucadams, brokers and commission agents, who are neither producers nor consumers it would be useless to have a reconstructed Board. We shall be no way better than at present, perhaps worse. I therefore earnestly trust the new Committee of our Association will pay the greatest attention to the scheme and suggest the necessary improvements which will give us a non-speculative Board every way commanding the respect and confidence of consumers and exporters.

Labour in Bombay.

The Chairman has referred to the coming Labour Bureau and also to wages and other kindred matters. As to wages I am firmly of belief that no millowners in the world have treated their operatives more generously than those of Bombay. At the same time we have to take into serious consideration the future of the wage problem from the new economic points now brought to the surface, with the single eye to securing a higher standard of living and greater domestic welfare for the operatives. Their status also will have to be very carefully considered and determined. Meanwhile the contemplated Committee of representatives of employees and employers to settle disputes and to redress grievances as they arise is greatly to be welcomed. But it must be framed on right and well considered lines. Unfortunately, the operatives are still uneducated and swayed by many an interested and undesirable influence. The majority are incapable of realising their responsibilities on the one hand and on the other of urging their rights and privileges in their true perspective. It is a matter of regret that this majority are still illiterate and unable to think rightly and act rightly in their own best interests. Naturally, they are easily carried away by so-called leaders and other designing persons. Leaders of labour in the true sense are nowhere. That class has still to come. It can only come with education, hence it will be very difficult to find true representatives of employees who can justly urge their legitimate grievances and reasonable claims and aspirations. That being the condition of labour in cotton mills here, trade unions in the sense understood by labour in the West can scarcely be formed for years to come. Education alone is the essential solvent for satisfactorily bringing about their amelioration and emancipation. Reforms in this direction must come from within and I do sincerely trust that a real earnest beginning will be made at an early day.

THE RETIRNG CHAIRMAN.

Lastly, before I resume my seat I cannot refrain from expressing my high appreciation of the admirable spirit, energy and sagacity in which our Chairman has discharged his arduous and responsible duties for well-nigh two years—years the most exceptional and eventful in the history of the industry in the city. We have had many able Presidents in the past during the last 50 years, say since 1875 who have been from time to time at the helm of the Association. Each has praiseworthily done his appointed work, and none so uncommonly well as the late Sir Dinshaw M. Petit and Sir George Cotton. They had other difficulties to contend with and overcome. But I am sure you will all agree with me that the problems our retiring Chairman had to deal with were of a different nature. I refer to the way in which the solution arising from "lightening" strikes has been solved with all their concomitant aspects as well as the question of housing the operatives. In a word, I should say that Mr. Rahimtoola has steered the barque of the Association in reference to these knotty problems with conspicuous ability and success and has thus earned the praise of all of us.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji pointed out that the great defect of their industry was that the quality of goods they produced had never been uniform, and that was the reason why the Indian cloth did not find a better market.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Kt., proposed, **Mr. J. B. Petit** seconded, and it was resolved :—That the following donations be paid out of the Funds of the Association :—

Rs. 2,500 to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

Rs. 1,000 to the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics.

Rs. 1,000 to the Police Comforts Fund.

Rs. 500 to the Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital Nursing Association.

Rs. 350 to the Bombay Textile and Engineering Association.

Rs. 250 to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association.

Rs. 250 to the Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses.

Rs. 250 to the Adams-Wylie Memorial Hospital.

Mr. Munmohandas Ramjee, M.L.A., proposed, **Mr. S. A. Taylor** seconded, and it was agreed :—That Mr. Nesserwanji Sorabji Jamsetjee, F.C.R.A., be re-elected Auditor of the Association's Accounts for the year 1921 on the remuneration hitherto paid to him.

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chair said :—

I beg to propose a cordial vote of thanks to our retiring Chairman and in doing so I would say that it is no mere conventional vote that I wish this meeting should accord. Having a little while before expressed myself about his admirable work as Chairman, I refrain from saying more, save this that Mr. Rahimtoola deserves our special thanks.

Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, M.L.C., seconded the proposal which was carried with acclamation. The proceedings then terminated.

Bombay Millowners' Association.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1920.

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

For the period 1st January to 31st December 1920.

INTRODUCTION.

The year ending 31st December 1920 was as prosperous for our industry as 1919. As the year 1919 was a record one it follows that we had two years of record prosperity in succession. Unfortunately signs are not wanting that 1921 will see a considerable decline in the profits of the Industry. The year began with a strike which seems to have become usual with our mill operatives. The strike was universal and every mill was shut down for more than three weeks. It was probably the longest strike in the history of the industry. Eventually through the kind intervention of H. E. the Governor, a settlement was arrived at. The operatives obtained considerable benefits on resumption of work, the chief of which was the curtailment of the hours of work from 12 to 10 without any sacrifice in pay for working the lesser number of hours. They also received a bonus and certain adjustments of wages. The settlement was evidently satisfactory as the operatives worked continuously without trouble during the remainder of the year. In October our Committee once again went into the question of wages and from November 1st raised the wages of piece workers by 5 per cent. whilst the operatives on fixed wages received an increment of 15 per cent. The curtailment of hours resulted in better and more continuous work from piece workers who on an average turned out work in ten hours equivalent to the work turned out in eleven hours previously.

In the Cotton Market, Broach opened at the beginning of the year at 550 and gradually owing to the accumulation of stocks and other circumstances sagged away to 300 by the end of the year. The exchange factor whilst inconveniencing importers has to a very great extent saved the Indian raw cotton market as despite the record prices touched by American of 32·41*d.* and Egyptians of 99*d.* the Indian Market failed to respond and as Americans fell in value and the value of the rupee gave way Indian cotton remained more or less steady and the decline was only gradual and trade remained healthy and prosperous throughout the whole period. The stocks at the end of the season were large being upwards of 14 lakhs of bales. Unfortunately, owing to the drop in exchange and the failure of the monsoon and consequent partial cessation of exports and further the inability of enemy countries to absorb and pay for their usual supplies the end of the year has seen a rapid and disquieting drop in prices. This drop is more marked in American cotton than in Indian, but it looks as if the turn of Indian cotton has also now arrived owing to the want of demand for yarn and cloth throughout the world, and particularly to the large stocks of piece goods ordered and imported into Bombay for which there appears to be very little demand.

There was one incident which it may be well to mention here that occurred during the year, and that was the unfortunate di pute between the Cotton Contracts Board and the Indian cotton traders which caused the cessation of all "future" transactions for several months. The dispute now seems to have been adjusted, whether satisfactorily or otherwise, time alone will show, and trade in future cotton has been resumed since 1st of December 1920.

As regards yarn the demand exceeded the supply during the year and spinning mills had an exceedingly profitable year. In fact, the margins were more profitable than in weaving mills. Spinning mills were also able to sell their production for many months ahead, thereby assuring profits.

In cloth the demand was sustained throughout the year and prices varied from Rs. 2–0–0 to Rs. 1–10–0. The clearances were good and the year ended with very light stocks held by the mills either on their own account or on those of their buyers. The prospects of the current year are however far from bright. The world decline in prices must affect in the long run the price of Indian cloth. The saving feature, however, is the great drop in exchange which is about half of what it was in January 1920, with the result that when present stocks are absorbed, imports of cloth are bound to be very light and there will be a tendency for country manufactured cloth to replace the imported article. The export of the Indian cloth has dropped away and almost ceased. During the war Africa took a considerable number of bales of blankets and Zanzibar cloth, but with the resumption of work in Europe the demand for these cloths has disappeared.

The difficulties in obtaining supplies of coal were even more accentuated during the year 1920 and the price correspondingly went up. Profiteering became rampant and there came a time when the veriest rubbish was sold for Rs. 40–0–0 a ton. Such coal before the war found a difficulty in fetching Rs. 10 per ton. The collieries blamed Government for not supplying wagons and if one could predict what the Government thought they probably blamed the collieries for profiteering in executing later contracts at high prices and shelving the earlier ones at low prices. Government have decided now to restrict the consumption of Indian coal outside of India and are forbidding the export of coal except to Ceylon. These measures will safeguard our industry, more particularly as the world-wide demand for coal has fallen off and English coal is once more freely on offer in Bombay.

Sterling exchange which at the opening of the year was 2*s*. 4*d*. rose rapidly to 2*s*. 10*d*. after the publication of the Currency Report in February. The Government of India thereupon took steps to prevent the inverted pyramid of exchange from toppling over, by sales of Reverse Council Bills. The whole opinion of the country was against these sales, in spite of which the Government of India pursued their policy until the end of September when the sale of Reverse Councils was discontinued. The result was disastrous. Exchange, which stood at 2*s*. 10*d*. in February, by the end of December had fallen to 1*s*. 4*d*. However, the net result as far as the mills are concerned is that the drop in exchange will considerably essen a formidable competition of Lancashire in the Indian markets.

The Government of Bombay realizing the acute shortage of housing accommodation in the city, and impressed by the gravity of the problem decided during the year upon a vast scheme of construction including the provision of 50,000 tenements for the poorer classes. For the first time in the history of this presidency

a Provincial loan was floated and H. E. the Governor made a special appeal to the millowners in view of their vital interest in the problem of the housing of the labouring classes of which our operatives form the largest number. The response was very prompt and handsome, the mill-owners subscribing about 4 crores out of a floatation of 9 crores of rupees. A special agency has been created for carrying out the vast programme of construction and improvements which have been decided upon, and there is every reason to hope that a greater and healthier Bombay will emerge within the next few years.

One salient trade fact must be referred to before this brief survey of the year 1920 is terminated—the dumping of Japanese Yarn and cloth into Bombay. Large quantities of such Japanese goods have arrived and are sold at any price to clear. With enhanced income tax, super tax and imposition of duties on machinery and stores the time has surely come for Government to interfere and put a stop to this unfair and cut-throat competition, and it is hoped that the era so auspiciously inaugurated by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught may see its speedy termination by future budgets being solely compassed in Indian interests.

COTTON CROP, 1920-21.

The **total area** in all territories reported on is now computed at **21,016,000 acres,** which marks a net decrease of **2,337,000 acres,** or **10·00 per cent.** on **23,353,000 acres** (revised figures) at this time last year.

The **total estimated outturn** is **3,556,000 bales** of **400 lbs.** each as against **5,796,000 bales** (revised figures) for last year, representing a decrease of **2,240,000 bales** or **38·64 per cent.**

The following statement (taken from the Indian Trade Journal) compares the figures for the last two years (the figures are in thousands of bales of 400 lbs. each):—

APPROXIMATE CROPS.

	YEAR ENDING 31ST AUGUST.	
	1920.	1919.
Exports to United Kingdom	149	111
„ to Continent	364	159
„ to Far East	1,796	957
„ to Other Countries	393	26
Total ...	2,702	1,253
Home Consumption—		
Mills	1,913	2,063
Extra Factory or Local	750	750
Total ...	2,663	2,753
Grand Total ...	5,365	4,006
Less Imports	22	15
Approximate Crop	5,343	3,991
Estimated in forecast	5,796	3,972
Excess (+) or deficit (—)	—453	+19
(Neglecting 'carry over')	or —7·8 per cent.	or +·5 per cent.

YARN PRODUCTION.

The quantity of yarn produced in India during the official year 1919-20 amounted to **635,760,245 lbs.** as against **615,040,464 lbs.** during the previous 12 months or an increase of **20,719,781 lbs.** or **3·36 per cent.** Of this amount **342,720,478 lbs.** were consumed in the production of **383,846,936 lbs.** cloth and **151,870,078 lbs.** exported to Foreign Countries.

YARN EXPORTS.

Exports of Indian yarn from India to Foreign Countries during the official year 1919-20 amounted to **151,780,087 lbs.** as against **63,797,909 lbs.** in 1918-19, showing an increase of **88,072,169 lbs.** or **138·04 per cent.** The quantity exported during the first 9 months of official year 1920-21, amounted to **67,820,616 lbs.** as compared with **118,954,028 lbs.** in 1919-20, showing a decrease of **51,133,412 lbs.** or **42·98 per cent.**

CLOTH PRODUCTION.

The production of cloth in India during the official year **1919-20** amounted to **1,639,779,227 yards** as against **1,450,726,160 yards,** showing an increase of **189,053,067 yards,** or **13·03 per cent.** The exports to Foreign Countries during the official year 1919-20, compared with 1918-19, show an increase of **47¼ millions** and with 1917-18 an increase of **7 million yards** :—

1908-09	77,988,964	yards.
1909-10	94,137,558	„
1910-11	99,788,315	„
1911-12	81,429,410	„
1912-13	86,512,812	„
1913-14	89,233,716	„
1914-15	67,194,430	„
1915-16	113,465,214	„
1916-17	263,845,251	„
1917-18	189,449,666	„
1918-19	149,088,495	„
1919-20	196,554,975	„

Production of Yarn and Cloth in India from 1st January to 31st December 1920 :—

Yarn.	Lbs.
1920	617,322,103
1919 (revised)	656,696,861
Decrease ...	39,374,578
	or 5·99 %

Cloth.	Yards.	Lbs.
1920...	1,525,204,345	354,197,407
1919 (revised) ...	1,687,931,271	395,824,018
Decrease	162,726,926	41,626,611
	or 9·64 %	or 10·51 %

PROGRESS OF THE MILL INDUSTRY.

The following statement shows the progress of the Mill Industry in the Island of Bombay, as also in the whole of India :—

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Year ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Approximate Quantity of Cotton consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1897	75	2,187,425	21,287	69,530	2,459,646	702,756
1898	82	2,226,982	21,379	70,728	2,860,648	817,328
1899	82	2,410,861	22,209	77,169	3,327,800	950,800
1900	82	2,536,891	22,215	72,914	2,606,800	744,800
1901	81	2,571,092	22,414	82,162	2,435,153	695,758
1902	80	2,523,769	22,845	86,122	3,455,823	987,378
1903	80	2,533,382	23,125	86,913	3,451,798	986,228
1904	79	2,534,230	24,136	89,915	3,404,569	972,734
1905	81	2,560,916	28,073	92,924	3,753,582	1,072,452
1906	84	2,614,323	28,778	100,798	3,994,424	1,141,264
1907	85	2,613,483	31,982	98,101	3,905,125	1,115,750
1908	86	2,734,683	35,967	101,536	3,777,179	1,079,194
1909	89	2,800,345	39,264	105,751	3,845,464	1,098,704
1910	89	2,824,046	41,931	104,550	3,444,203	984,058
1911	87	2,890,590	42,467	104,500	3,337,075	953,450
1912	86	2,885,452	43,388	109,691	3,771,656	1,077,616
1913	90	2,925,966	45,250	110,033	3,752,735	1,072,210
1914 (year ending 31st August).	85	3,009,172	48,845	109,860	3,773,133	1,078,038
1915 do. ...	86	2,994,367	51,846	111,924	3,591,175	1,026,050
1916 do. ...	86	2,984,575	53,205	118,303	3,836,609	1,096,174
1917 do. ...	87	2,933,775	57,921	125,713	3,971,849	1,134,814
1918 do. ...	87	2,882,648	59,162	124,199	3,739,722	1,068,492
1919 do. ...	86	2,934,476	60,778	126,368	3,499,146	999,756
1920 do. ...	83	2,964,526	60,634	140,208	3,350,025	957,150

ALL-INDIA.

Year ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Approximate Quantity of Cotton consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1897	173	4,065,618	37,584	144,335	4,553,276	1,300,936
1898	185	4,259,720	38,013	148,964	5,184,648	1,481,328
1899	188	4,728,333	39,069	162,108	5,863,165	1,675,190
1900	193	4,945,783	40,124	161,189	5,086,732	1,453,352
1901	193	5,006,936	41,180	172,883	4,731,090	1,351,740
1902	192	5,006,965	42,584	181,031	6,177,633	1,765,038
1903	192	5,043,297	44,092	181,399	6,087,690	1,739,340
1904	191	5,118,121	45,337	184,779	6,106,681	1,744,766
1905	197	5,163,486	50,139	195,277	6,577,354	1,879,244
1906	217	5,279,595	52,668	208,616	7,082,306	2,023,516
1907	224	5,333,275	58,436	205,696	6,930,595	1,980,170
1908	241	5,756,020	67,920	221,195	6,970,250	1,991,500
1909	259	6,053,231	76,898	236,924	7,381,500	2,109,000
1910	263	6,195,671	82,725	233,624	6,772,535	1,935,010
1911	263	6,357,460	85,352	230,649	6,670,531	1,905,866
1912	268	6,463,929	88,951	243,637	7,175,357	2,050,102
1913	272	6,596,862	94,136	253,786	7,336,056	2,096,016
1914 (year ending 31st August).	271	6,778,895	104,179	260,276	7,500,941	2,143,126
1915 do. ...	272	6,848,744	108,009	265,346	7,359,212	2,102,632
1916 do. ...	266	6,839,877	110,268	274,361	7,692,013	2,197,718
1917 do. ...	263	6,738,697	114,621	276,771	7,693,574	2,198,164
1918 do. ...	262	6,653,871	116,484	282,227	7,299,873	2,085,678
1919 do. ...	258	6,689,680	118,221	293,277	7,154,805	2,044,230
1920 do. ...	253	6,763,076	119,012	311,078	6,833,113	1,952,318

The undernoted figures show the quantity of yarn produced in Bombay during the years 1905 to 1920 :—

Year ending 30th June.	* Yarn produced.	Cotton.		
		Mill Consumption.	Exports.	Arrivals.
	† Bales.	§ Bales.	§ Bales.	§ Bales.
1905	8,33,858	10,72,452	10,47,721	26,09,012
1906	9,73,449	11,41,264	14,93,872	26,63,208
1907	9,26,649	11,15,750	19,15,702	29,48,993
1908	8,82,879	10,79,194	11,85,177	21,22,754
1909	8,94,115	10,98,704	13,66,570	21,66,281
1910	8,25,197	9,84,058	20,25,165	31,51,905
1911	8,01,068	9,53,450	16,82,430	24,67,176
1912	8,19,102	10,77,616	13,06,153	25,39,826
1913	9,09,202	10,72,210	14,73,876	27,74,311
1914 (year ending 31st August)	8,87,561	10,78,038	25,70,615	37,39,409
1915 do.	8,05,383	10,26,050	18,61,317	26,88,423
1916 do.	9,41,857	10,96,174	19,93,235	31,38,528
1917 do.	8,89,748	11,34,814	16,30,455	31,20,347
1918 do.	8,93,221	10,68,492	15,13,147	23,06,445
1919 do.	7,65,475	9,99,756	10,90,854	25,43,033
1920 do.	7,94,297	9,57,150	22,31,751	34,27,024

* Year ending 31st March. † Bales of 400 lbs. § Bales of 3½ cwts.

Below is a comparative statement of **Cotton Consumption, Yarn and Cloth Production in India** for a series of years :—

12 months ending 31st March.	Cotton.		Yarn.		Cloth.	
	† Mill Consumption.	F.-P. Bales of 3½ cwts. each.	Production.	Bales of 400 lbs. each.	Production.	
	Cwts.		Cwts.		Yards.	Lbs.
1899	58,63,165	16,75,190	45,74,867	12,80,962	35,57,09,050	10,16,89,943
1900	50,86,732	14,53,352	45,87,708	12,84,558	32,94,23,397	9,80,64,807
1901	47,31,090	13,51,740	31,51,563	8,82,437	34,11,76,942	9,87,47,566
1902	61,77,633	17,65,038	51,15,519	14,32,345	40,97,44,993	11,96,50,685
1903	60,87,690	17,39,340	51,44,951	14,40,586	40,63,16,717	12,27,74,014
1904	61,06,681	17,44,766	51,57,338	14,44,054	46,05,54,273	13,80,44,172
1905	65,77,354	18,79,244	51,64,118	14,45,953	54,95,29,065	15,87,46,555
1906	70,82,306	20,23,516	60,79,630	17,02,296	56,49,90,190	16,38,80,194
1907	69,30,595	19,80,170	58,36,611	16,34,251	70,81,39,874	16,57,67,858
1908	69,70,250	19,91,500	56,99,063	15,95,738	80,84,26,561	18,90,51,679
1909	73,81,500	21,09,000	58,64,556	16,42,075	82,44,89,164	19,23,64,697
1910	67,72,535	19,35,010	56,01,484	15,68,410	96,38,69,482	22,88,24,078
1911	66,70,531	19,05,866	54,45,778	15,24,318	1,04,27,41,653	24,58,14,873
1912	71,75,357	20,50,102	55,80,626	15,62,575	1,13,61,51,590	26,66,44,181
1913	73,36,056	20,96,016	61,47,079	17,21,182	1,22,04,42,545	28,54,71,002
1914	*75,00,941	21,43,126	60,96,222	17,06,942	1,16,42,91,588	27,43,88,550
1915	*73,59,212	21,02,632	58,21,291	16,29,961	1,13,57,07,952	27,70,05,900
1916	*76,92,013	21,97,718	64,50,219	18,06,061	1,44,15,14,550	35,22,54,554
1917	*76,93,574	21,98,164	60,81,314	17,02,768	1,57,81,32,789	37,77,28,816
1918	*72,99,873	20,85,678	58,97,996	16,51,439	1,61,41,26,458	38,14,04,170
1919	*71,54,805	20,44,230	54,91,432	15,37,601	1,45,07,26,160	34,95,80,450
1920	*68,33,113	19,52,318	56,76,430	15,89,400	1,63,97,79,227	38,38,46,936

* Year ending 31st August. † Year ending 30th June.

Shipments of Country-made Piece-Goods from Bombay to China and Japan :—

Period.	China.		Japan.		Total.	
	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1877...	10	14,400	...	.....	10	14,400
Do. do. 1878...	1,206	14,99,334	58	1,13,528	1,264	16,12,862
Do. do. 1879...	296	3,65,640	5	8,400	301	3,74,040
Do. do. 1880...	1,553	18,90,685	110	1,32,000	1,663	20,22,685
Do do. 1881...	144	1,68,139	2	5,250	146	1,73,389
Do. do. 1882...	573	7,13,237	20	36,714	593	7,49,915
Do. do. 1883...	1,875	21,88,770	452	5,65,953	2,327	27,54,723
Do. do. 1884...	1,595	17,70,662	16	25,187	1,611	17,95,849
Do. do. 1885...	2,303	37,12,273	6	5,376	2,309	37,17,649
Do. do. 1886...	2,302	29,88,890	...	.....	2,302	29,88,890
Do. do. 1887...	1,963	25,84,680	3	4,560	1,966	25,89,240
Do. do. 1888...	11,320	1,57,51,688	96	1,40,321	11,416	1,58,92,009
Do. do. 1889...	1,302	19,85,997	26	31,200	1,328	20,17,197
Do. do. 1890...	3,148	36,60,574	21	23,800	3,169	36,84,374
Do. do. 1891...	4,564	61,02,250	...	.....	4,564	61,02,250
Do. do. 1892...	7,416	99,84,335	...	.....	7,416	99,84,335
Do. do. 1893...	3,598	45,17,445	38	57,312	3,636	45,74,757
Do. do. 1894...	4,949	60,68,702	...	.....	4,949	60,68,702
Do. do. 1895...	7,744	1,00,64,441	7	7,200	7,751	1,00,71,641
Do. do. 1896...	7,024	86,38,535	26	30,420	7,050	86,68,955
Do. do. 1897...	2,368	30,36,875	15	21,988	2,383	30,58,863
Do. do. 1898...	947	13,18,478	...	.....	947	13,18,478
Do. do. 1899...	3,034	39,93,348	1	1,680	3,035	39,95,028
Do. do. 1900...	1,080	13,72,980	...	.....	1,080	13,72,980
Do. do. 1901...	418	5,59,100	...	.....	418	5,59,100
Do. do. 1902...	500	5,69,758	...	.....	500	5,69,758
Do. do. 1903...	138	1,68,081	...	.....	138	1,68,081
Do. do. 1904...	2,410	27,98,025	...	.....	2,410	27,98,025
Do. do. 1905...	10,085	1,16,72,521	...	.....	10,085	1,16,72,521
Do. do. 1906...	557	7,04,090	...	.....	557	7,04,090
Do. do. 1907...	262	3,53,092	...	.....	262	3,53,092
Do. do. 1908...	2,803	32,45,175	...	.....	2,803	32,45,175
Do. do. 1909...	2,484	31,37,627	...	.....	2,484	31,37,627
Do. do. 1910...	1,804	23,56,642	...	.....	1,804	23,56,642
Do. do. 1911...	279	3,05,684	...	.....	279	3,05,684
Do. do. 1912...	822	10,39,900	...	.....	822	10,39,900
Do. do. 1913...	638	7,62,280	...	.....	638	7,62,280
Do. do. 1914...	98	1,40,120	...	.....	98	1,40,120
Do. do. 1915...	223	3,24,720	...	.....	223	3,24,720
Do. do. 1916...	200	2,84,044	...	.....	200	2,84,044
Do. do. 1917...	6	5,528	...	.....	6	5,528
Do. do. 1918...	1	798	...	.....	1	798
Do. do. 1919...	241	3,41,900	...	.....	241	3,41,900
Do do. 1920...	196	2,70,960	7	8,780	203	2,79,740

Shipments of Country-made Yarn from Bombay to China and Japan :—

Period.	To China (Bales, 400 lbs. each).	To Japan (Bales, 400 lbs. each).	Total Bales.
From 1st January to 31st December 1877	28,516	142	28,658
Do. do. 1878	45,933	1,745	47,678
Do. do. 1879	45,530	4,842	50,372
Do. do. 1880	63,194	4,527	67,721
Do. do. 1881	61,783	7,378	69,161
Do. do. 1882	81,434	9,854	91,288
Do. do. 1883	94,982	17,421	1,12,403
Do. do. 1884	1,27,318	13,846	1,41,164
Do. do. 1885	1,54,517	19,020	1,73,537
Do. do. 1886	1,99,407	20,543	2,19,950
Do. do. 1887	2,05,158	39,730	2,44,888
Do. do. 1888	2,34,071	52,697	2,86,768
Do. do. 1889	2,54,697	62,220	3,16,917
Do. do. 1890	3,25,060	37,722	3,62,782
Do. do. 1891	3,65,038	10,939	3,75,977
Do. do. 1892	3,85,771	21,445	4,07,216
Do. do. 1893	2,97,572	14,198	3,11,770
Do. do. 1894	3,38,703	10,743	3,49,446
Do. do. 1895	3,74,119	2,515	3,76,634
Do. do. 1896	4,71,023	2,467	4,73,490
Do. do. 1897	3,61,221	645	3,61,866
Do. do. 1898	4,37,645	475	4,38,120
Do. do. 1899	5,79,619	250	5,79,869
Do. do. 1900	2,53,331	100	2,53,431
Do. do. 1901	5,36,195	.....	5,36,195
Do. do. 1902	5,55,487	.....	5,55,487
Do. do. 1903	6,04,044	.....	6,04,044
Do. do. 1904	4,60,316	3	4,60,319
Do. do. 1905	6,51,870	.....	6,51,870
Do. do. 1906	5,96,926	500	5,97,426
Do. do. 1907	4,12,127	200	4,12,327
Do. do. 1908	4,41,899	.....	4,41,899
Do. do. 1909	5,10,746	.....	5,10,746
Do. do. 1910	4,24,893	.....	4,24,893
Do. do. 1911	2,75,087	.....	2,75,087
Do. do. 1912	4,33,989	.....	4,33,989
Do. do. 1913	4,05,359	.....	4,05,359
Do. do. 1914	3,24,586	.....	3,24,586
Do. do. 1915	3,58,777	.....	3,58,777
Do. do. 1916	3,03,692	.....	3,03,692
Do. do. 1917	2,86,365	107	2,86,472
Do. do. 1918	1,08,568	.....	1,08,568
Do do. 1919	2,70,058	389	2,70,447
Do. do. 1920	1,75,688	.....	1,75,688

The following Statement shows the **Shipment of Cotton Piece-goods and Yarn from the United Kingdom to British India, China and Japan** in the years 1877 to 1920 :—

Years.	Piece-goods of all kinds.			Yarn.		
	British India.	To China (including Hongkong).	To Japan.	British India.	To China (including Hongkong).	To Japan.
(1st Jan. to 31st Dec.)	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1877	*1,30,49,55,496	36,73,29,900	2,71,50,300	*3,60,30,025	1,79,62,200	1,51,05,700
1878	*1,18,90,59,900	34,00,97,800	4,22,32,400	*3,53,92,000	1,10,58,200	2,54,09,600
1879	*1,20,57,46,400	46,23,03,800	6,16,17,500	*2,95,96,900	1,43,43,400	2,46,07,700
1880	*1,67,03,10,900	44,72,71,900	6,14,64,500	*4,40,97,700	1,95,14,200	2,69,11,600
1881	*1,63,97,43,500	52,38,52,300	6,33,25,100	*4,06,83,300	1,91,49,400	2,83,29,800
1882	*1,52,21,58,000	40,19,58,300	5,29,90,500	*4,22,08,300	1,52,36,700	1,91,44,200
1883	*1,65,30,73,000	37,06,59,800	4,50,06,000	*4,21,72,400	1,33,70,700	2,01,48,500
1884	*1,64,27,31,800	39,45,83,600	4,53,54,200	*4,55,85,100	1,57,24,300	2,31,34,800
1885	*1,66,46,31,000	32,39,27,000	4,54,12,400	*4,15,20,600	2,03,73,900	1,26,87,300
1886	2,11,88,38,400	45,58,23,000	3,46,28,500	4,66,05,800	1,05,98,200	1,63,32,200
1887	1,81,19,64,500	55,27,42,700	6,54,03,800	4,88,52,400	1,18,82,200	2,34,72,500
1888	2,03,52,40,300	57,45,47,500	7,78,56,400	5,40,62,000	1,74,74,000	2,71,68,600
1889	2,00,11,53,400	47,44,26,100	8,25,78,000	4,53,54,300	88,28,900	2,68,32,600
1890	2,02,10,13,500	57,02,97,800	6,33,09,400	4,97,34,000	1,49,56,900	2,31,00,500
1891	1,63,64,90,600	53,41,29,400	6,11,20,100	5,00,03,600	1,31,44,800	1,48,26,500
1892	1,85,08,72,200	49,74,85,200	7,51,80,500	3,95,05,200	85,01,300	2,33,84,900
1893	1,88,82,91,200	36,54,25,500	6,83,07,800	3,85,38,400	87,78,500	1,89,63,000
1894	2,27,63,45,600	42,53,40,200	7,16,03,900	4,00,36,000	97,69,500	1,46,38,800
1895	1,71,82,24,000	52,81,87,300	9,90,35,600	4,10,70,600	1,12,26,100	2,12,66,000
1896	2,03,80,24,500	54,29,93,400	10,55,07,100	4,91,63,500	90,76,400	2,27,87,400
1897	1,75,88,37,600	44,51,82,100	9,40,56,700	4,76,96,100	1,12,46,000	2,31,42,600
1898	2,08,38,69,400	48,64,96,200	10,49,66,000	4,26,82,900	1,31,09,700	1,71,91,500
1899	2,18,08,85,400	55,40,80,000	9,38,50,600	3,90,14,900	1,15,44,700	1,25,26,500
1900	1,87,78,08,200	45,61,95,300	11,94,70,200	3,21,54,600	22,69,700	1,12,78,800
1901	2,22,86,32,400	49,10,72,700	6,33,21,400	5,53,10,100	69,38,200	74,85,900
1902	1,99,62,07,800	57,47,73,000	10,91,16,400	3,02,08,100	63,97,800	23,65,900
1903	1,99,81,67,200	47,76,91,500	6,73,24,800	2,53,58,000	46,60,300	14,06,100
1904	2,25,53,15,900	54,90,73,900	4,23,74,000	2,64,18,000	24,57,200	6,80,700
1905	2,39,19,89,000	79,97,32,300	12,87,24,800	3,93,21,300	84,40,900	40,70,700
1906	2,35,16,94,500	64,74,25,400	11,02,86,400	3,77,52,400	55,50,600	63,13,900
1907	2,45,42,33,800	55,33,73,000	12,12,40,900	3,10,11,700	42,98,600	21,12,300
1908	2,13,09,20,200	49,82,92,600	11,88,94,300	3,84,24,400	55,38,300	16,87,300
1909	2,04,67,99,100	57,24,82,000	11,39,07,500	3,60,23,200	44,77,400	9,94,500
1910	2,21,53,31,700	47,13,62,200	10,05,88,200	2,64,82,300	7,52,200	3,40,800
1911	2,42,16,61,200	64,75,03,100	9,22,08,300	3,64,08,000	30,90,000	.....
1912	2,79,52,54,700	52,76,36,800	7,47,66,300	4,21,95,700	26,40,100	.....
1913	3,05,73,92,000	71,65,71,400	5,01,99,900	3,74,21,400	21,46,400	.....
1914	2,60,83,36,000	57,79,47,600	2,60,98,600	3,74,44,200	16,47,700	.....
1915	1,90,80,94,500	37,50,82,300	1,96,62,800	3,79,78,300	6,78,600	.....
1916	1,93,51,28,900	37,74,25,700	1,72,87,000	2,68,80,400	3,13,700	.....
1917	1,90,67,24,500	30,95,85,900	1,25,97,600	1,79,00,100	1,88,500	.....
1918	93,53,88,800	21,63,70,400	1,09,58,500	82,70,200	67,800	.....
1919	76,77,76,300	30,44,35,600	1,07,06,200	93,63,700	3,50,800	.....
1920	1,37,40,17,000	45,26,52,100	2,61,70,000	2,28,31,200	26,57,000	.....
Average for 10 years (1911 to 1920)	1,97,09,77,390	45,05,21,090	8,40,65,510	2,76,69,320	15,78,060	.....
Increase or decrease on figures for 1919 and 1920.	+78·96 %	+48·68 %	+144·43 %	+143·82 %	+657·41%	.....

* Excluding Burma.

The **Imports of Yarn and Cloth into China** are summarised in the following statement:—

From	Yarn.		Cloth.	
	Average of 10 years (1911 to 1920.)	1920.	Average of 10 years (1911 to 1920.)	1920.
			Yards.	Yards.
Bombay, bales of 400 lbs. ...	2,94,216	1,75,688	.....	.....
„ lbs.	11,76,86,400	7,02,75,200	3,47,593	2,70,960
United Kingdom, lbs.	13,78,060	26,57,000	45,05,21,090	45,26,52,100
Total lbs. ...	11,90,64,460	7,29,32,200	.....	.....
Total yards ...	.....	.....	45,08,68,683	45,29,23,060

Imports of Cotton Piece-Goods (Grey, White and Coloured) and Cotton Yarn into British India from Japan; Excise Duty realized from Goods woven in the Cotton Mills in India, and gross amount of Customs Duty collected on Cotton Piece-Goods (Grey, White and Coloured) imported into British India :—

YEARS.	Imports of Cotton Piece-Goods and Yarn from Japan.		Excise Duty realized from Goods woven in Cotton Mills in India.		Gross amount of Customs Duty collected on Cotton Piece-Goods imported into India.
	Piece-Goods.	Yarn.	Gross.	Net.	
	Yards.	lbs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-1897 ...	26,888	10	11,45,200	11,13,454	90,07,684
1897-1898 ...	10,413	10	12,14,108	11,86,848	78,01,777
1898-1899 ...	9,394	150	14,27,246	14,05,216	82,78,732
1899-1900 ...	24,768	140	13,80,526	13,50,306	89,73,619
1900-1901 ...	22,076	128,140	12,64,787	12,11,431	91,00,176
1901-1902 ...	34,827	.....	18,31,079	17,77,965	1,01,11,719
1902-1903 ...	24,934	.....	19,31,754	18,91,010	93,87,417
1903-1904 ...	308,988	2,080	21,36,510	20,95,151	95,23,405
1904-1905 ...	344,897	.....	24,49,145	24,00,976	1,16,84,300
1905-1906 ...	260,097	33	27,90,239	27,54,516	1,27,48,661
1906-1907 ...	178,180	57	29,82,671	29,46,515	1,23,32,014
1907-1908 ...	99,806	110	34,97,216	34,53,443	1,45,79,857
1908-1909 ...	111,739	120	36,58,276	36,12,977	1,12,46,445
1909-1910 ...	76,808	40	41,43,892	40,98,719	1,17,69,806
1910-1911 ...	154,413	316,117	44,56,129	44,01,707	1,34,16,705
1911-1912 ...	622,861	586,677	50,61,974	49,86,971	1,48,14,180
1912-1913 ...	5,880,723	384,429	58,39,147	57,97,745	1,83,73,890
1913-1914 ...	8,900,578	1,000,260	*56,77,256	56,01,064	2,01,24,750
1914-1915 ...	16,042,064	921,730	51,74,091	51,65,345	1,47,77,640
1915-1916 ...	39,101,998	761,929	51,15,846	50,30,382	1,30,71,285
1916-1917 ...	100,122,516	4,007,635	47,08,749	46,27,726	1,69,79,850
1917-1918 ...	94,655,510	4,206,491	80,05,559	79,30,032	3,71,85,521
1918-1919 ...	238,128,138	27,280,386	1,43,24,924	1,41,87,143	3,70,98,138
* 1919-1920* ...	† 75,952,374	1,917,956	1,68,18,047	1,63,79,342	3,92,94,188

* Subject to revision.
† Of these 62,743,694 yards are Grey Piece-Goods.

The following table shows the **number of pounds of yarn produced in India per spindle in position,** which is a fairly good index of the steadiness with which the spindles have been worked, and the prosperity or depression of the industry :—

Years.	Spindles in position.	Yarn produced.	Pounds per spindle.
		Cwts.	
1896	39,32,946	38,60,287	109·93
1897	40,65,618	37,78,436	104·08
1898	42,59,720	41,30,320	108·59
1899	47,28,333	45,74,867	108·36
1900	49,45,783	45,87,708	103·89
1901	50,06,936	31,51,563	70·49
1902	50,06,965	51,15,519	114·42
1903	50,43,297	51,44,951	114·25
1904	51,18,121	51,57,338	112·85
1905	51,63,486	51,64,118	112·01
1906	52,79,595	60,79,630	128·97
1907	53,33,275	58,36,611	122·57
1908	57,56,020	56,99,063	110·89
1909	60,53,231	58,64,556	108·50
1910	61,95,671	56,01,484	101·25
1911	63,57,460	54,45,778	95·93
1912	64,63,929	55,80,626	96·69
1913	65,96,862	61,47,079	104·36
1914	67,78,895	60,96,222	100·72
1915	68,48,744	58,21,291	95·19
1916	68,39,877	64,50,219	105·61
1917	67,38,697	60,81,314	101·07
1918	66,53,871	58,97,996	99·27
1919	66,89,680	54,91,432	91·93
1920	67,63,076	56,76,430	94·00

The fluctuations in the **Spot Prices of Middling Upland Cotton in Liverpool** are shown below, as also the **Average Prices of Ginned Oomrawati and Ginned Bengal Cotton in Bombay :—**

	Average Price per lb. in Liverpool for Middling Upland.	Average Price per Candy of 784 lbs. in Bombay.			
		Oomrawati (Khamgaum Akola) Ginned "Fine."	Delivery.	Bengal Ginned "Fine."	Delivery.
1920.	*d.*	Rs.		Rs.	
March	29·67	405½	Ready	328½	Ready.
April	28·09	367¾	Do.	302¾	Do.
May	27·50	295¾	Do.	242¾	Do.
June	28·20	275	Do.	239¾	Do.
July	27·33	261½	Do.	217¼	Do.
August	26·33	242	Do.	215¼	Do.
September	22·78	266¾	Do.	226¼	Do.
October	18·19	240½	Do. New crop.	207¼	Do. New crop.
November	15·19	265	Do. do.	222	Do. do.
December	11·67	241½	Do. do.	215	Do. do.
1921.					
January	10·64	239½	Do. do.	214¾	Do. do.
February	8·86	212¾	Do. do.	202½	Do. do.

As regards the **Prices of Silver in Bombay and the Rates of Exchange on Hongkong and Shanghai**, the following were the quotations on the last Mail day of each month :—

—	Price of Bar Silver in Bombay. (Ex. Duty.)	China Exchange.	
		Hongkong per 100 Dollars.	Shanghai per 100 Taels.
1920.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
28th February	113 0 0	225 8 0	348 0 0
27th March	112 0 0	206 12 0	289 0 0
24th April	102 0 0	207 8 0	287 0 0
29th May	.....	194 8 0	269 8 0
26th June	.....	189 0 0	272 0 0
31st July	101 0 0	193 0 0	271 0 0
28th August	108 8 0	224 8 0	314 8 0
25th September	109 0 0	225 8 0	308 8 0
30th October	115 0 0	231 0 0	306 0 0
27th November	106 8 0	228 8 0	293 8 0
25th December	104 0 0	210 0 0	268 0 0
1921.			
29th January	97 0 0	187 0 0	249 0 0

For purposes of comparison, the following figures are appended showing the **Rates of Exchange on Hongkong and the Prices of Silver ruling at the end of March** in each of the following years :—

	Price of Silver. Per 100 Tolas.		Exchange on Hongkong
	Rs.	a.	Rs.
1894	84	$11\frac{7}{12}$	$175\frac{3}{12}$
1895	91	12	$188\frac{11}{16}$
1896	92	$9\frac{11}{13}$	$186\frac{6}{13}$
1897	83	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$163\frac{89}{100}$
1898	71	3	$141\frac{1}{4}$
1899	73	$15\frac{15}{23}$	$149\frac{8}{23}$
1900	73	$3\frac{5}{7}$	147
1901	75	$4\frac{9}{31}$	$151\frac{17}{50}$
1902	67	$1\frac{3}{7}$	$138\frac{8}{23}$
1903	60	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$119\frac{1}{2}$
1904	70	$10\frac{6}{23}$	$137\frac{8}{11}$
1905	72	1	$139\frac{13}{26}$
1906	79	$10\frac{3}{8}$	$155\frac{13}{36}$
1907	83	$14\frac{7}{11}$	$162\frac{1}{16}$
1908	70	$1\frac{2}{23}$	$142\frac{19}{30}$
1909	62	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$131\frac{2}{13}$
1910	68	$10\frac{7}{22}$	$130\frac{13}{24}$
1911	70	$13\frac{6}{33}$	$134\frac{1}{2}$
1912	78	$9\frac{7}{23}$	$143\frac{21}{46}$
1913	75	8	$143\frac{3}{4}$
1914	77	$\frac{11}{16}$	$142\frac{3}{4}$
1915	70	$\frac{3}{8}$	134
1916	82	12	148
1917	87	15	$175\frac{1}{4}$
1918	103	6	218
1919	116		215
1920	111		226
1921	...		.....

SPINDLES AND LOOMS AT WORK IN INDIA, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, GREAT BRITAIN, GERMANY, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The following figures have been obtained from various sources and may be taken as being approximately correct. In order, however, to make the record as complete as possible, the Committee will be obliged, if members and others who have any additional particulars available will kindly forward them to the Secretary for inclusion in any future statements that may be published :—

SPINDLES.

Year.	India.	United States of America.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Japan.	China.
1870	.....	7,132,415	33,995,000	.....	.....	.....
1871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	.....	.....	.....	4,200,000	.....	.....
1876	1,100,112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	1,244,206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	1,289,706	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879	1,452,794	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	1,461,590	10,653,435	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881	1,513,096	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882	1,620,814	.....	.....	.....	30,000	.....
1883	1,790,388	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884	2,001,667	.....	43,000,000	.....	.....	.....
1885	2,145,646	.....	43,000,000	.....	.....	.....
1886	2,261,561	.....	42,700,000	.....	.....	.....
1887	2,421,290	.....	42,740,000	.....	.....	.....
1888	2,488,851	.....	43,000,000	.....	.....	.....
1889	2,762,518	.....	43,500,000	.....	.....	.....
1890	3,274,196	14,384,180	43,750,000	.....	.....	.....
1891	3,351,694	14,640,000	44,750,000	.....	.....	.....
1892	3,402,232	15,200,000	45,270,000	.....	385,314	.....
1893	3,575,917	15,700,000	45,270,000	.....	381,781	.....
1894	3,649,736	16,100,000	45,190,000	.....	530,074	.....
1895	3,809,929	16,650,000	45,400,000	6,571,332	580,945	.....
1896	3,932,946	17,333,396	44,900,000	.....	692,384	.....
1897	4,065,618	18,228,991	44,500,000	.....	768,328	.....
1898	4,259,720	18,434,244	44,900,000	7,115,500	1,027,817	.....
1899	4,728,333	19,329,092	45,600,000	.....	1,170,337	.....
1900	4,945,783	19,472,232	45,600,000	8,031,400	1,274,000	550,000
1901	5,006,936	20,196,835	46,100,000	8,434,601	1,234,976	.....
1902	5,006,965	20,907,212	49,727,107	.....	1,230,697	.....
1903	5,043,297	21,212,827	49,700,000	.....	1,381,306	.....
1904	5,118,121	22,197,522	49,500,000	.....	1,345,585	.....
1905	5,163,486	22,861,043	50,964,874	8,832,016	1,426,594	.....
1906	5,279,595	24,628,379	52,796,230	9,121,259	1,472,253	.....
1907	5,333,275	25,681,509	52,585,362	9,730,209	1,540,452	750,000
1908	5,756,020	26,133,442	55,218,024	9,850,209	1,695,879	.....
1909	6,053,231	27,914,085	57,026,422	10,162,872	1,954,892	.....
1910	6,195,671	28,299,482	57,731,829	10,200,000	2,099,764	.....
1911	6,357,460	29,064,492	58,002,435	10,480,090	2,170,796	831,030
1912	6,463,929	29,962,713	58,140,220	10,725,732	2,158,628	833,112
1913	6,596,862	30,579,000	58,481,000	10,920,426	2,176,960	947,406
1914	6,778,895	32,227,840	59,317,187	10,162,872	2,203,978	1,000,000
1915	6,848,744	32,400,792	59,905,000	10,163,000	2,657,000	.....
1916	6,839,877	32,653,164	59,811,222	.....	3,162,832	1,029,218
1917	6,738,697	33,535,000	60,973,000	.....	3,182,000	1,126,568
1918	6,653,871	34,219,156	57,685,841	.....	3,116,832	.....
1919	6,689,680	34,648,928	59,182,683	.....	3,329,409	1,416,556
1920	6,763,076	34,946,721	60,079,394	8,262,872	3,388,000	1,585,300

LOOMS.

Year.	India.	United States of America.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Japan.	China.
1870	.....	.....	441,000	.....	.....	.....
1871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876	9,139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	10,385	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	10,533	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879	13,018	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	13,502	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881	13,707	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882	14,172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883	15,373	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884	16,262	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1885	16,537	.....	561,000	.....	.....	.....
1886	17,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1887	18,536	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1888	19,496	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1889	21,561	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890	23,412	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891	24,531	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	25,444	.....	660,000	.....	.....	.....
1893	28,164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	31,154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895	35,338	362,067	606,585	245,000	5,000	.....
1896	37,270	354,358	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	37,584	379,341	.....	.....	2,852	.....
1898	38,013	384,745	.....	240,000	2,798	.....
1899	39,069	392,690	.....	.....	2,757	.....
1900	40,124	439,465	648,820	211,818	5,045	.....
1901	41,180	411,106	.....	211,818	.....	.....
1902	42,584	477,672	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903	44,092	488,760	684,000	.....	5,043	.....
1904	45,337	503,027	.....	.....	5,085	.....
1905	50,139	515,006	704,357	230,200	8,140	.....
1906	52,668	525,630	704,357	230,200	9,601	.....
1907	58,436	536,815	725,221	.....	9,462	.....
1908	67,920	546,160	736,325	.....	11,146	.....
1909	76,898	555,398	739,382	.....	13,813	.....
1910	82,725	625,719	741,197	230,200	17,702	.....
1911	85,352	633,909	741,260	.....	20,431	.....
1912	88 951	671,873	758,712	.....	20,902	3,738
1913	94,136	709,255	786,205	.....	20,634	4,755
1914	104,179	696,387	805,452	230,200	24,223	.....
1915	108,099	689,840	808,145	.....	25,443	.....
1916	110,268	719,358	808,796	.....	30,068	4,755
1917	114,621	725,366	807,543	.....	30,258	5,853
1918	116,484	712,426	787.679	.....	33,040	.....
1919	118 221	700,620	790,936	.....	37,607	7,193
1920	119,012	708,079	798,083	190,200	42,400	7,660

ESTIMATE OF COTTON CROP.

Season.	United States of America. Bales of 500 lbs. net.	India. Bales of 400 lbs. net.	Season.	United States of America. Bales of 500 lbs. net.	India. Bales of 400 lbs. net.
1870-71	3,842,748	.....	1895-96	6,818,238	2,670,388
1871-72	2,634,964	.....	1896-97	8,305,524	2,264,890
1872-73	3,440,112	.....	1897-98	10,812,224	2,473,033
1873-74	3,667,440	.....	1898-99	11,008,368	3,015,269
1874-75	3,371,280	.....	1899-00	9,026,276	1,090,168
1875-76	4,113,216	.....	1900-01	10,0 8,830	2,953,381
1876-77	3,937,120	.....	1901-02	10,401,888	2,744,591
1877-78	4,296,600	.....	1902-03	10,311,084	3,367,030
1878-79	4,536,156	.....	1903-04	9,661,932	3,160,665
1879-80	5,230,988	.....	1904-05	13,408,228	3,791,000
1880-81	6,077,520	.....	1905-06	10,919,448	3,416,000
1881-82	4,921,312	.....	1906-07	13,269 200	4,934,000
1882-83	6,533,000	.....	1907-08	11,074,888	3,122,000
1883-84	5,278,812	.....	1908-09	13,513,026	3,692,000
1884-85	5,249,520	.....	1909-10	10,134,532	4,718,000
1885-86	6,088,450	.....	1910-11	11.785,200	3,853,000
1886-87	6,031,072	.....	1911-12	15,811,182	3,288,000
1887-88	6,581,898	.....	1912-13	13,934,752	4,610,000
1888-89	6,619,806	.....	1913-14	14,609,968	5,065,000
1889-90	6,975,932	.....	1914-15	15,067,247	5,209,000
1890-91	8,222,952	.....	1915-16	12,953,450	3,738,000
1891-92	8,567,100	1,697,615	1916-17	12 975,569	4,502,000
1892-93	6,330,800	2,272,716	1917-18	11,911,896	4,000,000
1893-94	7,140,336	2,529,325	1918-19	11,602,634	3,978,000
1894-95	9,522,216	2,223,029	1919-20	12,217,552	5,845,000
			1920-21	.....	3,556,000

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR 1921.

The annual ballot for the office of Chairman of the Association took place on the 10th January 1921, and resulted in the election of **Mr. J. A. Kay.**

ELECTION OF DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The annual ballot for the above office took place on the 17th January 1921, and resulted in the election of **Captain E. V. Sassoon.**

ELECTION OF COMMITTEE.

The ballot for the remaining members of the Committee for the year 1921 was held on the 24th January 1921 and resulted in the election of:—

Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart.; Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart; the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Kt.; Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt.; Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B E.; Rahimtoola Currimbhoy, Esq., M.L.A.; Munmohandas Ramji, Esq., M.L.A.; N. B. Saklatvalla, Esq., M.L.C.; F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.; A. Geddis, Esq.; Mathradas Goculdas, Esq.; H. M. Mehta, Esq.; Narottam Morarji, Esq.; Cowasjee Jehangir, Esq. (Jun.), C.I.E., O.B.E.; Jehangir B. Petit, Esq.; H H. Sawyer, Esq.; S. Taylor, Esq.; and C. N. Wadia, Esq., C.I.E.

MEMBERSHIP.

The total Membership of the Association on the 31st December 1920 was 95 as compared with 98 at the end of 1919.

The following members were elected during the year under report :—

The Apollo Mills, Ltd.—Proposed by the Elphinstone Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and seconded by the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ltd.

The Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.—Proposed by the Shapurjee Broacha Mills, Ltd., and seconded by the Mathradas Mills, Ltd.

The Diamond Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.—Proposed by the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and seconded by the Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

The Sir Hukamchand and Dalmia Cotton and Oil Mills, Ltd.—Proposed by the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and seconded by the China Mills, Ltd.

The Indian Woollen Mills, Ltd.—Proposed by the Sir Shapurjee Broacha Mills, Ltd., and seconded by the Mathradas Mills, Ltd.

The Jalgaum Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—Proposed by the Sir Shapurjee Broacha Mills, Ltd., and seconded by the Mathradas Mills, Ltd.

The Kilachand Mills, Ltd.—Proposed by the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and seconded by the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ltd.

The Model Mills Nagpur, Ltd.—Proposed by the Berar Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and seconded by the New Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

The New Pachora Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—Proposed by the Sir Shapurjee Broacha Mills, Ltd., and seconded by the Mathradas Mills, Ltd.

The following mills resigned membership :—

The Akola and Mid-India Spinning and Weaving Mills. (Now the Sir Hukamchand and Dalmia Cotton and Oil Mills, Ltd.)

The Apollo Mills. (Now the Apollo Mills, Ltd.)

The Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. (Absorbed by the Tata Mills, Ltd.)

The Coronation Mills Co., Ltd. (Now the Kilachand Mills, Ltd.)

The Hubli Mills, Ltd.

The Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Absorbed by the Birla Mills, Ltd.)

The Mofussil Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

The Prospect Mills (Now the Diamond Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.)

The Alexandra Mill.
The E. D. Sassoon Turkey Red Dye Works.
The Jacob Sassoon Mills.
The Rachel Sassoon Mills.

} Absorbed by the E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ltd.

THE NEW LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

Association's Representatives.

Under the Reforms Scheme the Association was entitled to elect one representative to the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay and, alternately with the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, one representative to the Legislative Assembly, this Association electing the first representative.

As the above elections had to be conducted in accordance with the Rules and Regulations framed under the Government of India Act of 1919, the Association's Rules for the election of a representative to the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay were consequently superseded.

Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy, in accordance with the prescribed Rules, was elected as the representative of the Association on the Legislative Assembly and **Mr. N. B. Saklatvalla**, as representative on the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

Association's Representatives.

Mr. N. G. Hunt one of the Association's representatives on the Cotton Contracts Board having resigned his seat, a ballot was held on the 1st May 1920, and resulted in the election of **Mr. N. B. Saklatvalla. Mr. Saklatvalla**, however, expressed his inability to serve as the Association's representative. A further ballot on the 8th July 1920 was held and resulted in the election of the **Hon'ble Mr. Munmohandas Ramji.**,

Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy, the second of the Association's representatives on the Board, proceeded on leave in April 1920 and the Committee nominated **Mr. A. Geddis** to serve during his absence.

THE EMPIRE COTTON GROWING CORPORATION.

Association's Representative.

(*See Report, 1917, pages* 27, 110.)

In September 1920, the Government of Bombay informed the Committee that the Secretary of State for India had asked for the name of the representative of the Bombay and Ahmedabad Millowners' Associations to be entered in the Charter of incorporation of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. They stated that the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association had suggested the name of **Mr. W. H. Brady.** As only one member was to represent both Associations, Government requested to be informed whether this Association agreed to the nomination, and, if so, whether Mr. Brady was willing to serve.

In reply the Committee stated that they desired to associate themselves with the nomination made by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, but as Mr. Brady was away in England they were unable to say whether he was willing to serve. (*Appendix* **A-1.**)

BOMBAY SMOKE NUISANCES COMMISSION.

ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATIVE.

The Government of Bombay in March 1920 informed the Committee that **Mr. C. N. Wadia, C.I.E.**, one of the two representatives of the Association on the Commission, had tendered his resignation, and asked to be advised of the name of the gentleman whom the Association wished to appoint as its representative in his place. The Committee nominated **Mr. N. B. Saklatvalla** to fill the vacancy.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS.

ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATIVE ON ADVISORY BOARD.

Mr. N. G. Hunt, the Association's representative on the Advisory Board to the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, having resigned his seat, the Committee in March 1920 nominated **Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy** to serve in his stead.

ASSOCIATION'S MEMBERSHIP WITH THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF MASTER COTTON SPINNERS AND MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

The Association originally joined the Federation in 1911 and resigned membership in 1916. They rejoined in June 1919 but when in December 1919 the Federation asked the Association to appoint a representative in place of Mr. N. N. Wadia who had resigned his seat the Committee intimated that the Association did not desire to continue as members of the Federation; and a representative was therefore not appointed.

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Government of Bombay in October 1920 informed the Committee that the Governor in Council had decided to appoint a Committee to draw up a comprehensive scheme for technical and industrial education in the Bombay Presidency consisting of one representative of each of the following bodies :—

(1) The Bombay University ;
(2) The Bombay Chamber of Commerce ;
(3) The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau ;
(4) The Millowners' Association, Bombay ;
(5) The G. I. P. Railway ;
(6) The B. B. & C. I. Railway ;

and of the following gentlemen :—

(7) The Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, M.A., B.Sc., Principal, Fergusson College, Poona.
(8) Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Willis, C.I.E., M.V.O., R.E., Mint Master, Bombay.
(9) Mr. G. H. Thistleton Dyer, M.A., M.I.C.E., Director of Industries, Bombay Presidency.
(10) Mr. T. S. Dawson, Principal, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.
(11) Mr. K. R. Kanitkar, Professor of Physics, Fergusson College, Poona.

The Committee of the Association nominated the Chairman, **Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy,** as their representative and informed Government accordingly. (*Appendix* **A-2.**)

DUTY ON NOMINAL CAPITAL OF COMPANIES.

The Government of Bombay in April 1920, forwarded to the Association for an expression of opinion, a copy of a letter, they had received from the Government of India, in which it was stated that the question of imposing an *ad valorem* duty of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the nominal capital of all companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, in addition to the stamp fees payable under the Indian Stamp Act (II of 1899) and the registration fees payable under the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, was engaging the attention of the Government of India. The Government of India explained that there had been signs during the last two or three years that the number of bogus companies and companies with excessive nominal capital was tending to increase. In some instances the imposing figure of the nominal capital served no other purpose than that of inducing the less informed portion of the public to believe that the strength and importance of the company were much greater than they actually were. While anxious to take no step that would discourage legitimate enterprise, and to do all in their power to foster the habit of investment, the Government of India felt that they were bound to protect the interests both of the ignorant investor and of the sound commercial flotations whose credit might be affected by the collapse of a few weaker and more unsound concerns. They were, therefore, inclined to the opinion that the time was opportune for amending the Companies Act in such a way as to restrict the liberty which companies enjoyed of registering vast authorised capitals which they had no prospect of ever getting subscribed.

It was pointed out that in the United Kingdom, an *ad valorem* stamp duty of 5 shillings per cent. was levied under Section 7 of the Finance Act, 1899, on the nominal capital of all companies registered, in addition to the fees prescribed in Table B of the first Schedule to the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908. The Government of India considered that the imposition of a similar duty in India, while bringing in a small revenue, would, to a certain extent, serve to check the flotation of bogus and unsound companies and especially those which advertised inflated nominal capital. They proposed, therefore, that an *ad valorem* duty of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. should be levied on the nominal capital of all companies with share capital registered in India in addition to the registration fees payable under Table B of the first Schedule to the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and the stamp fees required for the registration of the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

The Committee informed Government that the proposal in question had received their careful consideration, but they regretted they could not see their way to approve the same.

The Government of India have since announced that owing to the considerable diversity of opinion indicated in the replies received to their letter they have decided not to proceed with the proposal. (*Appendix* **B-1.**)

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 91-B OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

The Government of Bombay in April 1920, forwarded to the Association for an expression of opinion a copy of a letter they had received from the Government of India in regard to a suggestion made by the Agents of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, that Section 91-B of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, should be repealed or amended or that a provision should be inserted to the effect that the Section should not apply to private companies.

Section 91-B of the Act, reads as follows :—

> "91-B. (1) No Director shall, as a Director, vote on any contract or arrangement in which he is either directly or indirectly concerned or interested ; and if he does so vote his vote shall not be counted :
>
> Provided that the Directors or any of them may vote on any contract of indemnity against any loss which they or any one or more of them may suffer by reason of becoming or being sureties or surety for the Company.
>
> (2) Every Director who contravenes the provisions of Sub-section (1) shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees."

It was pointed out by the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, that they were at the moment engaged in the promotion and formation of several companies, mainly subsidiary, having for their objects the development of industrial enterprises. The proposed new companies would in the main be registered as private limited companies and, as a rule, the management of each company would be composed of Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, and Directors or Members of the companies or undertakings with which the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, joined to promote the subsidiary companies. Certain preliminary agreements would be entered into which would require to be adopted by the proposed companies, and from the moment of their formation the Directors of the proposed companies would, as a part of their functions, be called upon to resolve upon contracts between the subsidiary companies and one or both of the promoting companies, in which the members of the Board must perforce be indirectly interested as Directors or Members of the promoting companies.

It was asserted that objection had been taken by one or more of the parties with whom the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, were negotiating for the formation of subsidiary companies that the effect of Section 91-B was to render impracticable the undertaking of the subsidiary company inasmuch as there would never be a Board competent to transact business in which the promoting companies were interested, which would in fact constitute the business of the subsidiary company.

The Government of India stated that on consideration they were inclined to think that some amendment in the existing law was desirable. The object with which Section 91-B was originally introduced was to protect the interests of shareholders and the Government of India did not think that a case had been made out for abandoning the principle which that Section was intended to affirm. They recognised, however, that the difficulty mentioned by the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, was a genuine one and proposed to meet it by inserting a provision in the Indian Companies Act to the effect that Section 91-B should not apply to private companies.

The Committee in replying to the Bombay Government stated that the question of the advisability or otherwise of amending the Section above referred to upon the lines indicated in the letter from the Government of India, Commerce Department, had received their careful consideration and they were of opinion that the insertion of a provision to the effect that Section 91-B should not apply in cases where both the companies concerned were private companies was desirable. They added, however, that they could not see their way to recommend any amendment of the Act in cases where one of the companies concerned was a public company. During the September session of the Imperial Legislative Council an Act, XLII of 1920, so amending Section 91-B as to make it inapplicable to private companies was passed. (*Appendix* **B-2**.)

TAIL-WATER OF THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER CO., LTD.

In February 1920, the Committee addressed the Government of Bombay with reference to a Press Note that had been issued by Government a short time previously in connection with the tail-water of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company. It was submitted that the matter was a serious one and the Committee felt that if Government had realised what it actually meant, they would not have considered, seriously, such a proposition. If this concession had been given to a Water Supply Company which was bound down to supply water, without any preference to any applicant, at a rate at or under the maximum to be fixed by Government in the license, as in the case of licenses given for the electric supply, there would be no great objection, but in this case there did not seem to be any such proviso. In fact the Khopoli Land Company might be owned by a Company starting a Bleaching, Dyeing and P inting Works who might prevent any other factories starting at Khopoli and so securing a monopoly for their works by means of the water monopoly. It was a well-known fact that industrial development under the Ghats was the most probable one, more particularly when the City of Bombay proposed to stop the erection of new factories in Bombay. Moreover the water supply at Khopoli and Andhra Valley was quite pure and therefore very suitable for Bleaching and Printing Works. Other kinds of factories might also be started there as the supply of current for power will be very much cheaper than in Bombay.

The Committee submitted that in the present stage of industrial development it was wrong to grant a water monopoly and so create conditions which might retard progress. There could be no objections raised if pioneer companies were given preferential rights to the water available at Khopoli and the Andhra Valley against any new-comers but after their wants were satisfied the excess water should be available to others.

A hope was expressed that this matter would receive the sympathetic consideration of Government.

In reply the Government of Bombay stated that they had already fully considered the effect of a monopoly and had advisedly decided to create a monopoly with a view to the fullest utilisation for industrial purposes of all the water available It was essential, in the opinion of Government, that the Company should control the whole supply and develop the industrial area proposed. If members of the Association had in view any water needing industry, they had only to apply to the Company which had every interest in developing the area and utilising all the water

as soon as possible. In this connection it was pointed out that far larger projects were under consideration, and that the volume of such tail-water still available for such purposes was immense.

The Committee in acknowledging receipt of Government's communication stated that they noted with regret that Government could not see their way to advance any reason for their action in this connection beyond the mere statement that they had given full consideration to the effect of the monopoly and had advisedly decided to create the same with a view to the fullest utilisation or industrial purposes of all the water available.

In this connection the Committee submitted that even if it were considered necessary in the interests of industrial development that " one Company should control the whole supply and develop the industrial area proposed " it was certainly possible to advertise the fact openly to the public before the actual decision to grant the monopoly to one particular concern was arrived at and that action of this nature should first have been taken.

With regard to the statement in Government's letter to the effect that, if the members of this Association had in view any water-needing-industry, they had only to apply to the Company, which had every interest in developing the area and utilising all the water as soon as possible, the Committee stated they were of the opinion that a proposition of this nature was wrong in principle, for it enabled the individual concern to dictate its terms to other industrial bodies.

Further, as was pointed out in their previous letter, the Committee considered that the tail-waters in question were in the nature of a river, the monopoly of which should not, they submitted, be given to any one concern to the exclusion of others. The magnitude of these tail-waters might be realised from the fact that the daily quantity of water passing Khopoli and likely to pass at Andhra Valley was as follows :—

Hydro-Electric :—One hundred million gallons a day.
Andhra Valley :—One hundred and twenty million gallons a day.

This quantity, totalling about 220 million gallons a day, was about five and a half times the total daily supply of water for Bombay, which contained a population of about 12 lakhs, 85 mills and numerous other factories. In addition to this fact, which alone, in the opinion of the Committee, rendered the idea of giving the monopoly of so immense a supply to one Company absurd, it was to be presumed that the new mills which henceforth must be located outside the City would also require water.

The Committee, in conclusion, drew the attention of Government to the fact that, taking the royalty at Rs. 55,000 per hundred million gallons of Hyd o-Electric water, the price of the water that would be supplied worked out about Re. 1 for 6 million gallons as against annas eight for one thousand gallons the rate obtaining in Bombay, and that Government's proposal, therefore, meant in effect, that the Company to whom the monopoly was given would obtain the entire supply of water at a rate three thousand times lower than that obtaining in Bombay.

In view of the foregoing remarks, the Committee expressed a hope that Government would give the whole question their further and most careful consideration before arriving at a final decision in the matter.

In acknowledging receipt of the Committee's representation the Government of Bombay declared that it was never their intention to penalise industries by charging a full price for the water as suggested by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau and the Millowners' Association and it was pointed out that the action suggested had been vigorously criticised in other quarters under a misapprehension that Government shared the views of these Associations. It was added further that Government were constrained to reject as ill considered the view that any comparison could exist between the price of piped water in Bombay City and that of water from an artificially fed stream running between natural banks in an undeveloped area. The Association had also lost sight of the fact that no such river had existed during the dry season till the hydro-electric scheme was carried through under an agreement with Government and water was made available for industrial purposes. Government added that after full consideration of the Association's representation they did not propose to abandon their intention to create, in the most effective way apparent to them, a most valuable industrial area in the general public interests. (*Appendix* **C.**)

ENCASHMENT OF CURRENCY NOTES AT DISTRICT CURRENCY OFFICES.

In April 1920, a member of the Association, whose mill was situated in the mofussil, addressed the Committee on the subject of the great difficulty experienced by them in obtaining metallic currency against currency notes.

After careful consideration and in view of the fact that the difficulty in question was experienced generally by all agents of factories in the mofussil, the Committee in August 1920, forwarded a copy of the letter referred to, to the Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay, requesting that Government might be moved to permit the encashment of currency notes of Rs. 100 and over into as far as possible, metallic currency at such centres where there were Government Treasuries and further to maintain at the said centres sufficient amounts of cash for the purpose in question.

The Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay, in reply informed the Committee that instructions had already been issued to Treasury Officers requesting them to encash notes quite freely. (*Appendix* **D.**)

PETTY THEFTS IN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS.

In March 1920, the Government of Bombay requested to be favoured with the views of the Association on a proposal to introduce legislation on the lines of Section 54-A of the Calcutta Police Act, 1886, to meet the prevalence of petty thefts in industrial districts.

Section 54-A, reads as follows:—

"(1) Whoever has in his possession, or conveys in any manner, or offers for sale or pawn, anything which there is reason to believe to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, shall, if he fails to account for such possession or act to the

satisfaction of the Magistrate, be liable to fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term which may extend to three months.

"(2) If any person charged under sub-section (1) in respect of anything declares that he receives such thing from some other person, or that he was employed as a carrier, agent or servant to convey such thing for some other person, the Magistrate, after such further enquiry (if any) as he may deem necessary, may summon such other person, and any former or pretended purchaser or other person through whose possession such thing is alleged to have passed, to appear before him and may examine such person and any witnesses who are produced to testify to such receipt, employment or possession; and, if it appears to the Magistrate that any such person had possession of such thing and had reasonable cause to believe that it was stolen or fraudulently obtained, the Magistrate may punish him with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term which may extend to three months."

The Committee of the Association in reply informed Government that they were of the opinion that no good case had been made out for the introduction of such legislation. (*Appendix* **E.**)

STORES PURCHASE COMMITTEE.

The Ind an Munitions Board in November 1919. informed the Association that in pursuance of the recommendations of the Industrial Commission a Stores Purchase Committee would tour round India early in 1920 for the purpose of investigating the question of a Governm nt Stores Purchasing Agency. The Association was requ sted to nomin te a representative to give evidence, written a s well as oral, before the Committee. A Questionaire covering as far as practicable, all the points included in the terms of reference to the Stores Purchase Committee was also submitted.

The terms of reference were as under :—

In view of the necessity of encouraging Indian Industries, while at the same time securing economy and efficiency in the purchase of Government requirements, the Comm . e should enquire and report :—

(*a*) What measures are required to enable the Departments of the Government of India and of Local Governments to obtain their requirements as far as possible in India, and what central and local agencies for purchase and inspection should be constituted :

(*b*) What should be the relations of such agencies with one another and with the Stores Department of the India Office (or such other purchasing organisation in England as may hereafter take the place of that Department) :

(*c*) What modifications of the Stores Rules will the scheme recommended by the Committee necessitate.

The Committee duly nominated Mr. N. B. Saklatvalla to appear as a witness on behalf of the Association. Mr. Saklatvalla submitted the following replies to the Questionaire issued by the Stores Purchase Committee :—

At the outset it should be made clear that this Association is primarily concerned with the purchases made by Government of textile materials, and it should be understood that the remarks which follow have been offered with a view to Government requirements for that particular commodity.

(1) It would be a distinct advantage to have a Central Purchasing Agency with its headquarters at the seat of Indian Government presided over by a man of great ability, integrity and experience. This Central Agency should have under its control local agencies, in the most important centres of the country, directly responsible to itself. The purchases for all Government requirements should be made by the Central Agency and the Central body should be in a position to act intelligently and expeditiously. The advantages of this system would be that the total requirements of Government would be handled by one responsible authority which should have, at its command, all the necessary information from all the local bodies. This would avoid competition among local bodies, but the latter should be encouraged to send all such criticisms as are likely to help purchasing, *e.g.*, prevailing rates of articles in their own districts, special features wherein their requirements differ from those commonly used, remarks on supplies received against former indents, etc. The Central Agency can then place orders on a standardized basis as far as possible and can place them advantageously on a large scale and with dealers either in India or in foreign countries as circumstances would warrant. Although Central Purchasing is advocated, some drawbacks of this system should not be lost sight of. In actual practice, it is found that the Central Agency ensures economy and efficiency but its operations are liable to cause delay and some confusion.

(4) In order not to make this organization more unwieldy than necessary, it would be good policy to allow quasi-public bodies to make their own purchases unless there are special reasons to depart from this.

(7) During the war Government were asking for tenders for supply of different kinds of cloths. The chief centres of supply being Bombay, Ahmedabad, Madras and Cawnpore, there was some confusion in the distribution and acceptance of orders from Simla. Bombay teemed with petty dealers who somehow managed to get first hand information and bought up likely Government requirements from manufacturers and sold them to Government at good profits. The business was somewhat better managed towards the end of the war. It would be good policy for Government to get into touch with actual manufacturers or their accredited agents.

(8) This is possible if the orders are not of an urgent nature. The Central Store Department could ask for tenders both in India and foreign countries for the total Government requirements.

(9) The Department responsible for the industrial development of the country should dictate the policy of inspection but the consuming department should be given every facility to place their views before them and these should receive careful attention.

(10) The inspection department should be quite separate and independent of the purchasing department, but both those should be under the control of the Chief of the Central Agency.

(12) Textiles are articles of special interest to the Association, and the only specialized inspection asked for is that the purchasers and inspectors should be well qualified men and in close touch with the markets.

(13) Either special inspectors of the Central Agency should be travelling about different centres or this work might be entrusted to local agency under control of the Central Agency. It would be unnecessary waste of time and perhaps not so satisfactory for goods to be inspected in Delhi, which are bought locally for local consumption.

(14) During the war, the Munitions Board have made large purchases of Indian manufactured goods and the principle has been fairly well established of purchasing Indian manufactured goods for various Government requirements. If now when foreign goods are once again available, the rule laid down is followed that Indian made articles will be purchased in preference to foreign, provided the quality is sufficiently good and the price not unfavourable, it would satisfy India's claims. This will not only stimulate existing Indian Industries but encourage the establishment of new ones in India.

(15) What India does not manufacture, should certainly be purchased direct in the foreign countries or through Indian Agencies of well-established concerns. Although purchases through Indian Agencies of foreign manufactures will certainly encourage them to maintain stocks in India still the fact should not be lost sight of, that direct purchases would introduce competition for quality and price of articles.

(17) When the Central Agency is once organized, up-to-date information of prices and quality of articles both here and abroad will be easily available through the usual business channels.

(19) The holding of some stocks of different materials will be a necessity to a certain extent, but these should be kept down as much as possible as a general principle. There should be a strong scrutiny kept over stocks and their accumulation avoided. It should not, however, be lost sight of, that the maintenance of stocks up to a certain extent would be found useful for smooth working of the Department; and a timely purchase of forward requirements may at times ensure economy. (*Appendix* **F**.)

DELAY OR NON-PRESENTMENT FOR PAYMENT OF NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

The Government of Bombay, in March 1920, forwarded to the Association for an expression of opinion a copy of a letter they had received from the Government of India suggesting that the Negotiable Instruments Act should be amended by the addition of a Section on the lines of Section 46 (1) of the English Bills of Exchange Act of 1882, whereby delay in making presentment for payment of Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques was excused when the delay was

caused by circumstances beyond the control of the holder. It was pointed out that the Indian Bills of Exchange Act 1916 (XIV of 1916) did provide for delays in the presentment of bills on account of the War but this legislation was only a war measure and did not provide for the general cases covered by the English Act.

In reply, the Committee stated that they approved the amendment of the Negotiable Instruments Act in the direction proposed.

In December 1920, the Government of Bombay forwarded to the Association a further letter they had received from the Government of India in this connection with which was forwarded copies of letters that had been received from certain Chambers of Commerce.

Of the latter bodies the Bengal Chamber had suggested that the time within which bills were to be accepted after presentation should be extended from 24 hours to 48 hours or for such further period as might be deemed advisable or practicable.

The Upper India Chamber had suggested that a demand accompanied or followed by the copy of the bill on or before the due date should be considered equivalent to the presentment of the actual bill for the purposes of the Act.

The Bank of Madras and the Madras Chamber had suggested that the amendment should cover also cases of delays in presentment of bills on the lines of Section 41 (2) of the Bills of Exchange of 1882.

Section 41 (2) read as follows :—

" Presentment in accordance with these rules is excused and a bill may be treated as dishonoured by non-acceptance.

(*a*) Where the drawee is dead or bankrupt or is a fictitious person or a person not having capacity to contract by bill ;

(*b*) where, after the exercise of reasonable diligence such presentment cannot be effected ;

(*c*) where although the presentment has been irregular, acceptance has been refused on some other ground."

The Committee of the Association, in replying to the Bombay Government, stated that they approved generally the proposed amendments to the Act suggested by the Bengal, Upper India and Madras Chambers of Commerce and the Bank of Madras, respectively. (*Appendix* **G.**)

BOILER LAWS IN INDIA.

The Collector of Bombay in November 1920, informed the Association that the Government of India had appointed a Committee consisting of Mr. F. D. Ascoli, I.C.S., as President, and Messrs. D. B. Mann and D. R. MacIntosh respectively Offg. Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal, and Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers, Bombay, as members to consider the question of the unification of the Acts and regulations relating to the inspection, working and construction of boilers in India and connected matters. The Collector stated that the Association had been selected as one of the witnesses to give evidence through a representative and in anticipation of the appointment of such a representative he forwarded

a copy of the questionaire drawn up by the Committee, requesting to be favoured with the replies not later than the 5th December 1920. The Committee accordingly nominated Mr. C. N. Wadia as their representative.

Mr. Wadia in giving his written evidence stated that rather than answer each question *seriatim* he preferred to make a statement generally, on behalf of the Association. He understood the Committee had been called into existence to decide (1) whether the existing Acts in regard to the administration of boilers should be unified and (2) whether certificated engineers were necessary. On behalf of the Association he answered both these questions in the affirmative. With regard to (1) the proposition seemed self-evident. Any rule or law existing in any one Province either in regard to construction or maintenance was equally necessary in any other Province. The skies might change but the boiler remained the same. It was just as liable to burst or be abused in Madras as at Quetta. He asked why therefore they should have different rules. With regard to (2) he stated that the Association was of opinion that certificates were necessary for persons to be placed in charge of such highly technical machinery under pressure. If certificated engineers were not put in charge then the more ignorant the employer the less likelihood of boilers being put in the charge of a competent person. The Association, far from disliking certificated engineers on any ground, welcomed their employment and was of opinion that it would be suicidal to dispense with their services. The syllabus for examination should however be uniform and should be considerably altered. Half the examination should be on paper, the other and more important half should be practical. An aspirant to a certificate should be capable of performing with his own hands rivetting, caulking, the fitting of mountings and glands and of demonstrating the same to competent examiners. The book examination produced a highly theoretical engineer whereas the technical engineers needed to be three-quarters practical and one-quarter theoretical. Mr. Wadia informed the Committee that this question had been dealt with at length in the Association's correspondence with the Bombay Government and he therefore did not think it needed further repetition. He added that the Association looked upon boiler inspection as a public duty and was of opinion that Boiler Inspectors should be placed on the ame footing with Factory Inspectors; it was not in favour of enduing the Provincial Government with any powers to modify the technical rules relating to the standard for determining the pressure for which a boiler might be licensed, there should be one set of rules for everybody. (*Appendix* **H**.)

LEGISLATION REGARDING BANKS AND BANKING.

The Government of Bombay, in December 1920, forwarded to the Association for expression of opinion copy of a letter which they had received from the Government of India setting forth certain proposals of that Government in regard to the introduction of legislation relating to banks and banking. The following is a summary of the proposals put forward by the Government of India :—

(1) That banks registered under the Indian Companies Act should be required to publish monthly, in lieu of a statement in Form G, in the Third Schedule of the Act, a statement in the form given in the Appendix to Government's letter. Certain amplifications were suggested in paragraph 4.

(2) Whether a definite limit should not be placed on the amount of authorised capital of a bank ?

The Bengal Chamber had suggested that (*a*) the authorised capital of a bank should not be more than four times the subscribed capital, and (*b*) that no bank should be permitted to advertise the amount of its authorised capital.

(3) Whether it would not be wise to prescribe that a definite proportion (between 20 and 50 per cent.) of the face value of the shares should be called up before a bank was allowed to begin business.

(4) Whether the period should be reduced under which banks worked under agency arrangement with the promoters, to a term of not more than five years, the arrangement to be renewable thereafter at stated intervals at the option of the shareholders.

(5) Section 145 (2) of Indian Companies Act (Auditors Reports) to be tightened up, and Auditors' Certificate and Report on balance sheet should expressly state that the Auditors had examined the accounts along with the securities representing the investments of the bank or held against loans, the bills discounted and the cash balances at the head office or at several of the branch offices.

(6) Whether legislation proposed in paragraph (1) above, should be limited to banks registered under the Act or should be made applicable to exchange banks. If the latter, whether exchange banks would be able to supply periodically the information which it was proposed to prescribe in the proposed new form appended to the letter.

In submitting their views on the proposals of the Government of India the Committee informed the Government of Bombay :—

(*a*) That while they were not in favour of the suggestion that banks registered under the Indian Companies Act should be required to publish a monthly statement in the form given in the Appendix to the Government of India's letter they considered it eminently desirable that the banks in question should be required by law, as the majority already do in practice, to publish a half-yearly audited statement of accounts.

(*b*) In the event of the foregoing recommendation not being acceptable to Government, they were of opinion that the utility of the form above referred to would be greatly enhanced if the suggestions contained in paragraph 4 of the letter under reference were adopted.

(*c*) With regard to the question of a limit being placed on the authorised capital of a bank, they endorsed the recommendations of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in that connection, namely, that the authorised capital should not be more than four times the subscribed capital and that no bank should be permitted to advertise the amount of its authorised capital.

(*d*) They further considered that the law should be amended so as to provide that 25 per cent. of the subscribed capital must be paid up within a year after business had been begun.

(*e*) With reference to the period under which banks might work under agency arrangement with the promoters, the Committee were opposed to the general principle involved and they did not consider it desirable that any bank should be worked under agency arrangement.

(*f*) They approved generally the suggestion that the Auditors should be required to include in their certificate the information cited in paragraph 9.

(*g*) Finally, they considered that the legislation proposed in paragraphs (*a*) and (b) of this letter should not be limited to banks registered under the Indian Companies Act but should be made applicable to exchange bank also ; and

(*h*) Although no specific reference to them was made upon that point they suggested that a bank be prohibited from making advances against its own shares. (*Appendix* **I**.)

SECTION 19 OF THE INCOME-TAX ACT, 1918.

The Government of India in December 1920 informed the Association that complaints had been received regarding the difficulties involved in working the procedure laid down by Section 19 of the Income-tax Act, 1918 (VII of 1918). It was pointed out that in the original bill introduced in the Legislative Council on the 6th February 1918 it was proposed that the income-tax should be finally assessed on the ascertained income of the preceding year, but the Select Committee abandoned that system and altered the bill to provide that the tax should be levied in each year in respect of the taxable income of that year. Under the changes introduced by the Select Committee, the provisional assessment was in the first instance made on the basis of the previous year's income while there was a subsequent adjustment under Section 19 of the Act when the actual income in the year of assessment became known.

The Government of India stated that the procedure adopted in the Act had, it was understood, led both to considerable complications in the working of the assessing officers and to difficulties and troubles to the assessees. The Government of India proposed therefore to revert to the former practice whereby income-tax was assessed on the basis of the ascertained profits of the previous year instead of the provisional assessment being made on the basis of the previous year with the subsequent adjustment in the following one.

The Government of India added however that it would be necessary to consider whether provision should be made regarding the assessment of new businesses and the assessment of businesses which had closed down. The Royal Commission on Income-tax had recommended that a new business should be assessed for the first year on the profits of that year and for the second year on the first year's profits subject to an adjustment to the actual profits of the second year at the

option of the tax-payer. Where a business was discontinued or ceased in any year the Royal Commission suggested that it should pay on the actual profits of that year up to the date of cessation and that the Revenue should have the option of substituting the actual profits for the assessed profits in the penultimate year. The Government of India, however, were inclined to think that a simpler solution would be both at the beginning and at the end of the business to assess in each case on the profits of the preceding year.

As the changes proposed by the Government of India had the advantage of simplifying the procedure the Committee expressed their approval of the same on condition, however, that before the change was introduced an adjustment for a given year was made as they were of opinion that the profits earned by companies were already on the decline.

With regard, however, to the specific point whether provision should be made regarding the assessment of new businesses and the assessment of businesses which had closed down, the Committee stated that while they agreed that the alternative suggested by the Government of India was more simple, they considered that the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Income-tax should be adopted as being more equitable. (*Appendix* **J-1.**)

EXEMPTION FROM INCOME-TAX OF CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE WELFARE OF EMPLOYEES.

In February 1920, the Committee at the suggestion of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Company, addressed the Government of Bombay in regard to the question of allowances for income-tax purposes on subscriptions paid to local charities which directly benefited the mill work-people. It was pointed out that in England the income-tax authorities allowed such deductions as trade expenses, *vide* Murray and Carter's " Guide to Income-Tax Practice," 8th Edition, page 950, which reads as follows :—

> " It is the practice to allow deduction in respect of subscriptions to local charities and institutions directly benefiting the work-people in the business assessed (see p. 155), and contributions to employees' pension funds where the fund is vested in trustees outside the business.,"

and the reference to page 155, is as follows :—

> " where, however, subscriptions are paid by a manufacturer to an infirmary—where any of his work-people might be sent if injured—such subscriptions are allowed as a deduction, the payment being looked upon as a trade expense."

The Committee stated that Section 9 (2) (*ix*) of the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1918, sets forth that a deduction may be made from profits in respect of expenditure (not being in the nature of Capital Expenditure) incurred solely for the purpose of earning such profits, and submitted that subscriptions to hospitals and dispensaries where work-people received treatment, came within the meaning of this Section and that the present practice of adding back to profits any charitable subscriptions made during the year, before arriving at a Company's assessable profits, was troublesome and unnecessary.

In January 1921 the Government of Bombay informed the Committee that Government were not prepared to issue general orders exempting from income-tax all contributions by mill authorities and other employers towards the general welfare of their employees. The question whether such contributions were expenditure incurred solely for the purpose of earning profits was, they added, in each case one of fact and if any assessee satisfied the Collector of Income-Tax that such contributions had been made for the purpose indicated deductions would be allowed under Section 9 (2) (*ix*) of the Act. (*Appendix* **J–2.**)

AMENDMENT OF INDIAN CARRIERS' ACT, 1865.

The Government of Bombay in June 1920, forwarded to the Association for expression of opinion, a copy of a letter they had received from the Government of India, giving cover to a letter from the Bengal Chamber urging the amendment of the Indian Carriers' Act, III of 1865.

The Bengal Government in their letter to the Government of India stated that the Bengal Chamber had brought to their notice that Section 8 of the Indian Carriers' Act operated inequitably against the carrier as was exemplified in the decision of the Appellate Branch of the Calcutta High Court in the case, Indian General Navigation and Railway Company, Limited, *versus* Gopal Chand Guin. In that case a passenger in one of the company's steamers took with him six packages of silk-thread, which he booked as ordinary luggage. Silk-thread was one of the excepted articles scheduled under the Act, for the loss of which, unless expressly declared, no liability attached to the carrier. The steamer caught fire and the packages were destroyed. The passenger sued for recovery of damages on the ground that the destruction by fire was due to the negligence of the company. The Appellate Court held that the Company were liable for the full value of the goods because the latter had been lost through their negligence. In the course of their judgment, their Lordship remarked :—

> " Reading Sections 3 and 4 with Section 8, it appears that although a common carrier is not liable for the loss or damage of property of a certain description above one hundred rupees in value, unless the value or description thereof are expressly declared by the person delivering them to be carried, and although the carrier is entitled to charge a higher rate for such properties, he is liable for the loss of, or damage to such property if such loss or damage arises from the negligence or criminal act of the carrier or of any of his agents or servants."

From this decision it was clear that the carrier was exposed to onerous risks under the Act, and that the benefits conferred upon him by Section 3 were to a large extent rendered nugatory by the provisions of Section 8. The point in Section 3 regarding the declaration of goods was that it enabled the carrier to know that he was carrying valuable goods or goods likely to be damaged unless special precautions were taken and he took particular care in regard to the conveyance of such goods. Where negligence arose despite these precautions, the carrier had to incur the penalty. But the case was different where the goods had not been declared, and the carrier, in ignorance of the valuable or frail character of the goods, did not extend to them the precaution he would observe if they were declared. The

Government of Bengal considered that the liability of the carrier should be modified in this respect, and accordingly recommended for the consideration of the Government of India that Sections 8 and 9 of the Act should be amended so as to provide, in the case of scheduled articles not declared under Section 3, that the carrier, while retaining his existing responsibility in the event of a criminal act, should be freed from liability for loss or damage arising from the negligence of the carrier or his agents or servants. The Government of Bengal also suggested that where loss or damage resulted from a criminal act in the case of scheduled articles not declared under Section 3, the onus of establishing the criminal act, if alleged, should, in a suit for damages, be on the plaintiff.

Vide Items in second Schedule to the Railways Act, 1880.

It was also pointed out that whereas the Indian Railways Act allowed Government to add by notification in the Gazette of India to the schedule of excepted articles, other articles of special value, the Indian Carriers' Act had no such provision. The Schedule did not include such expensive commodities as opium, jade, amber, hemp, rubber and feathers. The Government of Bengal suggested, if the amendment of the Carriers' Act was to be taken up, that Government should likewise be empowered to make additions to the Schedule.

The Committee in replying the Government of Bombay stated that they approved the proposal that the Act should be amended on the lines laid down by the Government of Bengal. (*Appendix* **K**.)

THE INDIAN RAILWAY COMMITTEE, 1920.

In November 1920, the Committee received a copy of a Resolution issued by the Railway Department of the Government of India, embodying the terms of reference to the Indian Railway Committee which was appointed to consider and advise Government on certain matters connected with the administration of Railways in India. The terms of reference read as follows :—

(1) To consider, as regards railways owned by the State, the relative advantages, financial and administrative, in the special circumstances of India, of the following methods of management :—

(*a*) Direct State management.

(*b*) Management through Company domiciled in England and with a Board sitting in London.

(*c*) Management through Company domiciled in India and with a Board sitting in India.

(*d*) Management through a combination of (*b*) and (*c*), and advise as to the policy to be adopted as and when the existing contracts with the several Railway Companies can be determined. (In considering the question of the East Indian Railway, the Committee will take note of the decision to remove the management of that railway to India, which was arrived at when the contract with the present company was extended on the amended terms in 1919.)

2) To examine the functions, status and constitution of the Railway Board, and the system of control exercised by the Government of India over the Railway Administrations, and recommend such modifications, if any, as are necessary for the adequate disposal of the Railway business of the Government.

(3) To consider arrangement for the financing of railways in India and in particular the feasibility of the greater utilization of private enterprise and capital in the construction of new lines.

(4) To report whether the present system of control by Government of rates and fares and the machinery for deciding disputes between railways and traders are satisfactory, and, if not, to advise what modifications are desirable.

(5) To make recommendations that may seem germane to the enquiry.

At the end of December, the Committee received a communication from the Indian Railway Committee requesting to be furnished with a statement of the Association's views and recommendations on the subjects under enquiry and desiring to know whether it would be convenient for a representative of the Association to supplement such statement by giving further oral evidence at Bombay between the 29th January and 11th February 1921.

The Committee duly nominated Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey to give evidence on behalf of the Association. His evidence will be found printed in full in *Appendix* **L**.

COAL SUPPLIES TO MILLS IN BOMBAY.

In December 1919, the Government of India Coal Transportation Officer, Calcutta, informed the Association that the Coal Special Indent System would cease to be in force from the 1st January 1920 and that on and from that date consumers would have to look to their supplying collieries to supply them with coal from the number of wagons, if any, they would receive daily under the daily allotment on wagon basis. He added, however, that as long as his appointment lasted he would give any assistance he could in connection with coal supplies for the Mills at Bombay provided such requests came through supported by the Chairman of the Association in each case.

Owing to the abolition of the Coal Special Indent System, the shortage of wagons, the inability of obtaining coal by sea and the consequent difficulty of obtaining adequate supplies of coal, the Committee considered that it would be necessary for mills in Bombay to receive some priority in the supply of wagons, as their consumption of coal was very large and any interruption in the supplies would be detrimental to the mill industry.

The Committee accordingly appointed Mr. R. Peel, then Coal Certifying Authority for Bombay, as the Official Representative of the Association, with effect from 1st January 1920, with full powers to act on behalf of the Bombay Millowners' Association in securing execution of members' contracts with collieries.

In informing the Coal Transportation Officer to this effect, the Committee requested him to accept Mr. Peel's requests and recommendations for wagons in order to supply the monthly requirements of the members of this Association, as if such applications came from the Committee of the Association, without further endorsement from the Chairman.

The Coal Transportation Officer in acknowledging the Commi tee's letter stated that any requests or recommendations in connection with coal supplies to mills in Bombay submitted by Mr. Peel would receive his careful consideration while his appointment as Coal Transportation Officer asted, adding that he could not undertake to accept such requests and recommendations without question.

In March 1920, however, the office of Coal Certifying Authority for Bombay was revived and Mr. Peel was re-appointed to the post.

About the middle of October 1920, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, requested the Association to support a representation they had addressed to the Department of Commerce of the Government of India in connection with the shortage of wagons for coal.

The Committee of the Association accordingly after due consideration sent the following telegram to the Department of Commerce of the Government of India :—

" Bombay Millowners' Association respectfully beg to draw serious attention of your department to the present acute coal situation in Bombay owing to cancellation of Special Indent System. Bombay mills can now secure wagons under public supply only ; hence middlemen resorting to malpractices for securing wagons at collieries, have forced up prices coal to Rs. 33 per ton, Bombay delivery, which should be delivered Rs. 10 cheaper. Bombay stocks poor and dealer profiteering at mills' expense. Respectfully urge your intervention to resume Special Indent System which gave some chance mills securing coal reasonable rates. Association support generally Indian Merchants Chamber's letter fourteenth October."

On the 9th December, Mr. C. A. Innes, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Commerce Department, who had come to Bombay, met the Committee in the rooms of the Association and informally discussed the coal situation with them. As a result of the discussion, Mr. Innes was informed that the Millowners' Association were unanimously of opinion that Government should revert again to the Special Indent System. The Association would be prepared to certify these indents for all Bombay mills but not for those in Ahmedabad. The Committee also agreed that an Advisory Committee to be associated with Mr. Legge, the Coal Transportation Officer, should be appointed and that the Bombay Millowners' Association should be represented on that Committee. (*Appendix* **M**.)

FEES FOR ELECTRICAL INSPECTIONS.

(*See Report for* 1916, *pp.* 25, 56.)

The Bombay Fire Insurance Association in the beginning of November 1920, submitted for the consideration of the Committee a statement regarding the revision in the scale of fees for electrical installations.

It was stated that since the scale of fees to be charged was mutually agreed upon, the cost of living had increased very considerably and the Bombay Fire Insurance Association had had to meet the changed conditions by substantially increasing the salary of the Electrical Inspector. The work in connection with these inspections had also increased materially with the result that, a few months previous, it had become necessary for the Bombay Fire Insurance Association to appoint an Assistant Inspector as it was found that one man could not cope efficiently with the work.

It was felt that in all the circumstances this Association would agree with them that a revision in the terms could not be deemed unreasonable. They had always had to find somewhere between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 6,000 a year—that being the difference between the salaries and expenses of the Inspector (allowing nothing for clerical work and office charges) and the amounts received by way of fees. The Inspecting Staff had had to be added to, and the expenses would, naturally, be further enhanced and it was, in some measure, to meet a portion of this enhanced expenditure that the proposals were put forward.

The statement above alluded to read as follows :—

Electrical Installations.—All electrical installations must be erected strictly in accordance with the Association's Rules. With the exception of installations in shops and private residences and offices (otherwise provided for hereafter), all installations must be passed by the Committee and a certificate to the effect that same are so erected must be furnished by the Association's Electrical Inspector, before permission is granted for the installations to be used. In applying for an inspection, the insured must furnish through the leading Office a schedule (as supplied by the Association) filled up by the Contractor giving particulars of the installation, also a wiring plan to scale shewing the positions and sizes of lights, motor or other apparatus, switch and distribution board, position and sizes of all conductors in connection with the installation.

In the case of all manufacturing risks, intimation must be given to the Committee before the Contractors commence work either on the original installations or an extension or alteration thereof, and the fee of the Electrical Inspector (as per schedule ollowing) must be deposited with the Secretaries of the Association. The Committee will then arrange for the Inspector to visit and report on the installation whilst in course of erection.

All installations which have been passed by the Committee and for which the necessary certificates have been granted must be inspected annually, or triennially and fees paid as provided in the following schedules.

All inspection fees and expenses payable under this Rule must be borne by the insured.

Cotton mills.—(All installations under this heading must be inspected annually.

In case of additions and/or alterations same must be notified as provided.)

The following is the scale of charges for inspection to obtain the Associations' certificate that all is in order :—

In Bombay.—Original inspection (for either light or power) fee not to exceed Rs. 150.

In Mofussil.—Fees not to exceed Rs. 250, plus travelling and out-of-pocket expenses.

Special Cases.—In the case of Mills where the original inspection would probably occupy some days special fees to be fixed.

Alterations and Additions.—Fees in accordance with the amount of time occupied in connection with the inspection of alterations and additions especially when carried out on a large scale, should not be less than Rs. 50 in Bombay and Rs. 75 in the Mofussil. On minor alterations and additions the fee charged should not exceed Rs. 50 in Bombay and Rs. 75 in the Mofussil plus travelling and out-of-pocket expenses in both instances for Mofussil inspections.

Annual Inspections.—Annual inspections to be made without any charge, but in the event of defects being discovered at the time of such annual inspections, or at any other inspection undertaken by the Association, then—

(*a*) The mill is to obtain a certificate from the Association that the defects have been remedied and pay the fee for the inspection or inspections required to ascertain whether all is in order.

(*b*) In the event of such defect or defects being of such nature as to make the use of the installation dangerous (whether light or power) it is also to be discontinued immediately, and prohibited until certified to be in order after a further visit or visits by the Associations' Inspector.

(*c*) In case of a dispute arising as to whether an installation is defective or not, the Electrical Engineer to Government should be consulted and the cost of the reference is to be defrayed by the party against whom the Government Electrical Inspector decides.

(*d*) The following is the scale of the charges for inspection to obtain the Associations' certificate that all is in order when installations have been found defective :—

In Bombay.—(1) Fees according to time—Rs. 40 per day with a minimum of Rs. 15.

In Mofussil.—(1) Fees according to time—Rs. 60 per day with a minimum of Rs. 30 plus travelling and out-of-pocket expenses.

(2) Theatres, hotels and places of public amusement—

	Fees for inspection not less than	
	Original.	Triennial.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	50	25
Mofussil (exclusive of travelling and other expenses) ..	100	50

Additions and alterations under heading 2 must be notified as provided and fees for their inspection are fixed as follows :—

Addition or alteration according to time spent on inspection Rs. 30 per day. Minor or ordinary alterations Rs. 20 per day.

The Committee informed the Bombay Fire Insurance Association that they agreed to the proposed revision as set forth in the above statement. (*Appendix* **N.**)

BUNDLING OF DOUBLE CROSS-REELED TWO-FOLD YARN.

Towards the end of the August 1920, the Collector of Customs, Bombay, requested to be favoured with the opinion of the Committee in the following matter :—

Under clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) of Rule III at page 12, of the Merchandise Marks Manual, Edition 1916, a certain proportion of the number of the count to the number of knots each containing a certain number of hanks of 840 yards each had to be maintained in the bundling of yarn, and though the instructions given in the Merchandise Marks Manual evidently referred to single yarn, Government in 1910 had passed orders by which one hank of two-fold (double) yarn was regarded as equivalent to two hanks of single yarn and the count number of two-fold yarn as equivalent to half the count number of single yarn. Thus the requirements laid down in the Merchandise Marks Manual regarding the bundling of yarn were fulfilled in the case of two-fold (double) yarn also.

The Collector stated that double cross-reeled two-fold yarn had been imported into Bombay for some time past with hanks measuring 1,680 yards each instead of the usual 840 yards. The bundling of such yarn with double hanks, *i.e.*, 1,680 yards infringed Rule III (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) quoted above since although under a strict interpretation of the wording in Rule III (*b*) such hanks, of more than 840 yards might perhaps be permissible, they certainly infringed the requirements of (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) of the rule.

There was of course no fraud in this style of importing double hanks (1,680 yards), as the total quantity in yards and weight was correctly packed in the bundle, but as the bundling was not in accordance with he requirements of the Merchandise Marks Manual, Rule III, page 12, the imports were technically objectionable. As, however, he understood that this style had found favour with consumers he proposed to approach Government in the matter with a view to obtaining their sanction to the imports of doubled yarn with double hanks each not less than 1,680 yards average (instead of the usual 840 yards standard) and for purposes of the Merchandise Marks Manual to regard one such double hank as equivalent to four usual hanks of single yarn or two usual hanks of doubled or two-fold yarn, and further to insist on marking "double hanks" on the bundles to avoid any misunderstanding or possible deception. He said that these Sections of the Manual were designed to give expression to the recognised trade practice and if that practice had changed, he had no doubt that Government would be prepared to embody the change in the Manual.

The Committee informed the Collector that they approved the proposal to amend Rule III of the Merchandise Marks Manual in the manner indicated above. (*Appendix* **O.**)

REFUND OF IMPORT DUTY.

(*a*) Tallow.

The Collector of Customs, Bombay, forwarded, in October 1920, a Circular Memorandum regarding the refund of import duty on tallow consumed by mills. It was stated that with the greater regularity of mails and the return to more or less normal conditions with the cessation of hostilities the concession allowed in March 1917 in connection with such refunds was withdrawn. The Collector of Customs had therefore decided that in future claims for refund would, as in the times before the War, be registered only if the bill of entry was in the name of the mill, the invoice made out to the mill, bill of lading forwarded to the mill direct, and a certificate signed by the owner or agents of the mill to the effect that the tallow was for use in that particular mill.

There would of course be the usual check by the Factory Excise Department and the procedure hitherto followed for disposal of refund claims would continue to remain in force.

It was added that the above orders would take effect from 1st January 1921.

(*b*) Mill Machinery.

In a separate Circular Memorandum received from the Collector of Customs, in October 1920, it was stated that the concession allowed in March 1917 in connection with the import of machinery and component parts thereof by owners of cotton spinning or weaving mills was withdrawn. In future free entry would, as in the times before the War, be allowed only if machinery was shipped direct to the mill under invoices made out to the mill, the bill of lading forwarded to the mill direct, and a certificate signed by the owner or agents of the mill to the effect that the machinery was for use in that particular mill.

It was added that it must be clearly understood that machinery and component parts thereof not imported direct by the mill but by "Stockists" were not eligible for free entry, but a refund of duty paid thereon could be claimed.

The order would take effect from 1st January 1921.

(*c*) Mill Stores other than Machinery and Tallow.

In another Circular Memorandum received from the Collector of Customs it was stated that the concession allowed in March 1917 in connection with articles imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton or the baling of woven cotton goods was withdrawn.

In future free entry for the articles mentioned in Article 131 of the Tariff Valuation Schedule would, as in the times before the War, be allowed only if the bill of entry was presented in the name of the mill, the articles were shipped direct to the mill under invoices made out in the name of the mill, the bill of lading was

forwarded to the mill direct and a certificate signed by the owner or agents of the mill to the effect that the articles were for use in the weaving of cotton goods in that particular mill.

The above order would take effect from 1st January 1921.

Copies of the above memoranda were circulated among all members for their information.

TARIFF VALUATIONS UNDER THE COTTON DUTIES ACT.

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence met the Committee of the Association on Friday, the 6th February 1920 and discussed with them the proposed revision of the Tariff Valuations under the Cotton Duties Act. The following Notification containing the revised tariff was subsequently issued by the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India :—

"CUSTOMS DUTIES."

No. 1167-*D*, dated the 14th February 1920.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 (1) of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), and in supersession of the notification in this Department No. 1632-*D*, dated the 22nd February 1919, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to fix, for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, tariff values as follows, with effect from the 1st March 1920 :—

Grey goods, p'ain or bordered.

		Tariff value per lb.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Chadars and bedsheets, plain, or having only borders not over $\frac{1}{4}''$.	1	10	0
2.	Dangari and Khadi cloth	1	7	0
3.	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis and gumchas, plain, or having only borders not over $\frac{1}{4}''$.	1	12	6
4.	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis and gumchas, having only borders over $\frac{1}{4}''$ but not over $\frac{3}{4}''$.	2	0	0
5.	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis and gumchas, having only borders over $\frac{3}{4}''$ but not over $2''$.	2	2	6
6.	Domestics, T. cloths, shirtings, longcloth, sheetings, having borders not over $\frac{1}{2}''$.	1	12	0
7.	Drills and jeans, plain	1	9	6
8.	Fents	1	4	0
9.	Patals and saris with headings over $4''$ wide and only coloured borders not over $\frac{3}{4}''$.	2	2	6
10.	Printers, sadlapat and bhagavad	1	9	0
11.	Shirtings twilled, unbleached	1	12	0
12.	Tent, sail, commissariat and double thread cloth (dosuti)	1	7	0
13.	Zanzibar cloth	1	12	0

Provided that for calendered grey goods 3 pies shall be added to the above values.

Figured or coloured goods.

		Tariff value per lb. Rs.	a.	p.
14.	Bedcovers, twilled sheets, quilts, and table-cloths with borders not over $\frac{1}{2}$".	1	15	0
15.	Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars, coloured warp or weft.	2	0	0
16.	Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars, coloured warp and weft.	2	1	6
17.	Bed ticking, plain or drilled	1	13	0
18.	Check gumchas and check cholas	2	0	0
19.	Cholis and saris (coloured)	2	4	0
20.	Cotton tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including leheria, Thana Susi, Thana drill, Thana twill and Thana check.	1	13	0
21.	Drills, striped	1	11	6
22.	,, checked	1	12	6
23.	,, dyed	1	13	6
24.	English patterned checks, trouserings and coatings ..	2	2	3
25.	Fancy dobby pattern checks, coloured warp and weft ..	2	4	0
26.	Fents	1	6	0
27.	Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, grey weft	1	14	0
28.	Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, coloured weft ..	1	15	0
29.	Lungis, coloured	2	0	0
30.	Lungis, grey with coloured stripes and borders ..	1	13	0
31.	Napkins, grey	1	14	0
32.	,, bleached	2	2	0
33.	Shirtings twilled, bleached	2	0	0
34.	Susi, check, English, grey ground	2	4	0
35.	,, checks, ordinary, grey ground	2	0	0
36.	,, ,, coloured warp or weft	2	2	0
37.	,, checksheets, ordinary grey ground	2	0	0
38.	,, ordinary, coloured stripes, grey ground	1	12	0
39.	,, ,, ,, weft	1	14	0
40.	Tent cloth, blue and red	1	14	0
41.	,, ,, khaki	1	14	0
42.	Towels, Turkish grey	2	0	0
43.	,, ,, bleached	2	4	0
44.	,, honeycomb and other sorts, grey	1	13	0
45.	,, ,, bleached	2	1	0
46.	Zephyr cloth	1	14	0
47.	,, striped and checked	2	0	0

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

MERCHANDISE MARKS MANUAL.

The Government of India, in February 1920, issued an Addenda and Corrigenda to the third edition of the Merchandise Marks Manual making the rules in regard to the importation into India of goods bearing false trade marks or trade d scriptions more stringent. The Addenda and Corrigenda referred to will be found in *Appendix* **P**.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

The Committee in January 1920, addressed the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India on the subject of Imperial Preference and entered their most emphatic but respectful protest against a recent notification of the Government of India imposing, what they considered, unnatural and unjustifiable restrictions upon the free importation of dyestuffs into India other than from the United Kingdom except upon certain terms and conditions. The Committee were of opinion that the notification was wrong in principle, opposed to India's interests, inconsistent with the policy of State help and State participation in the industrial development of this country as laid down in the Industries Commission's R port and was in the nature of a monopoly and a protective measure created for the benefit of the British dye manufacturers and traders.

The Committee stated that they were aware that Government had issued orders that licenses should be freely granted for the importation from foreign countries of all dyestuffs required by Indian consumers when they could not be obtained from the United Kingdom or could not be obtained at a reasonable price. It was expected by the Government that Indian consumers would thus be able to satisfy their requirements at reasonable prices to the fullest extent and that the prohibition in question would not adversely affect Indian interests. This, however, had unfortunately not been the case and the Committee were aware of definite instances in which licenses for importing dyes from countries other than the United Kingdom had been refused even though the quotations from the United Kingdom were as much as 35 and 45 per cent. higher than those obtained from other countries. Instances had also been brought to the notice of the Committee in which licenses had not been allowed for stuffs unobtainable from British manufacturers and, if obtainable, were of a very inferior quality. The Committee were also aware of nstances in which licenses were not granted even when the required quantities could not be supplied by the British manufacturers. The Committee's attention had also been drawn to the fact that in a particular case an application to the local agents of a British dye manufacturer for a particular quality of dyes was met with the answer that that quality would be supplied only if other qualities were also bought in certain quantities.

Continuing the Committee explained that these were only a few typical instances of the harsh manner in which the restrictions imposed by the Government no ification were operating and would continue to operate upon the natural course of trade and industries of this country to their utter disadvantage and detriment. The re triction thus imposed, the Committee submitted, con tituted a subsidy to the British dye manufacturers and traders. The Committee were emphatically of

opinion that, if the latter were in need of protection, it was for the Imperial Government to give them a subsidy openly and directly from Imperial resources and not at the expense of India by creating almost a monopolistic market in this country for their benefit as the notification in question would inevitably have the effect of doing. In the opinion of the Committee thus to penalise Indian trade and industries for the purpose of giving an indirect subsidy to the British dye manufacturers and traders was incompatible with all principles of fair trade even within the Empire.

For all these reasons the Committee submitted that the notification should be withdrawn at an early date and that in the meanwhile its operations should be made as innocuous and harmless as possible to the trader and industries of the country. The Committee understood that a Committee had been appointed to help the Collector in the issue of licenses for the importation of dyes from foreign countries under the notification in question, and, in view of the very close connection of the textile industry with this question, urged the appointment of a representative of this Association on the Committee to assist the Collector in his work until the withdrawal of the notification.

In March 1920 the Commerce and Industry Department forwarded a copy of a Press Communique from which it was seen that the prohibition of the importation into India of dyestuffs was being removed with effect from the 13th March 1920. (*Appendix* **Q**.)

LEGISLATION ON LINES OF THE INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919.

Towards the end of July 1920, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce forwarded to the Association a copy of correspondence that had passed between them and the Bengal Government in regard to the question raised by the Government of India whether All-India Legislation on the lines of the English "Industrial Courts Act, 1919" would be of any value and should be undertaken. The Bengal Chamber in their reply dealt with the question very fully and in summing up stated that labour problems were becoming of increasing importance as industries developed in the country and they felt that the slavish copying of the labour organization of other countries should be avoided. They entirely agreed that full advantage should be taken of the experience gained elsewhere, but in the determination of policy in Indian labour matters the special conditions ought obviously to receive the fullest consideration and to be the governing factor. It was their considered opinion that All-Indian Legislation on the lines of the English Statute of 1919 would be of no value and should not be undertaken. At the same time they recommended that early steps should be taken to test the possibility of developing in this country a system of Works Joint Committees. These bodies would provide suitable machinery for the immediate ventilation of grievances, for the speedy settlement of disputes and for the steady maintenance of a good understanding between workers and their employers.

The Committee in thanking the Bengal Chamber for having favoured them with a copy of their letter to the Government of Bengal heartily endorsed the views expressed therein. (*Appendix* **R**.)

HOURS OF LABOUR IN BOMBAY MILLS.

In March 1920, the question of hours of labour in Bombay Mills formed he subject of a Memorial from the Committee to His Excellency the Viceroy.

The Committee prayed His Excellency in Council—

(*a*) To take action forthwith to amend Section 28 of the Factories Act, 1911, or such other action as he might deem meet, to make the provisions of the Convention and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference held at Washington, regarding the hours of Factory Labour in British India effective at the earliest possible date.

(*b*) Further to amend the Factories Act of 1911 so as to confer power upon the Local Government to refuse permission to any textile mill in Bombay to work more than one shift a day if, in the opinion of the Local Government, it was advisable to do so, owing to lack of housing accommodation.

In November 1920, the Government of Bombay informed the Committee that the Government of India had intimated that they were prepared to recommend for legislation a maximum week of 60 hours, but that the question of a daily limit was still under consideration. As regards the second request, namely, that the Local Government should be empowered to prohibit double shifts in textile mills in Bombay if it was advisable to do so owing to lack of housing accommodation, the Government of India considered that any amendment of the Indian Factories Act in that respect was undesirable. (*Appendix* **S-1**.)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS : LABOUR MATTERS.

I. Hours of labour in factories in India and cognate questions.—

(See Report 1919, pp. 29, 66.)

Early in June 1920, the Government of Bombay forwarded to the Association a copy of a letter from the Board of Industries and Munitions on the subject of labour in factories in India and other cognate questions discussed at the International Labour Conference and desired to be favoured with any remarks the Association might have to offer thereon. It was added that, pending receipt of the latter the transmission to the Government of India of the Association's Memorial of the 27th March 1920 (see page 44 of this report) had been withheld. The letter of the Board of Industries and Munitions conveyed the Government of India's observations indicating their tentative and provisional views on the various points that arose in connection with the draft conventions and recommendations adopted by the Washington Conference.

The Committee in reply informed the Government of Bombay that the relative papers had received their careful consideration and communicated the undermentioned views on the various subjects treated therein.

(1)—*Draft Convention limiting the hours of work in Industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week.*

The Committee stated they had already dealt with this question in their reply to the Collector of Bombay in July 1919 and further discussed it in their Memorial

to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, dated the 27th March 1920, and they were, therefore, of opinion that it was unnecessary once more to cover the same ground. On the subsidiary questions arising in the same connection they had, however, a few remarks to offer.

Any further limitations in the working hours of women and children should, in their opinion, be considered only in conjunction with the draft convention regarding the employment generally, of women and children. They considered that the hours obtaining (10 hours per diem) were quite reasonable and they could not see their way to recommend any further curtailment.

Although women, under the Factory Act as it stood, were permitted to work eleven hours a day, when the daily number of hours of work in Bombay Mills did not exceed ten, they actually worked less than nine hours a day, the reason being that they were permitted to attend half an hour later, and cease work half an hour earlier, than the men. Nor were the conditions under which they worked and the nature of their work itself by any means strenuous. The Committee desired that in the event of the Factory Act being so amended as to restrict the number of hours of work to ten a day, the number of hours of work in the case of females, should, in view of the foregoing, be reduced only to nine hours a day. As regards children, who worked merely for five hours a day, the Committee, having regard to the easy conditions under which they performed their work, considered that number by no means excessive.

(2)—*Draft Convention concerning the employment of women before and after child-birth.*

The Committee admitted that there were in Indian law no provisions relating to this question, and they fully sympathised with the resolution of the Washington Conference " that the Indian Government be requested to make a study of the question of the employment of women before and after confinement; and of maternity benefits, before the next Conference, and to report on these matters to the next Conference."

The Committee assured Government that any suggestions made under this head would receive their earnest and sympathetic consideration as they felt that on occasions of this nature some facilities should be provided. In this connection they added that they would be glad to co-operate with and assist the local Government in any enquiries that might be instituted.

(3)—*Draft Convention concerning the employment of women during the night.*

The Committee considered that the Factory Act, as it stood, met the case and that no alteration in the above behalf should be made therein.

(4)—*Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment.*

The Committee were of opinion that if the present minimum age could not be maintained the age should be raised gradually ; they were opposed to the recommendation of the Washington Conference that it should at once be raised to twelve for the following reasons :—

(*a*) The work a child was put to in the factory was of an easy nature.

(*b*) It would create dislocation in the industries especially in the mofussil, where labour was by no means plentiful.

(*c*) The factory hands themselves would not view this drastic change with favour involving as it would a temporary reduction in the family earnings.

In regard to the question of making primary education compulsory the Committee said they would be only too happy to fall in with its application to the country generally but they would certainly resent any attempt to make it compulsory solely in the case of the Textile Industry. They here pointed out that several of the Bombay Mills already had arrangements for giving primary education to children in their employ.

(5)—*Draft Convention concerning the night work of young persons employed in Industry.*

Night work in factories was already prohibited in the case of all females and of boys under fourteen years and the Committee were of the opinion that the existing procedure in this respect required no modification, except in very special cases.

(6)—*Definition of a factory.*

With reference to the suggestion to alter the definition of a factory so as to make it applicable to industries smaller than those that came within its purview, the Committee stated that they were in complete agreement with the view of the Government of India that further investigation should be made before any alteration was effected in the Act. They concurred with the view of the Government of India that at that stage it was unnecessary to appoint a Committee of Inquiry for India as a whole for the reason that Local Governments had already appointed such Committees and their findings should be studied before the question of the appointment of an Imperial Committee of Inquiry for the whole of India was entertained. (*Appendix* **S-2**.)

II.—Commissions of Enquiry appointed by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Towards the end of May 1920, the Board of Industries and Munitions of the Government of India, addressed the Association referring to Articles 411 and 412 of the Treaty of Versailles which provided for the appointment by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of Commissions of Enquiry to examine any complaints that might be made of ineffective observance by an adherent State of International Labour Conventions. Each such Commission was to be composed of three members—a representative of employers, a representative of workers and a person of independent standing, who would be chosen from three corresponding panels composed of persons nominated by the adhering nations, within six months of the enforcement of the Treaty.

According to the terms of the Treaty, the representatives of the employers and the workpeople should be persons possessing the full confidence of their respective groups, but as there was no organisation in India representing the common interests either of employers or of workers, it was not possible at the moment to select representatives chosen by Associations of this nature. The

Government of India, had therefore, decided to make their nominations under Article 412 of the Treaty for a period of two years only in the first instance, and stated they would be glad if the Association could suggest a name for the employers' panel. They observed that a gentleman nominated to the panel would be required to serve only if his name happened to be selected in case a Commission of Enquiry was appointed in which India was not directly interested. Such selection would presumably be a rare occurrence.

It was explained that as the Treaty of Versailles came into force on the 10th January 1920, the nomination under Article 412 must be made before the 10th July 1920.

On the 29th June 1920, the Committee wired the Government of India informing them that they desired to nominate their Chairman, Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy, to act as the representative of employers on such Commissions of Enquiry.

The Government of India in August forwarded a copy of a letter from the India Office to the International Labour Office in which it was intimated that the Government of India had nominated Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy to represent the employers, Mr. N. M. Joshi to represent workers and Sir Ernest Low, K.C.I.E., as the representative of independent standing, adding that the nominations held good for a period of two years from 10th July 1920. (*Appendix* **S-3.**)

III—Employers' Representatives on International Labour Conferences and Commissions of Enquiry.

The Collector of Bombay in September 1920, addressed the Association in regard to the nomination of the representatives of employers for International Labour Conferences and Commissions of Inquiry, under Articles 389 and 412 of the Treaty of Versailles.

He explained that according to Article 389 of the Treaty each State, which was a member of the League of Nations, had to nominate four representatives to the periodical General Conference of representatives of the members, of whom two should be delegates representing, respectively, the employers and the workpeople of the country. The Governments of the States were required to choose these two delegates and their advisers in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations existed, which were most representativeof employers' or workpeople, as the case might be, in their respective countries.

By Article 412 of the Treaty, which dealt with the constitution of Commissions of Inquiry charged with the examination of any complaints that might be made as to ineffective observance of International Labour Conventions, each Commission would be composed of three members, a representative of employers, a representative of workers, and a person of independent standing. These members would be chosen from three corresponding panels composed of names sent in to the governing body of the International Labour Office by the Government of each State, within six months of the enforcement of the Treaty.

According to the terms of the Treaty, it was essential that the persons nominated under either of the two Articles mentioned above as representatives of employers and workers, should possess the full confidence of their respective groups.

Under the existing conditions, however, it had been considered practically impossible for India to fulfil this condition. So far as the employers were concerned, although there were several associations of standing representing different interests, there appeared to be no common organization or machinery for electing a representative of all the different associations in the country.

These difficulties had been keenly felt when the Government of India were called upon to nominate a representative for the International Labour Conference held in Washington in October 1919, and in the absence of any adequate machinery in India parallel to that in Western Countries for securing representatives, they had nominated, on the recommendation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Mr. A. R. Murray (now Sir Alexander Murray), the Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association, as the representative of employers. In the absence of a proper constituency to elect a representative of all employers and in order to give an opportunity to an employers' association in a different part of India, the Government of India had decided to ask the Bombay Millowners' Association to choose a representative whom the Government of India would nominate for the panel from which Members of the Commission of Inquiry would be selected, under Article 412 of the Treaty of Versailles. As the Treaty came into force on the 10th January 1920, the nominations under Article 412 had to be made before the 10th July 1920. The above mentioned nomination would be made for two years only, so that at the end of this period fresh nominations might be made, if possible, in agreement with employers' associations more representative of the interests of this class of associations in the country generally.

The Collector added that in the opinion of the Government of India it was very desirable that the different employers' associations in India should themselves devise machinery by means of which they could elect a common representative for the whole of India for the employers' panel, under Article 412 of the Treaty of Peace as well as delegates and advisers for the General Conferences under Article 389 of the Treaty. He had been accordingly asked by Government to consult the employers' associations in Bombay in regard to this matter and to request them to take step to set up in co-operation with each other some machinery whereby it would be possible to secure, in the case of future selections, a nomination which would be representative of all interests concerned. He therefore requested to be informed of the action the Association might decide to take in connection with the subject under reference so that he might be able to form his opinion as how best to secure the desired nomination for report to Government.

The Committee communicated with the leading associations representing employers throughout India in regard to the matter and, subsequently, a meeting of representatives of all such associations was convened in Bombay on the 14th December 1920. The primary object of the meeting was to appoint, as a temporary arrangement, the employers' delegate to the forthcoming International Labour Conference, and his advisers, in a manner to be mutually agreed upon at the meeting, and secondarily to consider the desirability of forming a Federation of Associations or other large bodies of employers of labour in India.

At the meeting, the Chairman, Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy, having indicated briefly the circumstances which had led his Committee to convene the meeting,

explained that the first item upon the Agenda was the nomination, in accordance with the provisions of Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles, of the Employers delegate to the forthcoming International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva on April 4th, 1920, and following days. The Chairman added that, under the same Article, each delegate might be accompanied by advisers, not exceeding two in number for each item on the Agenda of the Conference, and having regard to the varied nature of the subjects for discussion at the next Conference, Mr. Currimbhoy hoped that the meeting would take into careful consideration the various items upon the Agenda in question, namely :—

1. Reform of constitution of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.
2. Agricultural Questions—
   - (*a*) The adaptation of the Washington decisions to agricultural labour—
     - (*i*) Regulation of the hours of work ;
     - (*ii*) Measures for the prevention of or providing against unemployment ;
     - (*iii*) The protection of women and children.
   - (*b*) Technical agricultural education.
   - (*c*) Living-in conditions of agricultural workers.
   - (*d*) Guarantee of the rights of association and combination.
   - (*e*) Protection against accident, sickness, invalidity and old age.
3. (*a*) Disinfection of wool infected with anthrax spores.
   (*b*) Prohibition of the use of white lead in painting.
4. The weekly rest day in industrial and commercial employment.
5. (*a*) The prohibition of the employment of any person under the age of 18 years as trimmer or stoker, and
   (*b*) Compulsory medical examination of all children employed on board ship.

The second item upon the Agenda for the meeting, the Chairman proceeded, was in the opinion of his Committee, a necessary corollary to the first as they considered it desirable that some machinery should be devised whereby future nominations of the same nature, and also those required in pursuance of the provisions of Article 412 of the Treaty, might be made. Although specially created for the above purpose, the Chairman was of opinion that the Federation once in existence might prove a useful medium for the transmission to Government of the considered and unanimous views of industrial organizations upon matters of general principle affecting all branches of industry.

Appointment of Delegate.—Consideration was then given to the question of the appointment of the Employers' delegate ; and the representatives from the other provinces having signified their desire that, in view of Mr. Murray's appointment last year, the nominee should come from this side of India it was resolved that the Bombay Millowners' Association should recommend the delegate in question for nomination. Upon the motion of Sir Sassoon David, Bart., seconded by Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Kt., Mr. N. B. Saklatvalla of Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., was

duly nominated and it was understood that he was willing to accept the nomination provided the consent of his firm to the necessary leave of absence could be obtained.

Appointment of Advisers.—In accordance with the suggestion made by the Chairman in his opening remarks the question of the appointment of the advisers to the delegate was considered in conjunction with the various items upon the Agenda for the Conference and in that connection the Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Murray, the employers' delegate at the last conference, materially assisted the meeting in its deliberations by explaining briefly the events which had led to the inclusion of the various subjects in the present Agenda.

1. *Reform of constitution of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.*—The Hon'ble Mr. Murray explained that the Governing Body as then constituted, was composed of the representatives of twenty European nations and only four non-European ones and that the inclusion of this subject was the result of the strong representation made at the last Conference for the inclusion of a larger proportion of non-European nations, including India, on that body. After discussion it was decided that the employers' delegate did not require an adviser upon this point as the two Government delegates might be relied upon to state the case for India.

2. *Agricultural Questions.*—

(*Various sub-divisions.*)

As it was realised by the delegates to the last Conference that the case of countries with large agrarian populations presented difficulties, particularly in regard to the application of the 48 hours week, the whole question of the adaptation of the draft conventions to agricultural labour was referred to the forthcoming Conference.

After discussion, the meeting decided to differentiate between "organised" agriculture, *i.e.*, the tea, sugar, and similar industries, the interests of which were represented by definite Associations, and "unorganized" agriculture, *i.e.*, the great body of agricultural labour outside the large organisations of planters, etc., etc.

As regards the appointment of an adviser to represent "organised" agriculture, it was resolved that the Secretary should approach the recognised Associations and ask them to submit the names of suitable gentlemen and as regards "unorganised" agriculture, that such of the large Zemindars' Associations and similar bodies as were known to him, should be addressed to the same effect. In the latter case, it was further decided to inform Government of the action taken and to ask for their co-operation in the matter.

The Secretary was instructed to refer all replies received in the above connection to the Committee appointed to draw up the constitution and rules of the Federation; and it was agreed that the said Committee should be authorised to make the final recommendations in all cases, in consultation with the delegate previously nominated.

3. (a) *Disinfection of wool infected with anthrax spores.*

(b) *Prohibition of the use of white lead in painting.*

The Hon'ble Mr. Murray explained that these items formed the subject of recommendations only from the last Conference and it was decided that the employers' delegate did not require any advisers in regard to them.

4. *The weekly rest day in industrial and commercial employment.*—This item was important as it introduced commerce for the first time into the sphere of the Conference's activities. Although it was generally agreed that in the majority of large industrial concerns one day of rest in seven is allowed, the meeting considered it desirable that firms engaged in continuous processes should nominate an adviser in order that the peculiar difficulties of their position in India might be explained to the Conference. Mr. A. W. Dods, representing the Indian Engineering Association, having expressed his willingness so to act, was accordingly nominated. At the same time the Secretary was requested to approach the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, with a view to the submission by that body of the name of a gentleman competent and willing to represent the case of the small commercial concerns employing only one or two workpeople or assistants.

5. (a) *The prohibition of the employment of any person under the age of* 18 *years as trimmers or stokers.*

(b) *The compulsory medical examination of all children employed on boardship.*

It was decided to approach the various shipping interests represented in Bombay and to ask the firms concerned to suggest the name of a suitable adviser.

Formation of Federation of Associations of Employers.—With regard to the second item upon the Agenda before the meeting, namely, the formation of a Federation of Associations of Employers, the meeting agreed, after discussion, to accept the general principle that some form of permanent organisation was necessary and it was decided to appoint the following Committee for the purpose of formulating a suitable scheme and drawing up the necessary constitution and rules:—

Rahimtoola Currimbhoy, Esq., Bombay Millowners' Association.
Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Kt., ,, ,, ,,
One representative of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association.
One representative of the Employers' Federation of Southern India.
Two representatives of the Indian Jute Mills Association.
One representative of the Indian Mining Association.
One representative of the Indian Mining Federation.
One representative of the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.

As no Association of Employers was in existence in Upper India, it was resolved that the result of the above Committee's deliberations should be communicated to Mr. J. G. Ryan for the consideration of Cawnpore employers.

The general lines upon which the proposed Federation should be constituted were the subject of some discussion and it was finally resolved as under :—

(*a*) That the principal aim of the Federation should be to nominate the various representatives and delegates of employers required in pursuance of the provisions of Articles 389 and 412 of the Treaty of Versailles.

(*b*) That a subsidiary aim might be to consider and discuss broad questions of principle affecting all branches of industry without interfering in any way with the internal affairs of the various industries.

(*c*) That the membership of the Federation should be confined to Associations of employers with certain exceptions to be clearly defined in the constitution.

(*d*) That the basis of voting should be the number of workers employed.

(*e*) That the Annual General Meeting or Conference should be held in each of the principal industrial centres in turn.

The Chairman, in conclusion, expressed the thanks of his Committee to the representatives from the various provinces and his satisfaction at the decisions arrived at and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair. (*Appendix* **S-4.**)

VISIT TO BOMBAY OF MR. A. C. CHATTERJEE.

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, C.I.E., I.C.S., of the Board of Industries and Munitions, met the Committee of the Association on the 9th December 1920 for an informal discussion on labour questions and more particularly the resolutions passed at the Washington International Labour Conference and their bearing on Japanese competition with India.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSUMERS' SOCIETIES IN MILL AREAS.

The Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Central Division, Bombay Presidency, in February 1920, wrote to the Committee stating that he understood that one of the demands of the millhands during the recent strike was that provision should be made for the supply of grain and other necessaries of life at cheap rates to millhands. He pointed out that perhaps the best way in which this demand could be met would be by opening Co-operative Stores for the sale of these articles in mill areas and that Government were giving every encouragement to the establishment of such stores and had appointed a special officer to organise them in the Presidency, and that a Wholesale Co-operative Stores had recently been registered in Bombay. Through this last organisation, the retail stores would be put in touch with the producer, profiteering would be eliminated, and it would be possible to sell goods at a fair rate.

He suggested that the proposal might be fully discussed at a meeting between the representatives of the Association and the millhands, the Special Assistant Registrar and himself.

The Committee appointed the Hon'ble Mr. C. V. Mehta, Mr. N. B. Saklatvalla and Mr. S. Taylor to be their representatives and a meeting was held on the 24th August 1920 in Bombay, at which Mr. Otto Rothfeld, I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, was present. At the meeting it was decided that the Special Assistant Registrar should interview the agents of various mills to discuss with them the possibility of setting up in their area a Consumers' Society. (*Appendix* **T.**)

MILL OPERATIVES AND INTEREST ON LOANS.

An interesting and instructive letter was received from the Association's Solicitors in answer to a request from the Committee to be furnished with full details of the law relating to the amount of interest which a money-lender could charge, with particular regard to the maximum rate. For purposes of record and for convenient future reference the said letter will be printed in full in *Appendix* **U.**

PROPOSED FORMATION OF WORKMEN'S UNIONS.

In November 1920, Mr. Joseph Baptista wrote to the Committee of the Association on this subject. He said that the existence of the Millowners' Association postulated or engendered the Workers' Union, but the various efforts made, up to the time of writing, had given poor results as the value of unions had not been appreciated by the workmen. But things had considerably changed and he found a widespread desire for organisation on sound lines. Mr. Baptista proposed to organise each mill distinctly and after they had been so organised to have a Central Committee by way of federating each union. It might be necessary, he explained, to form minor central committees in cases where the same company owned more than one mill in Bombay. In order to bring employers and employees in touch with one another and ensure harmony or prevent misunderstanding it appeared to him desirable that the very first step taken should be taken jointly as far as possible. He therefore enquired whether the Committee would let him know if they were prepared to co-operate with him in forming these unions and if so whether it would be desirable to discuss a constitution for these unions so as to eliminate whatever might not appear unobjectionable from the employers' point of view.

The Committee in reply informed Mr. Baptista that the Millowners' Association, as a trade-organised body, could obviously have no objection to a similar organization formed from millworkers and run by millworkers on truly representative lines, but at the same time they did not consider it desirable that such an organisation should be fostered by any outside influences, particularly the Millowners' Association, as such action would only retard the normal growth of industrial relations between employers and employees.

Mr. Baptista later informed the Committee that he regretted the view taken by them in regard to this question. For in his opinion far from retarding the normal growth of industrial relations between employers and employees any help rendered by millowners in forming unions would really be calculated to promote the growth of desirable harmony between employers and employees which he considered did not then exist. He added, however, that he would not trouble the Committee any further and proposed to address individual employers for the purpose. (*Appendix* **V.**)

INCREASED COTTON DUTY IN HYDERABAD STATE.

(See Report for 1919, pp. 36, 140.)

As will be seen for the Report for 1919 a member of the Association in December of that year forwarded to the Committee a letter addressed by them to the Customs Authorities in Hyderabad State, in connection with the Firman that had been issued there authorising the levy of double the usual customs duty on cotton, the operation of the increased duty being retrospective. It was urged that the Association should approach the British Government to move the Nizam's Government to redress the grievance of cotton merchants and millowners arising from the unreasonable imposition of the duty.

As the question was one which affected all Bombay cotton merchants buying in the Nizam's Dominions, the Committee addressed the Bombay Cotton Contracts Board on the subject enquiring whether it had been brought to their notice and if so, whether any action had been or was about to be taken by them in the matter.

The Cotton Contracts Board forwarded to the Association a copy of a letter they had addressed to the Hyderabad Government on the subject, in which they requested that the duty might be levied at the old rate on cotton bought before the publication of the Firman. The Board at the same time asked for the support of the Government of Bombay in the matter.

The Committee of the Association in addressing the Government of Bombay on the subject supported the representation of the Cotton Contracts Board.

At a later date the Government of Bombay forwarded to the Association a copy of a letter they had received from the Resident of Hyderabad intimating that the Hyderabad Government had decided to grant a rebate on all purchases of cotton made in the Hyderabad State before the 12th December 1919 provided the exporting parties produced documentary evidence before the Inspector-General of Customs of the Hyderabad Government and satisfied him that the cotton intended to be exported was purchased before the recent enhancement of the export duty.

It was added that the Sadr-ul-Maham (Notification) had also stated that all applications for the grant of rebate should be submitted, within two months from the date of the publication of his letter in the Hyderabad State Jarida (Gazette), to the Inspector-General of Customs whose decision in the matter would be final. (*Appendix* **W**.)

INDIAN COTTON COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Government of Bombay, in April 1920, forwarded to the Association a copy of a letter that had been received from the Government of India expressing the latter's views on the subject of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 205, 212, 213, 223, 229 and 231 of the Report of the Indian Cotton Committee (Chapter XVI).

It was pointed out that in paragraph 205 of the Report the Indian Cotton Committee suggested that Cotton Markets on the Berar system should be established in other provinces as soon as possible, more especially in the cotton tracts of the Bombay Presidency (except Sind), the Madras Presidency (with the exception of the Coconada tract) and the Punjab Canal Colonies. In the opinion of the Government of India this recommendation was clearly sound and they expressed a hope that the Local Governments and Administrations concerned would give it their careful attention and take the necessary steps to give effect to the Committee's proposal with the aid, where necessary, of local legislation.

The Indian Cotton Committee recommended in paragraph 212 of their Report the universal use of a cotton maund of 28 lbs., but it appeared from paragraph 213 of the Report that they did not consider any separate legislation to be necessary for the purpose. Apparently all that they intended was that standard weights should be prescribed by Local Governments as one of the conditions of the licensing of gins and presses, and further that in local legislation for the establishment of cotton markets on the Berar system power should be taken to prescribe standard weights for use in those markets. The Government of India thought that these proposals were on sound lines and requested Local Governments and Administrations to give them their careful consideration.

Paragraphs 223 to 229 of the Report dealt with the important question of the licensing of gins and presses, and after giving the matter their most careful consideration, the Government of India were of opinion that the conclusions arrived at by the Committee in this respect were entirely sound. They accordingly proposed, subject to certain minor modifications indicated below and to any observations which the Local Governments and Administrations might have to make, to accept and put into force the Committee's proposals.

The Government of India agreed with the Indian Cotton Committee that, if effect was to be given to these proposals, it would be necessary to undertake special Imperial legislation for the purpose. They also agreed with the suggestion made in paragraph 227 of the Report that all gins and presses should be brought within the provisions of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), irrespective of the number of workpeople they employed. This action would undoubtedly throw a considerably increased burden of work on the local factory inspection staff and the Government of Bombay were requested separately to consider what increase, if any, in the number of factory inspectors would be necessary for this purpose in the Bombay Presidency.

The recommendations made by the Indian Cotton Committee in regard to the conditions on which licenses should be granted to gins and presses—*vide* paragraph 225 of the Report—appeared to the Government of India to be generally suitable, with the possible exception of condition (*m*), *viz.*, that owners of ginning and pressing factories should undertake to work for at least eight weeks in the year, unless prevented by causes beyond their control. The necessity for this condition the Government of India considered to be open to doubt. If, however, the Local Governments and Administrations saw no objections to this condition, the Government of India were prepared to accept it. The proposed condition (l) regarding lighting seemed to be unobjectionable, but if all gins and presses were brought within the scope of the Factories Act, no special legislation would be required to cover this point, inasmuch as Section 11 (1) of the Act already required that every factory shall be sufficiently lighted.

In paragraph 229 of the Report the Committee recommended that action in regard to breaches of the conditions laid down in the license should only be taken on a complaint to the Central Cotton Committee or to the Provincial Committee. The Central Cotton Committee, the formation of which was advocated in Chapter XIX of the Report, and in connection with which Local Governments and Administrations had been addressed separately, would, after suitable enquiry, recommend to the Local Government concerned the withdrawal of the license or the issue of a warning as it thought fit. This procedure, though somewhat cumbersome, would, in the opinion of the Government of India, work satisfactorily so far as the withdrawal of licenses was concerned, but as full meetings of the Central Cotton Committee would probably be held only once or twice in a year warnings might well be issued on the recommendations of the Provincial or Local Committees.

The Government of India doubted whether it would be advisable that the conditions on which licenses should be granted or withdrawn should be entered in the specific provisions of any legislation that might be undertaken, as the conditions might vary from time to time or in different parts of the country. It was

pointed out, however, that a law which gave Local Governments unrestricted power to grant, withhold, or withdraw licenses might reasonably be open to objection. For these reasons the Government of India were of opinion that the best course would be to enact that licenses might be granted, withheld or cancelled by the licensing authority in accordance with conditions to be laid down by the Local Government, after consultation with an Advisory body on which commercial interests should be represented, and that, when the conditions laid down by the Local Government were not in consonance with the recommendations of such Advisory body, an appeal should be allowed to the Governor-General in Council. This Advisory body would in practice no doubt be the Central Cotton Committee recommended in Chapter XIX of the Report.

The Government of India were further of opinion that there should be no penalties laid down in the law, except the penalty of withdrawal of license for breach of the conditions, and a penalty for working a gin or press without a license. Gins and presses would, of course, be liable for breaches of the Indian Factories Act.

In the opinion of the Government of India the proposed law should apply to the whole of British India. It would not, of course, apply to Indian States, but it was essential that they should follow suit and the Government of India intended to invite them to do so as soon as a definite decision had been arrived at as regards the action to be taken in British India.

In paragraph 231 of the Report the Indian Cotton Committee recommended the offer of concessions in regard to the grant of Government land in the case of surplus factories forming a pool. This it was considered was a matter mainly for the consideration of the Local Governments and Administrations; but the Government of India agreed with the Committee that, where members of a pool in any district kept one or more factories closed without adequate justification, no night shift-working should be permitted.

In reply the Committee of the Association informed the Bombay Government that the views of the Government of India had received their careful consideration and they were in agreement with the proposals put forward. They added, however, that they desired to emphasise not only the necessity for special Imperial legislation in connection with the licensing of gins and presses to which reference was made above, but also in regard to the transit of "kapas" from one station to another. (*Appendix* **X-1**)

CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

The Government of Bombay in January 1920, asked for the views of the Association on the proposals of the Indian Cotton Committee in connection with the formation of a Central Cotton Committee and enquired whether the Association would be prepared to nominate a representative on the Committee if one were eventually formed.

In reply the Committee of the Association stated that they approved the proposals of the Indian Cotton Committee in the above connection and desired to nominate the Chairman of the Association for the time being to serve on the Central Cotton Committee. (*Appendix* **X-2**.)

CENTRAL COTTON ASSOCIATION.

In the beginning of November 1920 the Cotton Contracts Board forwarded to the Committee for information a copy of a letter addressed by the Government of India to the Government of Bombay in which the latter were requested to ask the Cotton Contracts Board to proceed with the formation of the Central Cotton Association which should take over the functions of the Board. In their letter the Government of India traced the history of the proposal from its origin in the Spring of 1918 up to the end of September 1920 and declared that before Government could undertake legislation with the object of conferring statutory powers upon the Association or of enforcing throughout British India the standard forms of "future" contracts, which it would be the duty of the Association to draw up, they must be satisfied firstly, that the Association which applied for recognition was representative of all sections of the cotton trade in Bombay which were fairly entitled to representation and secondly, that the Rules and Bye-laws of the Association were drawn up in the best interests of the cotton trade as a whole. (*Appendix* **X-3.**)

CONTROL OF COTTON TRADE IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Ltd., in February 1920 forwarded to this Association a copy of the following Resolution that was adopted at an Extraordinary General Meeting of their members held on the 23rd of that month:—

"This meeting resolves that a meeting of the Cotton Trade be called as early as possible for the herein below-mentioned purposes :—

(*a*) To consider the Bill No. 3 of 1920—a bill to amend the Bombay Cotton Contracts Control (War Provisions) Act 1919.

(*b*) To consider the working of the present Cotton Contracts Board.

(*c*) To prepare and send a Memorial and a deputation to the Government with a view to abolishing Government control over the Cotton Trade.

(*d*) To appoint a Committee which may work for the achievement of he herein above said purposes and besides these any other matter that may be brought forward at the above proposed meeting and every member of the trade present at the proposed meeting shall have power to propose Resolutions, amendments and memorial, etc., provided that a notice of such Resolution or memorial shall reach the Secretary of any of the bodies calling the meeting at least before 48 hours.

"This meeting further resolves that copies of the above Resolution be forwarded to the various allied bodies concerned in the Cotton Trade asking each of them to send its assent with a mention of the suitable time and place for the proposed meeting. Further the Honorary Secretary be and is hereby authorised to issue a notice specifying the time and place approved by a majority of the bodies concerned in the Trade for the holding of the proposed meeting on obtaining at least the assent of one body ; to do his best to circulate such notice among the trade and to circulate handbills and give advertisements in the newspapers and our market shall

be closed on the day of the proposed meeting from one hour before the time of the meeting to the hour that the meeting terminates, and also the ready market be closed on that day and for that purpose a request is made to the Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadams' Association, Limited.

" Copies of the above Resolution be forwarded to each body connected with the Cotton Trade.

" Awaiting the assent till Monday next, after which the work of the proposed meeting shall be proceeded with."

The Committee of this Association entirely disapproved of the Resolutions passed in so far as they referred to the condemnation of the Cotton Contracts Board. They considered that the Cotton Contracts Board had served a useful purpose by its inception, had guarded traders against the machinations of speculators and had practically caused the extinction of the periodical crises that disfigured the cotton trade of the past. The Committee recognised that, whilst no Board with so many conflicting interests to satisfy could ever hope to conciliate all parties, the Cotton Contracts Board had striven successfully to fulfil the functions for which it was inaugurated.

In replying to the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Ltd., to the above effect the Committee added that the members of this Association had reason to be grateful for the fair and equitable rulings of the Cotton Contracts Board and its honest attempts to uphold traders without class or distinction. The Committee therefore declined not only to be associated in any manner with the invitation of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association to co-operate with them in their campaign against the Cotton Contracts Board, but they strongly disapproved of their proposed agitation. The Committee stated they would uphold the continuance of the Cotton Contracts Board in every way as a body discharging its functions worthily and providing an effective check against the reckless gambling which previously disfigured the cotton trade of Bombay. (*Appendix* **X-4**.)

TRANSPORT BY RAIL OF SEED COTTON TO CERTAIN STATIONS.

In July 1920, the Bombay Government enquired whether the Association would favour the introduction of temporary legislation for three years, prohibiting entirely the transport of seed cotton by rail to any of the undermentioned stations :—

Main Lines.

Anklesvar, Panoli, Kosamba, Kim, Sayan, Utran, Surat, Sachin, Maroli, Navsari, Vedcha, Amalsad, Bilimora, Dungri, Bulsar, Pardi, Udvada and Daman Road.

Branch Lines.

Anklesvar, Umravati, Boridra, Ghumandev, Jhagadia, Avidha, Raj Pardi, Haripura, Umalla, Partapnagar, Amletha and Nandod.

Kosamba, Velachha, Simodra, Mangrol, Vankal and Zankvar. Surat, Kankrakhari Jn., Nio, Chalthan, Gangadhra, Bardoli, Timberva, Madhi, Kahar, Vyara, Doswada, Fort, Songhad Bhadbhunja, Navapur, Rayangan, Chinchpada, Khatgaon, Khandbara, Pachorao Bari, and Nandurbar.

Bilimora, Gandevi, Kalavach Chikhli Road, Rankuwa, Dholikua, Anawal, Unai and Bansda Road, Kevdi Road and Kala Amba.

In this connection the Bombay Government referred to para. 221 of the Indian Cotton Committee's Report, and observed that any permanent legislation could best be undertaken when a Central Cotton Committee, such as was then under consideration, had been formed. Meanwhile, there appeared to be strong reasons why an immediate measure should be passed, to protect the long staple area of Surat and Baroda, before the next cotton season.

It was further stated that the Cotton Committee contemplated a system of passes to allow of the transport of kapas by rail, under license, in cases where prohibition would involve real hardships, but from such enquiries as had been made it appeared that so far as this restricted area was concerned, no real hardships would be involved by complete prohibition of which the railway establishments would take cognisance, as they did in the case of the transport of opium, thus avoiding all meticulous enquiries, elaborate establishments, prosecutions, and all the elaborations which had been found in the past to leave possible loopholes for malprac ices and to present various administrative difficulties. It was added that if, in the opinion of the Association, valuable experience was likely to be gained, and no grave hardships caused by such a simple piece of temporary legislation, and provided of course that the assent of the Baroda State Durbar, which was vitally interested in the whole question, could also be secured, the question could further be considered. The extreme urgency of the matter was, however, pointed out and the opinion of the Association at a very early date was called for

It was explained that it was not proposed to interfere with transport by road, which was a far more difficult problem, but it was hoped that if transport by rail was absolutely prohibited to the specified stations, the difficulties of road transport from any stations outside the prohibited area would effectively prevent, at leas in a great measure, the import of seed cotton to the area which it was desired to protect, and a long step would have been taken to rehabilitate the reputation of the long staple cottons, which could be, and were, with the assistance of the Agriculture Department, being grown. The time of course presented an extremely favourable opportunity when, as a result of the practice of mixing, every cultivator and dealer had been hard hit by the astonishing drop in prices of Broach cotton coming from that area.

In reply the Committee informed the Bombay Government that they strongly approved the proposal outlined above. (*Appendix* **X-5.**)

CHANGES IN HEDGE CONTRACTS.

Towards the end of April 1920, the Chairman, Cotton Contracts Board, addressed the Association on the question of the changes that should be made in the Hedge Contracts before trading began in the following year's crop. He stated that the Board considered some change necessary in view of the dissatisfaction that had attended the liquidation of the Broach Contract in the current year and the year 1919. In the opinion of the Board these arose from the practice of making Broach the basis of a good staple contract. It had been proposed that Broach should be included in the Fine Oomra Contract which might be called the Broach Oomra Contract, with Akola a basis. As that contract would have a very wide basis and it was felt that the contracts were at the time too much Sellers' Contracts, it was suggested that in the case of that contract only, cotton more than half a class off should not be tenderable. The months of delivery might be December-January and then single months from February to August. The Bengal and Southern Contracts would remain as hitherto and the existing Broach Contract might be called the Surat Contract though it was proposed to allow good staple F G Broach to be tenderable against it. The Chairman requested that the Committee of the Association would depute three of its Members to meet the Board in order to discuss the question.

The Committee nominated the Hon'ble Mr. Munmohandas Ramji and Mr. A. Geddis to represent the Association at the meeting above referred to, the representatives being instructed to inform the Board that the Committee approved the proposed changes.

In July the Cotton Contracts Board informed the Committee that it was proposed that the Hedge Contracts for 1921, should be as follows :—

1. The existing F. G. Bengals Contract : September to be added to the months of delivery.
2. Fine Oomras : no change.
3. Fine Khandeish including Fine Muthias.
4. Broach F G. Fair Staple : C. P. No. 1 to be tenderable.
5. Punjab American F. G. Good Staple : the existing Broach Contracts with Karangannis and Tinnevellies excluded.
6. The existing Southerns with Tinnevellies and Karangannis added.

The Board further stated that in view of the criticism levelled against the Hedge Contracts they had had under consideration the following proposals :—

The first proposal was to allow some special delivery contracts. Those suggested were :—

1. Fine Bengals from U. P. Stations only.
2. Fine C. P. No. 1.
3. Fine Berars.
4. F. G. Khandeish.
5. F. G. Muthias.

The suggestion was that notwithstanding the general rule on the subject of Delivery Contracts these Special Contracts should be allowed to be passed on. Tuesdays and Thursdays could be set apart as tender days for these Special Contracts and the due date for them would be the last day of the month. It was thought that by that arrangement the Clearing House would be able to deal with these contracts in addition to the Hedge Contracts. It would be readily understood, however, that the Clearing House could not hope to deal promptly with more than a limited number of contracts whether Hedge Contracts or Special Contracts.

The second proposal was that buying on account should be allowed in the case of Hedge Contracts. It was not allowed in other markets being considered unnecessary and opposed to the idea underlying Hedge Contracts. It was understood, however, that the proposal commanded some measure of support among the trade. It was argued apparently that when the ready market was dull, spot rates might not be known with much certainty and the quotation of spot cotton might be influenced unduly by bear operations in futures with the result that the bear tendering cotton that was rejected had it invoiced back at a rate below the real market value of cotton up to the standard of the contract, whereas if in such a condition of the market the bull could buy on account he would correct the supposed tendency of the spot rates to be influenced by bear operations in the futures market.

The third proposal was that cotton more than half a class off the standard of the contract should not be tenderable. In favour of this proposal it was contended that the cotton tenderable against the Hedge Contracts at the time, a full class off being allowed, was below the class of Indian cotton readily marketable and that consequently the contracts were depressed much below the value of the class of cotton which was the basis of the contracts.

The Chairman of the Board added that he would be glad if all these proposals could be considered by the Association and if its views on them together with any other proposals or suggestions on the subject of forward contracts they desired to make could be communicated by two representatives elected to attend a meeting of the trade.

The Hon'ble Mr. Munmohandas Ramji and Mr. A. Geddis were again nominatted to represent the Association at the proposed meeting. (*Appendix* **X-6.**)

PROPOSED FIXING OF MEASUREMENTS OF COTTON STAPLES.

In July 1921, the Cotton Contracts Board informed the Association that in response to a demand made by various sections of the cotton trade to define staple they had resolved to state a measurement which the staple of cotton tendered must reach if it was to pass in survey. At a joint meeting of the Board it was decided to consult the various Associations connected with the trade as to what they thought the measurements should be. It was accordingly requested that the Association should report what length it considered should be fixed for each of the Hedge Contracts.

In reply the Committee stated that before arriving at a decision upon the specific question submitted to them, they would be glad if the Board would be good enough to furnish for their consideration a statement showing the various lengths the Board proposed to accept. At the same time the Committee informed the Board they strongly adhered to the opinion that equal importance should be attached to the strength and regularity of the staples.

The Cotton Contracts Board in the early part of September, again addressed the Association on the proposal to fix measurements of the various staples of cotton tendered if it was to pass in survey. The Board stated that they would be glad to have the views of the Association on the following proposed lengths of staples to be in each case the minimum tenderable against the Punjab American and the Southerns Hedge Contracts :—

Punjab American and Dholleras ..	6/8	of an inch	Punjab American Contract.
Navasari, Surats, Kalagin and Kutch	7/8	,,	
Westerns, Bijapur, Bagalkot and Tinnevelly	6/8	,,	Southern Contract.
Coompta, Miraj, Northerns and Karangunnies	7/8	,,	
Cambodia	15/16	,,	

The object aimed at it was stated was not to maintain a high standard of staple. Buyers might purchase, on delivery contracts, cotton of a staple to suit their requirements. The object aimed at was to lay down as a minimum the length which would allow the bulk of the genuine crop of each growth to be tendered in an average season and provide a contract which would be a suitable hedge for sellers and buyers of staple cotton.

In reply the Committee stated that they had considered the proposed lengths of staple, as specified by the Board and they were unanimously of opinion that the lengths stated were in every case too low, and were strongly against such lengths being adopted. They did not think they represented the lengths of the bulk of the genuine crop of each growth and pointed out the undesirability of making it any easier for those so inclined to tender cotton under any other than its genuine designation.

The Committee, further, emphasised the necessity to the industry of regularity, cleanliness, and also strength of staple. They felt that in the past possibly surveyors had not given sufficient weight to the importance of those qualifications to the industry and they feared that in the future, shou'd the scheme of standard lengths be adopted, it was possible that the said qua'ifications might further be lost sight of. Nor were the Committee wholly in favour of the proposal to specify the lengths of staple as they considered there were many difficulties attendant thereto. They added, however, that should it be decided to adopt this system, as already stated, they were against the acceptance of the lengths named as from their experience the said lengths were too low. (*Appendix* **X-7.**)

THE "SELLER'S BEST SELECTION" CONTRACT.

A member of the Association in June 1920, addressed the Committee on the subject of the "seller's best selection" contract, and stated it was a common practice for mills when buying certain styles of staple cotton to pay anything between Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 over the market rate if the seller in addition to the description of cotton added the words "seller's best selection" or some similar phrase to the contract. In the past there might have been some benefit from buying such selected cotton, but their experience during the preceding 2 years was that a "seller's best selection" was a quality little or no better than one could buy in the market.

Recently they had had tenders from two firms under a "seller's best selection" contract where the cotton tendered had failed to pass in survey and appeal. Accordingly they wrote to the Board to fix the rate at which they could invoice back, at the same time drawing the attention of the Board to the fact that they had paid a premium over the market rate to secure "seller's best selection." The Board had merely referred them to the Room Rate of the day.

In addressing the Cotton Contracts Board in the matter, the member asked whether, when requested to fix a rate for "a seller's best selection" contract, the Board was prepared to take cognizance of that clause and quote a premium over the ordinary rate. The difficulty the Board would have in doing so was recognised but on the other hand they asked what protection the consumers had, should the sellers' tender on appeal fail to pass. It was asserted that the consumers naturally would be losers if the Board did not see their way to put a premium over the ordinary rate.

In reply the Cotton Contracts Board had stated they were not prepared to quote a special rate for "seller's best selection." When owing to the scarcity in the market of the cotton contracted to be delivered a buyer had no adequate protection in his option of buying in the market the Board would consider the imposition of a penalty under Rule 102. It was added that in the case reported a penalty of Rs. 5 per candy had been imposed.

The member stated that the object of his letter was to point out to his fellow-members that in future to safeguard their interests it seemed that it would be necessary when buying a "seller's best selection" contract to state on that contract the premium that was actually being paid for the contract, and that in the event of the cotton tendered failing to pass in survey that margin over the Room Rate would be refunded.

It might be, it was stated, that some members were already protecting themselves thus, but some possibly were not and he trusted his letter might be of some use to those concerned in the mill industry.

Copies of the correspondence relative to this subject were circulated among members for their information and such action as they might desire to take in the interests of the mill industry in general or of their own firm in particular. (*Appendix* **X-8.**)

TRADING ON CLOSE HOLIDAYS.

The Cotton Contracts Board in January 1920 informed the Committee that they had had under consideration the question of trading on close holidays The Board stated they had already determined what holidays in 1920 should be notified as close holidays and these would be shown on a calendar which they intended issuing. By a decision of the Board recorded on the 2nd July trading was allowed on close holidays between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. This concession had been made as a temporary measure owing to the cable delays. Several members had since objected to this general concession on the ground that it made it impracticable for them to take any of the close holidays as they did not know beforehand on which holidays the bazaar would trade. The Board considered that it should be possible to limit the concession by applying it only to some of the holidays, if not to abolish it altogether, but they wished before deciding the question to ascertain the views of the trade, and for this purpose desired that three members of the Association might be delegated to meet the Board at Colaba on Monday, January 19th, to discuss the question.

The Committee nominated the Deputy Chairman, Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy, to represent the Association at the proposed meeting.

Subsequently the Cotton Contracts Board issued a Notice detailing the close holidays during 1920 on which trading would be allowed from 12 noon to 3 p.m. (*Appendix* **X-9.**)

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE NUMBER OF GENERAL HOLIDAYS BY TRANSFER TO SECTIONAL HOLIDAYS.

The Government of Bombay at the beginning of the year informed the Association that they had had under consideration the question of the number of holidays their servants enjoyed throughout the year. They explained that on Bank holidays, *i.e.*, holidays declared under the Negotiable Instruments Act, Government offices were closed subject to provisions for urgent work, while on sectional holidays such offices were kept open in view of the fact that the holidays were enjoyed only by certain classes of the community. Such sectional holidays were therefore enjoyed only by those clerks who belonged to the community affected and then only if they could be spared. The number of Bank Holidays fixed by Government was 28, and the Governor-in-Council was inclined to the view that the interruption of work in Government offices on so many occasions was undesirable. In order to remove the inconvenience caused by the total cessation of work on so many days, it was considered that a sensible reduction might be effected in the number of Bank

Holidays by transferring some of them to the list of sectional holidays. Government, of course, could limit the number of Bank Holidays to be enjoyed by their servants, but they were unwilling that their own servants should be less well off than their brethren in mercantile houses in respect of general holidays. Before coming to a final decision Government desired to test the feeling of the commercial community in the matter, as it was possible that business offices also felt that the number of Bank Holidays was excessive. Government therefore requested to be favoured with the opinion of this Association on the question.

The Committee were of opinion that the number of holidays then gazetted under the Negotiable Instruments Act was excessive but they felt that they were not in a position to recommend the deletion of any particular holiday from the list.

In informing the Bombay Government to this effect, the Committee added that if, however, Government thought that certain days might be struck off the list without offending the communities concerned, they were prepared to agree to such reduction as Government might consider desirable. (*Appendix* **Y-1.**)

CLOSING OF MILLS ON SUNDAYS.

A member of the Association in addressing the Committee in regard to the question of the closing of mills on Sundays stated that the operatives of one of the mills under their control had notified to the management their disinclination to work on Sundays in future, although no specific demand for Sunday closing had been formulated by them so far. They understood further that a similar sentiment had been expressed by the men employed in several other mills in Bombay.

In view of the likelihood of such a feeling gaining ground among millhands, considering the existing temper of labour in this city, the member enquired whether the Association contemplated any steps towards ascertaining the views of members on that question with the object of taking concerted action should it eventually transpire that the entire body of workmen were in earnest in demanding such a concession.

They added that they were advised that mills in Cawnpore were silent on Sundays, and that those mills had a mill calendar of their own according to which working days were fixed at a maximum of 25 per month or 300 days in the whole year, an arrangement which they believed was quite satisfactory in practice to employers and operatives alike.

The Committee in reply stated that they could not see their way to recommend any extension of the number of holidays enjoyed by the operatives. (*Appendix* **Y-2.**)

MILL HOLIDAYS, 1921.

The following Holidays were recommended by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association for general adoption during the year 1921 under the provisions of the Indian Factories Act :—

Month and Date.	Day of the Week.	Festival.
January 1st	Saturday	*New Year Day.*
January 9th	SUNDAY.	
January 13th	Thursday	*Makar Sankrant.*
January 23rd	SUNDAY.	
January 30th	Do.	
February 6th	SUNDAY.	
February 13th	Do.	
February 20th	Do.	
February 27th	Do.	
March 7th	Monday	*Maha Shivaratri.*
March 13th	SUNDAY.	
March 20th	Do.	
March 24th	Thursday	*Holi.*
March 25th	Friday	*Holi.*
March 26th	Saturday	*Holi.*
April 3rd	SUNDAY.	
April 9th	Saturday	*Gudi Padwa.*
April 16th	Saturday	*Ram Navmi.*
April 24th	SUNDAY.	
May 1st	SUNDAY.	
May 8th	Do.	
May 16th	Monday	*Adurgan Jassan.*
May 22nd	SUNDAY.	
May 29th	Do.	
June 5th	SUNDAY.	
June 12th	Do.	
June 19th	Do.	
June 26th	Do.	

Month and Date.	Day of the Week.	Festival.
July 3rd	SUNDAY.	
July 10th	Do.	
July 15th	Friday	*Ashadi Ekadashi.*
July 24th	SUNDAY.	
July 31st	Do.	
August 8th	Monday	*Nag Panchami.*
August 14th	SUNDAY.	
August 18th	Thursday	*Narli Purnima.*
August 27th	Saturday	*Gokul Ashtami.*
September 5th	Monday	*Ganesh Chaturthi.*
September 10th	Saturday	*Gowri Visarjan.*
September 16th	Friday	*Anant Chaturdashi.*
September 25th	SUNDAY.	
October 1st	Saturday	*Sarva Pitra Amvasa.*
October 11th	Tuesday	*Dasara.*
October 16th	SUNDAY.	
October 23rd	Do.	
October 31st	Monday	*Diwali.*
November 1st	Tuesday	*Diwali.*
November 2nd	Wednesday	*Diwali.*
November 6th	SUNDAY.	
November 13th	Do.	
November 20th	Do.	
November 27th	Do.	
December 4th	SUNDAY.	
December 11th	Do.	
December 18th	Do.	
December 25th	Do.	

STATISTICS SHOWING NUMBER OF COTTON BALES PRESSED IN INDIA.

The Government of Bombay in September 1920 forwarded a copy of a Government of India Order regarding the discontinuance of the preparation of the statistical returns showing the number of bales of cotton pressed in India.

The Government of India were of opinion that the returns in their existing form did not serve any useful purpose and they had accordingly issued orders to the Director of Statistics to discontinue the publication of the half-monthly cotton press returns. They proposed, however, to revive the publication of these returns in a new form if and when a system of licensing as recommended by the Indian Cotton Committee was introduced. (*Appendix* **Z-1.**)

MONTHLY STATISTICS OF COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING.

In May 1920, the Director of Statistics, Calcutta, forwarded extracts from letters he had received from the Textile Technologist and Technical Adviser, Madras, containing suggestions for showing in greater detail the progress of cotton spinning and weaving industry in India in the monthly statistics of cotton spinning and weaving in Indian mills issued by his Department and asked for the opinion of the Committee on the proposals and whether from the Millowners' point of view they were worth consideration.

In reply the Committee stated that they regretted they could not see their way to approve the said proposals. (*Appendix* **Z-2.**)

BOMBAY CHAMBER'S STATISTICS SHOWING MOVEMENTS OF PIECE-GOODS BY RAIL.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce in June 1920 informed the Committee that its attention had been drawn to the fact that the monthly returns supplied to the Chamber by the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways showing the movements of Piece-Goods by rail from Bombay to up-country stations did not always represent the actual despatches. It was stated that enquiries had been made in the matter and it had been ascertained that one of the prime causes of the discrepancies in the figures was the fact that in filling in railway consignment notes the clerks responsible did not always declare the contents of the packages correctly and in many instances used abbreviations such as "C. C." piece-goods and "E. C." piece-goods to represent respectively "Country Cotton Piece-Goods" and "European Cotton Piece-Goods."

The Association was desired to assist the Chamber in the matter by circularising all members requesting them to see that their consignment notes clearly showed whether the piece-goods and yarns despatched up-country were "Country" "European," or "Japanese" and that no abbreviations were used in declaring the contents of packages.

The Committee informed the Chamber that the contents of their letter had been noted. (*Appendix* **Z-3.**)

DONATIONS.

In accordance with the Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Association, held on the 12th April 1920, the following donations were paid out of the funds of the Associations :—

	Rs.
The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute	2,000
The Sydenham College of Commerce & Economics	1,000
The Sir Jamshetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital Nursing Fund ..	500
The European Police Death Benefit Fund	500
The Visram Dinkar Fund (for widows of Indian Constabulary)	500
The Police Comforts Fund	500
The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association	350
The Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association	250
The Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses .	250
The Adams-Wylie Memorial Hospital	250

STOCKS OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

In accordance with the usual practice the Committee obtained returns from cotton spinning and weaving mills in Bombay showing the quantity of raw cotton held in stock on the 31st August 1920.

The following summarised statement was subsequently circulated to all mills in Bombay :—

Quantity of raw cotton in stock on 31st August 1920.

Cotton actually on hand in Mill Godowns.		Ready cotton bought but not taken delivery of.		Total.	
Actual number of bales.	Actual weight of bales. (In candies of 784 lbs.)	Actual number of bales.	Actual weight of bales. (In candies of 784 lbs.)	Actual number of bales.	Actual weight of bales. (In candies of 784 lbs.)
372,047	187,673	35,227	17,874	407,274	205,547

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1920.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sundry Creditors—			Association's Investments—		
For Auditor's Fee unpaid	.....	200 0 0	Government 3½ per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 17,000 at Cost.	17,186 4 0	
Association's accumulated Fund—			Do. 5½ per cent. Indian War Loan War Bonds, 1922, for Rs. 5,500 at cost	5,500 0 0	
Balance on 31st December 1919—			Do. 5½ per cent. Indian War Loan War Bonds, 1928, for Rs. 30,000 at cost	30,000 0 0	
General Fund ... ... Rs. 70,691 1 3			Do. 6 per cent. Ten-year Income Tax Free Bonds, 1930, for Rs. 15 000 at Cost	15,000 0 0	
Travelling Agency Fund... ... ... ,, 5,488 9 4					67,686 4 0
	76,179 10 7		Cash—		
Add—Interest received on Government Papers of Travelling Agency Fund	105 0 0		Cash in the Bank of Bombay	6,078 12 5	
	76,284 10 7		Cash in hand	76 14 3	
					6,155 10 8
Less—Excess of Expenditure over Income	2,642 11 11				
{ General Fund ... ... Rs. 68,048 5 4 } Travelling Agency Fund ... ... ,, 5,593 9 4 }		73,641 11 8			
Total Rs. ...	.....	73,841 14 8	Total Rs. ...	.....	73,841 14 8

Examined and found correct.

NESSERWANJEE SORABJEE JAMSETJEE,
Auditor.

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 15*th January* 1921.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st December 1920.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	INCOME.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Contribution to the Chamber of Commerce for Office and Statistical Establishment and for Rent	15,000 0 0		By Subscription for the year ending 31st December 1920 ...	24,737 0 0	
Printing Statistical Returns, Mill Statement, &c....	5,123 0 9		Miscellaneous Receipts	189 12 0	
Advertisements	39 0 0		Interest received on Government Paper and Treasury Bills of General Fund	3,057 8 0	
Petty charges, sundry expenses, &c.	766 8 6				27,984 4 0
Stationery	1,382 1 4				
Auditor's Fee	200 0 0				
Expenses in connection with the Registration of Trade Marks...	1,200 0 0				
Contribution to the Chamber of Commerce Provident Fund ...	640 0 0		Balance being excess of Expenditure over Income transferred to Association's Balance Sheet		2,642 11 11
Law Charges	176 5 4				
		24,526 15 11			
Association's Contributions to—					
The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for 1919-20 ...	2,000 0 0				
The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics for the year 1920	1,000 0 0				
The Sir J. J. Hospital Nursing Fund	500 0 0				
The European Police Officers' Death Benefit Fund	500 0 0				
The Visram Dinker Fund for Widows of Deceased Indian Constabulary.	500 0 0				
The Police Comforts Fund	500 0 0				
The Bombay Textile Engineering Association...	350 0 0				
The Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Fund	250 0 0				
The Adams-Wylie Memorial Hospital Fund	250 0 0				
The Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses	250 0 0				
		6,100 0 0			
Total Rs. ...		30,626 15 11	Total Rs. ...		30,626 15 11

Examined and found correct

NESSERWANJEE SORABJEE JAMSETJEE,

Auditor.

BOMBAY, *15th January* 1921.

C. B. SAYER,

Secretary.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1920.

CORRESPONDENCE.

APPENDICES **A—Z**

Appendix A-1.

THE EMPIRE COTTON GROWING CORPORATION.

ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATIVE.

No. A. 301.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
SECRETARIAT, FORT,
BOMBAY, 17*th September* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 406-58, dated 29th November 1917, and to state that Mr. N. S. Glazebrook who was appointed as a representative on the British Empire Cotton Growing Committee in England has signified his desire to be relieved of his duties at an early date. I am, therefore, to inquire whether the Association desire to suggest a suitable representative as his successor on the Committee in England. I am to add that the name of Mr. Osborne Marshall has been proposed by the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.—I have, etc.,

H. F. BALL,
Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

No. 412-94 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 17*th September* 1920.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. A. 301, dated the 17th September 1920, with reference to the appointment of a successor to Mr. N. S. Glazebrook upon the Empire Cotton Growing Committee.

2. Before submitting your letter to my Committee I should be glad if you would be so good as to inform me whether Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., whose name was submitted to Government in Mr. Gregor-Pearse's letter, No. 406-58, dated the 29th December 1917, but of whose appointment no official intimation has been received, has resigned his seat upon the Committee in question.

3. In the event of the answer being in the negative, I shall be glad if I may be informed as to whether it is the intention of Government to allow my Committee to have two representatives upon the Committee or, if Mr. Wadia has resigned his seat, whether I may be advised officially to that effect.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Acting Secretary.

No. A. 301.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
SECRETARIAT, FORT,
BOMBAY, *1st October* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 412/94, dated 17th September 1920, I am directed to state that this Department letter of 17th idem was addressed to your Association by mistake. The error is regretted.—I have, etc.,

H. F. BALL,
Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

No. A. 301.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
SECRETARIAT, FORT,
BOMBAY, *8th December* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to state that the Secretary of State for India has asked for the name of a representative of the Bombay and Ahmedabad Millowners' Associations to be entered in the Charter of Incorporation of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association has suggested the name of Mr. W. H. Brady with the addition that your Association is also desirous of suggesting the same gentleman. As only one member is to represent both the Associations I am to request that you will be good enough to inform Government whether your Association accepts Mr. Brady and whether Mr. Brady is willing to serve. A very early reply will be convenient.—I have, etc.,

SHAMRAO D. MANKAR,
Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

No. 673-94 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *14th December* 1920.

THE UNDER SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. A. 301, dated the 8th December 1920, and in reply to state that my Committee desire to associate themselves with the nomination, made by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, of Mr. W. H. Brady as the representative of the two Associations on the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.

2. As Mr. Brady is at present in England I am to express regret that it is not possible to say whether he is willing to serve.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Acting Secretary.

No. A. 301.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
SECRETARIAT, FORT,
BOMBAY, 10th *December* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

In continuation of Government letter No. A. 301, dated 8th December 1920, and with reference to your letter No. 412-94, dated 17th September 1920, I am directed to state that the Secretary of State for India has intimated that Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., will not be available as representative on the Board of the Corporation as owing to frequent absences from England he cannot serve.—I have, etc.,

SHAMRAO D. MANKAR,
Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Appendix A-2.

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

No. 4447.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,
SECRETARIAT, FORT,
BOMBAY, 19*th October* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to state that the Governor in Council has decided to appoint a committee to draw up a comprehensive scheme for technical and industrial education in the Bombay Presidency consisting of one representative of each of the following bodies including your Association :—

(1) The Bombay University.
(2) The Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
(3) The Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau.
(4) The Millowners' Association, Bombay.
(5) The G. I. P. Railway.
(6) The B. B. & C. I. Railway

and

of the following gentlemen :—

(7) The Hon'ble Mr. R.P. Paranjpye, M.A., B.Sc., Principal, Fergusson College, Poona.
(8) Lieutenant-Colonel. G. H. Willis, C.I.E., M.V.O., R.E., Mint Master, Bombay.

(9) Mr. G. H. Thistleton Dyer, M. A., M.I.C.E., Director of Industries, Bombay Presidency.

(10) Mr. T. S. Dawson, Principal, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

(11) Mr. K. R. Kanitkar, Professor of Physics, Fergusson College, Poona.

I am to request that you will be so good as to communicate to Government as soon as possible the name of the person whom your Association wishes to nominate as its representative on the Committee.—I have, etc.,

J. C. KER,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

No. 532-97 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *4th November* 1920.

THE SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 4447, dated the 19th October 1920, and in reply to state that my Committee desire to nominate their Chairman, Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy, as their representative upon the Committee referred to therein.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Acting Secretary.

Appendix B-I.

DUTY ON NOMINAL CAPITAL OF COMPANIES.

No. 1198A. of 1920.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *14th and 20th April* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

Subject.—*Proposal to impose an additional* ad valorem *duty on the nominal capital of companies registered under the Indian Companies Act,* 1913.

SIR,

I am directed to forward a copy of Government Order No. 1198 of this date and to request that Government may be favoured at an early date with the opinion of your Association on the subject noted above.—I have, etc.,

A. H. DRACUP,
For *Under Secretary to Government.*

Indian Companies Act:

Proposal to impose an additional *ad valorem* duty on the nominal capital of companies registered under the Indian Companies Act.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Order No. 1198.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14*th April* 1920.

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce, No. 2112-D., dated 10th March 1920:—

"I am directed to inform you that the question of imposing an *ad valorem* duty of ¼ per cent. on the nominal capital of all companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, in addition to the stamp fees payable under the Indian Stamp Act (II of 1899) and the registration fees payable under the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, is at present engaging the attention of the Government of India.

"2. There have been signs during the last two or three years that the number of bogus companies and companies with excessive nominal capital is tending to increase. In some instances the imposing figure of the nominal Capital serves no other purpose than that of inducing the less informed portion of the public to believe that the strength and importance of the company are much greater than they actually are. While anxious to take no step that will discourage legitimate enterprise, and to do all in their power to foster the habit of investment, the Government of India feel that they are bound to protect the interests both of the ignorant investor and of the sound commercial flotations whose credit may be affected by the collapse of a few weaker and more unsound concerns. They are, therefore, inclined to the opinion that the time is opportune for amending the Companies Act in such a way as to restrict the liberty which companies at present enjoy of registering vast authorised capitals which they have no prospect of ever getting subscribed.

"3. In the United Kingdom, an *ad valorem* stamp duty of 5 sh. per cent. is levied under section 7 of the Finance Act, 1899, on the nominal capital of all companies registered, in addition to the fees prescribed in table B of the first schedule to the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908. The Government of India consider that the imposition of a similar duty in India, while bringing in a small revenue, would, to a certain extent, serve to check the flotation of bogus and unsound companies and especially those which advertise inflated nominal capital. They propose therefore that an *ad valorem* duty of ¼ per cent. should be levied on the nominal capital of all companies with share capital registered in India in addition to the registration fees payable under table B of the first schedule to the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and the stamp fees required for the registration of the memorandum and articles of association. I am to request that, after consulting the Chambers of Commerce and such other persons or local bodies as may be considered advisable, you will favour the Government of India, at an early date, with the views of His Excellency the Governor in Council on this proposal."

No. G. 105 of 1920.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT;
BOMBAY CASTLE, *4th June* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

Subject.—*Proposal to impose an additional* ad valorem *duty on the nominal capital of companies registered under the Indian Companies Act.*

SIR,

I am directed to invite your attention to Government letter No. 1198-A, dated 14th April 1920, and to request that Government may be favoured at a very early date with the opinion of your Association on the subject noted above.—I have, etc.,

A. H. DRACUP,
For *Under Secretary to Government.*

No. 729-64 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *19th June* 1920.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1198-A, dated the 14th/20th April 1920, and a subsequent reminder thereto, in regard to a proposal to impose an additional *ad valorem* duty on the nominal capital of Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and requesting the opinion of my Committee thereon.

2. In reply I am to state that the proposal in question has received the careful consideration of my Committee and they regret they cannot see their way to approve the same.—I have etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Acting Secretary.

Appendix B-2.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 91-B OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

No. G. 48 of 1920.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *14th April* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

Subject.—*Proposed repeal or amendment of Section* 91-*B of the Indian Companies Act VII of* 1913.

SIR,

I am directed to forward a copy of Government Order No. 1088, dated 1st April 1920, and to request that Government may be favoured at an early date with the opinion of your Chamber on the subject noted above.—I have, etc.,

A. H. DRACUP,
For *Under Secretary to Government.*

Indian Companies Act:

Proposed amendment of section 91-B of the Indian Companies Act.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Order No. 1088.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 1*st April* 1920.

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1344-D., dated 16th February 1920 :—

" I am directed to forward a copy of a letter from Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, Agents of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, No. G. 2156-19, dated Bombay, the 23rd-26th August 1919, suggesting the repeal or amendment of section 91-B of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or the insertion of a provision that this section shall not apply to private companies. I am to state that on consideration the Government of India are inclined to think that some amendment in the existing law is desirable. The object with which the section was originally introduced was to protect the interests of shareholders, and the Government of India do not think that a case has been made out for abandoning the principle which this section was intended to affirm. They recognise, however, that the difficulty mentioned by Messrs. Tata Sons and Company is a genuine one, and propose to meet it by inserting a provision in the Indian Companies Act to the effect that section 91-B shall not apply to private companies. Before, however, coming to a definite conclusion, the Government of India would be glad if His Excellency the Governor in Council, after consulting Chambers of Commerce and such other persons or local bodies as he may think desirable, will favour the Government of India at an early date with his views on the proposed amendment."

Letter from Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, Agents, the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, Simla, No. G.—2156—19, dated Bombay, the 23rd-26th August 1919 :—

" We are directed by the Board of Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, to approach the Government of India on the question of an amendment of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, by the repeal or amendment of Section 91-B of that Act introduced by the Indian Companies Act, 1914, or at any rate by the insertion of a provision in the Act that the section in question shall not apply to private companies.

" 2. The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, (referred to below as ' the Tata Company') is now engaged in the promotion and formation of several companies, mainly subsidiary, having for their objects the development of industrial enterprises.

" 3. The proposed new companies will in the main be registered as private limited companies, and as a rule the management of each Company will be composed of Directors of the Tata Company and Directors or Members of the Company or undertaking with which the Tata Company joins to promote the Subsidiary Company.

" 4. As an illustration, the Tata Company and the ' A ' Company, Limited, have completed negotiations for the formation of a company having as its primary object the manufacture of tinplates, and to be known as the 'A' Company, Limited. Part of the Tata Company's interest in the Subsidiary Company will be the supply of material for the manufacture of tinplates while part of the ' A ' Company's interest will be the purchase of such tinplates when made. The proposed Company will be managed by a Board composed of two Directors of the Tata Company and two Directors of the ' A ' Company.

"5. Certain preliminary agreements will be entered into which will require to be adopted by the proposed company, and from the moment of its formation the Directors of the proposed Company will as part of their functions be called upon to resolve upon contracts between the Company and one or both of the promoting Companies, in which the Members of the Board must perforce be indirectly interested as Directors or members of the promoting companies.

"6. In the common form of Articles of Association of a company an article appears, the wording of which is practically the same as the wording of section 91-A. and 91-B. of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, but no corresponding sections appear in the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, upon which the Indian Act was based and the common form of article above referred to is capable of relaxation.

"7. Objection has been taken by one or more of the parties with whom the Tata Company is negotiating for the formation of Subsidiary Companies, that the effect of section 91-B. is to render impracticable the undertaking of the Subsidiary Company inasmuch as there will never be a Board competent to transact business in which the promoting companies are interested which will in fact constitute the business of the Subsidiary Company.

"8. It is unnecessary for us to point out that the Directors of a company must act by resolution at a board meeting, and that to transact business thereat there must be a proper quorum, that is to say, a quorum competent to transact and vote on the business before the Board, which an interested Director is not.

"9. It is a general principle of law that inasmuch as a Director stands in a fiduciary relation to the Company of which he is a Director he cannot contract with the Company, but the sections of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, which embody this principle constitute an innovation upon the company law as obtaining in England inasmuch as they render it impracticable that there can be any variation of the principle by the consent of all parties concerned whereas the law in England enables variation to be made by provision in the Articles of Association of the Company or by rectification by the Company in General Meeting.

"10. In the objects and reasons for the Bill of 1913 it was merely stated with reference to the provisions of sections [91-A. and 91-B. then proposed to be introduced as section 91-A, (1)], that the Bill was designed to secure that interested Directors should disclose their interest in contracts to the other Directors, a thing which they were bound to do without specific legislation. The Bill, however, was subsequently amended and was passed into law in its present form, and it is submitted that the result was not foreseen of the attempt to convert a rule of equity into a statutory enactment coupled with a penalty.

"11. So far as concerns the completion of preliminary agreements, which are usually expressly provided for in the common form of article in use in England, it is practicable to get round section 91-B. by providing in the company's articles that the company's seal shall be affixed thereto, and by altering the usual article relating to the seal so as to provide that *qua* such agreements the seal may be affixed without any resolution of the Board. An obvious method also exists of evading the section so far as all other contracts are concerned, by appointing and keeping upon the Board a sufficient number of Directors to form a quorum who are not interested in either of the promoting companies, but this is a method which the Tata Company has no desire to adopt seeing that it merely means maintaining two or more dead heads as Directors who will act at the dictation of the interested Directors and it is we submit a method to which no Company either public or private ought to be compelled to have resort.

"12. We would further submit that facility of evasion or avoidance of legislative enactments is a reason against their efficacy and a strong argument in favour of their repeal.

"13. By reason of section 91-B. the Tata Company is confronted by a very serious obstacle in the extension of its undertaking by the contemplated promotion of industrial subsidiaries, and we are directed to express the hope that the Government of India will see its way either (*a*) to repeal section 91-B. or (*b*) to amend that section so as to make provision for its relaxation either in accordance with the Articles of Association of the company, or by resolution of a general meeting of the company.

"14. The matter is one of urgency in view of the fact that negotiations between the Tata Company and one or more other parties cannot be concluded in consequence of the section, and we are therefore directed to express the hope that the Government of India will be pleased to give their very early attention to this representation, and that, in the event of Government not being prepared at the outset to accede to our request to its full extent, section 91-B. may as an alternative be amended by the insertion of a provision to the effect that it shall not apply to private companies."

H. F. KNIGHT,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 316-51 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 28th *July* 1920.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. G-48, and its accompaniment, dated the 14th April 1920, upon the subject of a proposal to repeal, or amend, Section 91-B. of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

2. In reply, I am to state that the question as to the advisability or otherwise, of amending the Section above referred to upon the lines indicated in the letter from the Government of India, Commerce Department, which accompanied your letter under reply, has received the careful consideration of my Committee and they are of opinion that the insertion of a provision to the effect that section 91-B. shall not apply in cases where both the Companies concerned are private ones is desirable.

3. I am to add, however, that they cannot see their way to recommend any amendment of the Act in cases where one of the Companies concerned is a public Company.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Acting Secretary.

Appendix C.

TAIL-WATER OF THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER CO., LTD.

No. 64-23 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 2*nd February* 1920.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to invite reference to the Press Note informing the public that it is proposed to grant a monopoly to the Khopoli Land Company in connection with the tail-water of the Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company. This, I am to submit, is a very serious matter and my Committee feel that if Government had realised what it actually means, they would not

have considered seriously such a proposition. If this concession had been given to a Water Supply Company which was bound down to supply water, without any preference, to any applicant at a rate at or under the maximum to be fixed by Government in the licence, as in the case of licences given for the Electric supply, there would be no great objection but in this case there does not seem to be any such proviso. In fact the Khopoli Land Company might be owned by a Company starting a bleaching, dyeing and printing works, who might prevent any other factories starting at Khopoli and so securing a monopoly for their works by means of the water monopoly. It is a well-known fact that industrial development under the Ghats is the most probable one more particularly when the City of Bombay proposes to stop the erection of new factories in Bombay. Moreover, the water supply at Khopoli and Andhra Valley is quite pure and therefore very suitable for bleaching and printing works. Other kinds of factories may also be started there as the supply of current for power will be very much cheaper than in Bombay.

2. My Committee respectfully submit that in the present stage of industrial development it is wrong to grant a water monopoly and so create conditions which may retard progress. There could be no objections raised if pioneer companies were given preferential rights to the water available at Khopoli and the Andhra Valley against any new comers but after their wants are satisfied the excess water should be available to others.,

3. I am to express a hope that this matter will receive the sympathetic consideration of Government.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. F-40 of 1920.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 20*th February* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

Subject.—*Grant of a monopoly in favour of the Khopoli Land Company, Limited, for the use of the tail-water from the Tata Hydro Electric Turbines.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter, dated 2nd February 1920, on the above subject I am directed to state that Government had already fully considered the effect of a monopoly and had advisedly decided to create a monopoly with a view to the fullest utilisation for industrial purposes of all the water available. It is essential, in the opinion of Government, that one company should control the whole supply and develop the industrial area proposed. If members of the Association have in view any water needing industry, they have only to apply to the company which has every interest in developing the area and utilising all the water as soon as possible. In this connection it may be pointed out that far larger projects are under consideration, and that the volume of such tail-water still available for such purposes is immense.

I have, etc.,
A. H. DRACUP,
For *Under Secretary to Government.*

No. 148/23 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 19*th March* 1920.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. F-40 of 1920, dated 20th February 1920, regarding the grant of a monopoly in favour of the Khapoli Land Company, Ltd., for the use of the tail-water from the Tata Hydro-Electric Turbines.

2. In reply thereto, I am to state that my Committee note with regret that Government cannot see their way to advance any reason for their action in this connection beyond the mere statement that they have given full consideration to the effect of the monopoly and have advisedly decided to create the same with a view to the fullest utilisation for industrial purposes of all the water available.

3. In this connection my Committee venture to submit that even if it were considered necessary in the interest of industrial development that "one company should control the whole supply and develop the industrial area proposed" it was certainly possible to advertise the fact openly to the public before the actual decision to grant the monopoly to one particular concern was arrived at and that action of this nature should first have been taken.

4. With regard to the statement in your letter under reply to the effect, that, if the Members of this Association have in view any water-needing industry, they have only to apply to the Company, which has every interest in developing the area and utilising all the water as soon as possible, my Committee are of the opinion that a proposition of this nature is wrong in principle, for it enables the individual concern to dictate its terms to other industrial bodies.

5. Further, as was pointed out in their previous letter, my Committee consider that the tail-waters in question are in the nature of a river, the monopoly of which should not, they submit, be given to any one concern to the exclusion of others. The magnitude of these tail-waters may be realized from the fact that the daily quantity of water passing Khapoli and likely to pass at Andhra Valley is as follows :—

Hydro-Electric : One hundred million gallons a day.

Andhra Valley : One hundred and twenty million gallons a day.

This quantity, totalling about 220 million gallons a day, is about five and a half times the total daily supply of water for Bombay, which contains a population of about 12 lacs, 85 mills and numerous other factories. In addition to this fact, which alone, in the opinion of my Committee, renders the idea of giving the monopoly of so immense a supply to one Company absurd, it is to be presumed that the new mills which henceforth must be located outside the City will also require water.

6. My Committee, in conclusion, wish to draw the attention of Government to the fact that, taking the royalty at Rs. 55,000 per hundred million gallons of Hydro-Electric water, the price of the water that would be supplied works out to about Re. 1 for 6 million gallons as against annas eight for one thousand gallons, the rate obtaining in Bombay, and that Government's proposal, therefore, means, in effect, that the Company to whom the monopoly is given will obtain the entire supply of water at a rate three thousand times lower than that obtaining in Bombay.

7. In view of the foregoing remarks I am to express the hope that Government will give the whole question their further and most careful consideration before arriving at a final decision in the matter.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. F.-40 of 1920.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 19*th April* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

Subject.—*Grant of a monopoly for the use for industrial purposes of the Tail-water available from the Tata Hydro-Electric turbines of Khopoli.*

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your representation No. 148/23, dated 19th March 1920, on the above subject and to state that it was never the intention of Government to penalise industries by charging a full price for the water as suggested by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau and the Millowners' Association and I am to point out that the action suggested has been vigorously criticised in other quarters under a misapprehension that Government shared the views of these Associations. Further I am to say that Government are constrained to reject as ill considered the view that any comparison can exist between the price of piped water in Bombay City and that of water from an artificially fed stream running between natural banks in an undeveloped area. Your Association have also lost sight of the fact that no such river existed during the dry season till the hydro-electric scheme was carried through under an agreement with Government and water was made available for industrial purposes. Finally I am to say that after full consideration of your representation Government do not propose to abandon their intention to create in the most effective way at present apparent to them a most valuable industrial area in the general public interests.—I have, etc.,

A. H. DRACUP,

For *Deputy Secretary to Government.*

Appendix D.

ENCASHMENT OF CURRENCY NOTES AT DISTRICT CURRENCY OFFICES.

THE VEERAMGAUM SPINNING &
MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED,
VEERAMGAUM, 29*th April* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We have to pay nearly Rs. 20,000 every month to our labourers in cash against their wages, and find here great difficulties in getting rupees against the Currency Notes.

We shall thank you to move the true officer in charge so that we may be given exchange either at the Government Treasury at Veeramgaum or we may be allowed to bring cash from our cloth shop at Ahmedabad where we have usually a large stock of money on hand.—

Yours faithfully,

M. M. VAKIL,

For Whittle Magganlal & Sons,

Agents, The Veeramgaum Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ld.

No. 364 63 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 17*th August* 1920.

THE DEPUTY CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward for the consideration of Government the attached copy of a letter which my Committee have received from a member of the Association in connection with the difficulty experienced by them in obtaining metallic Currency for Currency Notes.

2. In the above connection I am to state that the question has received the careful consideration of my Committee and, in view of the fact that the difficulty in question is experienced generally by all mill Agents of factories in the mofussil, to request that Government may be moved to permit the encashment of Currency Notes of Rs. 100 and over into, as far as possible, metallic Currency at such centres where there are Government Treasuries and further to maintain at the said centres sufficient amounts of cash for the purpose in question.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Acting Secretary.

No. Res.-14-5-3015.

BOMBAY, 23*rd August* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 364/63, dated the 17th August 1920, I have the honour to state that I have already issued instructions to all Treasury Officers asking them to encash notes quite freely.—I have, etc.

C. RIVAZ,
Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay.

Appendix E.

PETTY THEFTS IN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS.

No. 1461. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 13*th March* 1920.

THE CHAIRMAN,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of an order of Government in this Department, No. 1460, dated the 13th February 1920, and to request that Government may be favoured with the opinion of the Bombay Millowners' Association on the proposal of the Government of India to undertake special legislation to meet the prevalence of petty thefts in industrial districts.—I have, etc.,

A. MONTGOMERIE,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

Legislation.

Proposed legislation to meet the prevalence of petty thefts in industrial districts.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Order No. 1460.

No. 113, dated the 17th January 1920.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 13*th February* 1920.

From—A. Mcleod, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Police);

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department.

I am directed to forward a copy of a letter (with enclosures) from the Government of the United Provinces, No. 2000, dated the 11th December 1919, containing a proposal that legislation should be undertaken in the Imperial Legislative Council on the lines of section 54-A of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866 (Bengal Act IV of 1866), to meet the prevalence of petty thefts in industrial districts.

2. I am to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the Government of India may be favoured with the views of the Local Government on the subject.

Accompaniments to Government Order in the Judicial Department, No. 1460, *dated the* 13*th February* 1920.

No. 2000, dated the 11th December 1919.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. M. Keane, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces;

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I am directed to forward for the information of the Government of India a copy of a letter, dated the 10th March 1919, from the Secretary, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, on the subject of the desirability of introducing into the industrial districts of the United Provinces special legislation to meet the prevalence of petty thefts.

2. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has had enquiries made and is of opinion that the difficulty would be best met by a General Act passed in the Imperial Legislative Council embodying legislation on the lines of section 54-A of the Calcutta Police Act, and authorising all Local Governments to declare that the provisions of the Act should apply to such industrial districts within their jurisdiction as they may think fit. I am to say that Cawnpore is the only area in these Provinces at present to which this Government would apply the Act if passed.

Dated the 10th March 1919.

From—The Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore.

To—The Government of the United Provinces.

It has recently been found necessary by the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to urge upon the Governments of Bengal and of Bihar and Orissa the desirability of introducing into the colliery districts special legislation calculated to meet the prevalence of thefts of stores and of iron and brass fittings, etc.

It was pointed out by the Bengal Chamber that as the law stands in the colliery districts it is difficult, and often indeed impossible, to obtain convictions in cases of this class, for although suspicious property may be found in the possession of a person, it is for the prosecution to prove that such possession is unlawful. To furnish this proof is in practice difficult and numerous prosecutions fail for the want of it. All that the Court can do in such circumstances is to declare the property forfeit to the Government, or to return it to the person with whom it was found.

The difficulty, it was stated, might be overcome by the introduction into the colliery districts of legislation on the lines of section 54-A of the Calcutta Police Act (which section also appears as section 33-A of the Calcutta Suburban Police Act, and section 2 of the Howrah Offences Act of 1857.

The Bengal Chamber have represented that there is at the present time in the colliery districts of Bengal and of Bihar and Orissa a state of affairs similar to that which justified the inclusion in the Calcutta Police Acts, in 1910, of the two sections quoted.

These sections were designed to put an end to the pilfering of goods such as jute, grain, salt, sugar, coal, etc., which could not be identified. The need for the special power had been strongly pressed by the Calcutta Port Commissioners, the Eastern Bengal Railway and the Commissioner of Police. In the statement of objects and reasons attached to the Bill which amended the Police Act it was said that it had been found " very difficult to obtain convictions under the ordinary law in the absence of means of proving the ownerships of the goods." This was said to be precisely the position in the colliery districts and it was pointed out that the recent rapid rise in values had proved to be a great temptation to petty thefts and that the ordinary law had failed, as it had failed in Calcutta, to prevent such.

In recommending the extension of similar provisions of law to the colliery districts the Bengal Chamber said :—

> " It might perhaps be desirable to include not only the colliery districts, but industrial districts generally within the scope of the legislation. In that case the Imperial Government might be moved to pass a General Act authorising all Local Governments to declare that the suggested provisions should apply to such industrial districts within their jurisdiction as they may think fit."

The Committee of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce consider these recommendations of the Bengal Chamber to be of the greatest value and they desire to invite the sympathetic consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to the recommendation that some form of special legislation embodying the provisions of sections 54-A of the Calcutta Police Act should be extended to industrial districts in these Provinces. I attach a copy of this section for facility of reference.

The complaints that were rife in Calcutta and Howrah and the suburbs, and which now prevail in the colliery districts are acutely present in Cawnpore and indeed must be always present in all industrial centres. The pilfering of cloth, yarn, stores, leather, grindery, thread, brass machine parts, electrical and other fittings is constant and cannot under the ordinary law be adequately checked, and these petty thefts cause in the aggregate a very heavy loss to local manufacturers.

The Calcutta Police Act, 1866.

Section 54-A.—(1) Whoever has in his possession,* or conveys in any manner, or offers for sale or pawn, anything which there is reason to believe to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, shall, if he fails to account for such possession or act to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, be liable to fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term which may extend to three months.

* Possession or dealing with things stolen or fraudulently obtained.

(2) If any person charged under sub-section (1) in respect of anything declares that he received such thing from some other person, or that he was employed as a carrier, agent or servant to convey such thing for some other person,

the Magistrate, after such further inquiry (if any) as he may deem necessary, may summon such other person, and any former, or pretended purchaser or other person through whose possession such thing is alleged to have passed, to appear before him, and may examine such person and any witnesses who are produced to testify to such receipt, employment or possession ;

and, if it appears to the Magistrate that any such person had possession of such thing and had reasonable cause to believe that it was stolen or fraudulently obtained, the Magistrate may punish him with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment with or without hard labour, for a term which may extend to three months.

No. 174/42 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *26th April* 1920.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1461 of the 13th ultimo regarding the proposal of the Government of India to undertake special legislation to meet the prevalance of petty thefts in industrial districts.

2. In reply I am to state my Committee are of opinion that no good case has been made out for the introduction of such legislation.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix F.

STORES PURCHASE COMMITTEE.

No. 15/W-3.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD,
DATED SIMLA, *the 4th of November* 1919.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Industrial Commission a Stores Purchase Committee will tour round India in the forthcoming cold weather, for the purpose of investigating the question of a Government stores purchasing agency. I enclose for your information a copy of the draft terms of reference (which you will understand are subject to slight modification later).

2. As the time which can be devoted to the oral examination of witnesses is limited, it is proposed to send as early as possible to each witness a questionaire, to which a written reply will be requested. On perusal of the written replies the Committee will decide in what cases it will be advisable to take oral evidence also. Oral evidence will be taken at Calcutta, Cawnpore, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon and Delhi.

3. In order that the evidence may be representative of as many different interests and sections of the community as possible, it is proposed to send the questionaire to one Member of your Association.

4. I am directed to ask you to be good enough to forward to the Indian Munitions Board the name of the witness whom you desire to nominate as your representative.—Yours faithfully,

F. R. R. RUDMAN,

Secretary, Indian Munitions Board.

Terms of Reference.

In view of the necessity of encouraging Indian industries, while at the same time securing economy and efficiency in the purchase of Government requirements, the Committee should enquire and report :—

(*a*) what measures are required to enable the Departments of the Government of India and of Local Governments to obtain their requirements as far as possible in India, and what Central and Local Agencies for purchase and inspection should be constituted ;

(*b*) what should be the relations of such Agencies with one another and with the Stores Department of the India Office (or such other purchasing organisation in England as may hereafter take the place of that Department) ;

(*c*) what modifications of the Stores Rules will the scheme recommended by the Committee necessitate.

No. 419/106 of 1919.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 18*th November* 1919.

THE SECRETARY,

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD,

Delhi.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 15/W-3, dated 4th instant, inviting this Association to nominate a representative to whom a questionaire from the Stores Purchase Committee can be sent for written replies thereto. I am to suggest in this connection that it might be more advantageous if the said questionaire could be sent direct to this Association so that the Committee could draft replies on behalf of the general body of Members. It might then be possible to nominate a representative of this Association for oral examination by the Stores Purchase Committee if the latter require oral evidence from this Association.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

No. 5/B.-W.

STORES PURCHASE COMMITTEE,

DELHI, *the 8th December* 1919.

THE SECRETARY,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I forward herewith two copies of the questionaire prepared for the Committee (as finally issued) and request that the replies of your Association may be sent to the undersigned C/o the Controller of Munitions, 19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

2. The name of the witness to be nominated by your Association may also kindly be intimated as early as possible. A copy of the Committee's provisional tour programme is enclosed.—Yours faithfully,

J. C. HIGHET,

Secretary, Stores Purchase Committee.

QUESTIONAIRE.

I.—PURCHASE.

1. Do you advocate the formation of a central agency for purchases on account of Departments of the Government of India ? Please give your reasons.

2. Assuming the formation of a Central Agency, are any special arrangements required for particular departments of the Government of India (*e.g.*, Army Department, Railways Public Works Department, Posts and Telegraphs, Royal Indian Marine) ?

3. Are there any classes of stores which, in your opinion, should not be purchased by a Central Agency ? What agency do you propose for such purchases ?

4. Would it be advantageous for (*a*) local and *quasi*-public bodies, (*b*) company owned Railways and (*c*) British Colonies and Protectorates which buy stores in India to make their local purchases through a central stores agency ? If so, should they be expected to contribute towards the maintenance of the central organisation ? (See also question 27).

5. Would a Central Stores Department be a suitable agency for the purchases of Local Governments ? What measures of decentralisation would you suggest ?

6. If you favour the creation of local agencies for the purchases of Local Governments, how far is it desirable for Departments of the Government of India to obtain any of their requirements through local agencies ?

7. Have you any experience of the existing system by which Government calls for tenders for supply of stores ; and if so, have you any criticisms or suggestions to offer thereon ?

8. Would the establishment of a Central Stores Department render possible the introduction of simultaneous tendering in India and England for important contracts on behalf of Government ?

II.—Inspection.

9. Having in view on the one hand the special responsibility of certain departments (*e.g.*, the Military Departments) for the suitability of stores purchased and on the other, the great assistance which a centralised inspection agency could probably afford to Indian Industries, do you think that the policy of inspection should be dictated by the consuming department or by the department responsible for the industrial development of the country ?

10. Should inspection be carried out generally by a Central Agency, independent of but working under the same control as the agency for the purchase of stores ?

11. Are there any departments which require special inspection organizations of their own ?

12. Are there any classes of articles, of which you have expert knowledge, for which specialised inspection is advisable ?

13. Assuming the creation of local agencies for the purchases of Local Governments, should inspection be carried out by a central inspection agency or is it necessary to create local inspection agencies ?

III.—Home Indents.

14. Would the creation of central or local agencies for the purchase of Government store necessitate any modifications in the Stores Rules* of 1913 ?

15. Under what conditions should purchases of European stores (whether in India or in the United Kingdom at the time of purchase) through established Indian branches of British, manufacturing firms be allowed ? How would the grant of this concession affect—

(*a*) holding of stocks in India by the firm ?

(*b*) possibilities of the firm establishing manufacture in India ?

16. Do you approve of the scrutiny by a Central Department in India of all Home indents before their transmission to the Director-General of Stores ?

17. Can you suggest any practicable method for keeping the scrutinising department (*vide* Q.- 16) posted with up-to-date information of the prices of articles obtainable both in India and the United Kingdom ?

18. Are there any classes of stores obtainable from abroad, which, in your judgment should be procured otherwise than through the Director-General of Stores ?

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* Reproduced in Appendix II.

IV.—Stocks.

19. Do you advocate the formation of Central Stock Depots by Government in India ? How would this affect—

(*a*) the holding of stocks by Government Departments ?

(*b*) the holding of stocks by private firms ?

20. If you approve of the formation of Central Stock Depots, where should they be situated ? Should they be maintained for Indian as well as for imported stores ?

V.—General.

21. Please state the total amount expended by your department each year since 1910 on—

(*a*) stores purchased abroad ?

(*b*) imported stores purchased in India ?

(*c*) Indian stores ?

N. B.—Separate figures should be given for each subordinate department making considerable purchases.

22. What arrangements, if any, are in force in your department for maintaining records of—

(*a*) prices paid for stores, and

(*b*) equipment and records of success of firms dealt with ?

23. Do you consider that it would be feasible for a central agency to collect and disseminate to purchasing officers prompt and reliable information regarding the prices, capacity and performances of contracting firms ?

24. Are the existing rules for shipbuilding suitable to present conditions and future possibilities of industrial development in India ?

25. Would the purchase and inspection of stores for company owned railways and local and *quasi*-public bodies by a Central Government Agency constitute any interference with the legitimate sphere of private enterprise ?

26. Have you any views on the recruitment and organisation of the staffs of central or local stores departments ?

27. Should the cost of the central and local purchasing agencies be met by a percentage charge on orders placed with them ?

28. Please describe the measures in force in your department for auditing purchases of stores.

29. Would the creation of central or local stores departments render it possible to exercise a more efficient audit on purchases and to ensure fuller compliance with the rules in force ?

30. Do you consider that it would be desirable to arrange interchanges of personnel between the Home and Indian Stores Departments or between the Indian Stores Department and any of the local purchasing departments ?

APPENDIX II.

RULES FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Subject to the provisions of the General Rules specified below, and to any instructions regarding specific articles which have been, or may be, issued by the Government of India from time to time (*e.g.*, those relating to the supply of stationery), the following are the rules relating to the supply of articles required for the public service. These rules supersede all previous orders which are not explicitly continued.

RULE 1.—*Articles manufactured in India from Indian materials.*

All articles which are produced in India in the form of raw material, or are manufactured in India from materials produced in India, should, by preference, be purchased locally, provided that the quality is sufficiently good for the purpose, and the price not unfavourable.

RULE 2.—*Articles manufactured in India from imported materials.*

All articles manufactured in India from imported materials should, by preference, be purchased in India subject, however, to the following conditions :—

(*a*) That a substantial part of the process of manufacture of the articles purchased has been performed in India.

(*b*) That the price is as low as that at which articles of similar quality can be obtained through the India Office.

(*c*) That the materials employed are subjected to such inspection and tests as may be prescribed by the Government of India.

Note.—The term " a substantial part of the process of manufacture " in clause (*a*) means that a substantial part of the preparation of the finished article must be performed in India, whether from raw materials or from component parts obtained in a finished state from other sources.

RULE 3.—*Articles which are not manufactured in India.*

Articles which are not manufactured in India should be obtained by indent upon the Store Department of the India Office, except in the following cases :—

(*a*) When the articles are already in India at the time of order, and their price and quality are not unfavourable as compared with those at which similar articles could be obtained through the India Office, and the cost of the supply does not exceed the limits prescribed at the end of Rule 13.

(*b*) In the case of important construction works let out on contract, articles not manufactured in India required for the construction of such works may be supplied by the contracting firm subject to the following conditions :—

(*i*) That the firm is approved by the Government of India and is included in the list of firms so approved—*vide* Schedule B, Appendix 30, P. W. D. Code, Volume III.

(*ii*) That the materials are subject to the current specifications and tests prescribed by the Government of India.

Note.—Articles of clothing and equipment of European manufacture required for the Burma Police Department may be procured for the present without the intervention of the India Office.

RULE 4.—*Articles which should be purchased in India.*

The following articles, whether manufactured or produced in India or not, should be purchased in India, provided that they comply with the current specifications, are of the requisite quality, and can be obtained at a not unfavourable price:—

(*a*) Those of a perishable nature.

(*b*) Explosives.

(*c*) Block tin.

(*d*) Wines and spirits and English bottled beer for the use of Government Hospitals in India.

(*e*) Kerosene oil.

(*f*) Plant and materials for electric installations intended to take current from existing centres; and small electrical power and lighting plants of not more than 25 kilowatt capacity, which involve the provision of generators and cables for distribution, provided they comply with the current specifications and tests prescribed by the Store Department of the India Office.

(*g*) Australian timber.

(*h*) Australian copper.

(*i*) Italian marble.

(*j*) British Columbian timber.

(*k*) Plant and materials for small gas installations the cost of which does not exceed Rs. 15,000.

(*l*) Cheap articles of common use required in small quantities only.

(*m*) Such other classes of articles as may from time to time be prescribed by the Government of India. All such cases should be reported to the Secretary of State for his information.

RULE 5.—*Special purchases in India.*

When serious inconvenience to the public service would be caused by waiting to obtain an article from England through the Director-General of Stores, or when, owing to the greater promptitude of supply, an economy can be effected by purchasing in India articles which, under the foregoing rules, should be obtained through the Store Department, the purchase may be made in India, subject to Rule 13, provided that the articles are already in India at the time of order; but in such cases, if the value of the articles exceeds Rs. 750, the sanctioning officer should place on record the reasons which make the local purchase desirable. This record shall be available for the inspection of the Examiner of Accounts or the Supervising Officer when required.

RULE 6.—*Inter-departmental purchases.*

Nothing in the rules is to be deemed to prohibit the purchase of stores of European manufacture by one Department or Railway from another.

RULE 7.—*Method of obtaining stores not purchased in India.*

All articles which, under the foregoing rules are not to be bought in India, should be obtained by indent on the Store Department of the India Office, except any which the Secretary

of State may have specially authorised the Government of India or its officers to purchase direct outside India. Such purchase is at present permissible in the case of the following articles :—

(*i*) Seeds.

(*ii*) Cinchona bark.

(*iii*) Articles for experimental or research purposes required by officers approved by the Government of India from time to time. A list of the officers thus approved is given in Appendix A.

(*iv*) Excise instruments and apparatus required by Provincial Excise Departments for experimental or research purposes.

(*v*) China, glass, cutlery, plate, crockery and perishable fabrics, including linen for residences which are furnished by Government.

(*vi*) Australian timber.

(*vii*) British Columbian timber.

(*viii*) Australian lead.

(*ix*) Such articles as Superintendents of Vaccine Depots may require for the preparation of vaccine lymph (*e.g.*, lanoline and glycerine.).

(*x*) Chemicals and scientific instruments which do not require careful inspection and testing or which are of standard description usually quoted by well-known firms, provided that the articles cannot be procured from the Medical Store Depots.

(*xi*) Articles required for Viceregal residences in special and urgent cases.

Note.—Payments for stores purchased under this rule should be made direct to the suppliers by the purchasing officers.

General Rules.

Rule 8.—*Forecast of requirements which should under the rules be complied with by indent on the India Office.*

All requirements should be fulfilled locally in accordance with the provisions of the Resolution No. 4941-4988-102, dated the 14th July 1909, provided that quality and price are not unfavourable and provided that such purchase does not violate any of the instructions contained in these rules. In cases, however, in which stores have to be obtained through the India Office, every effort should be made to foresee requirements so that the indents may be despatched in ample time. Persistent failure of any officer to make such efforts should be brought to notice by the Local Government or other authority which may, at its discretion, cancel or reduce the power of sanction entrusted to the officer at fault.

Rule 9.—*Time required to obtain stores from England.*

It may be assumed that the time required from the transmission of an indent upon the Secretary of State to the receipt of the stores is :—

Urgent telegraphic indents, not less than three months.

Ordinary indents, six to ten months, according to the articles demanded.

For special stores, *e.g.*, large girders, rolling stock, etc., up to one year in ordinary times.

Note.—When ordinary stock articles conforming to well-recognised standards are required within a shorter period than three months, and the purchase has, under the rules, to be made through the India Office, the indenting officer shall, if he desires that the procedure indicated in the Resolution in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 6822-6869-37, dated the 13th September 1911, be adopted, state this fact clearly in his telegraphic indent.

RULE 10.—*Method of comparing prices.*

In all cases in which the selection of source of supply depends upon comparison of prices the procedure to be adopted for such a comparison is as follows :—

(*i*) A reference should be made to Home prices as shown in the Rate Lists, and freight should be added at the lowest rates paid by the India Office together with 13*s.* 4*d.* per 100*l.* for interest, 2*s.* 2*d.* per 100*l.* for insurance, and 3*d.* per ton for freight brokerage.

(*ii*) In cases of important contracts, the prices ruling in the English market should be ascertained by telegraphic reference to the Director-General of Stores.

(*iii*) In cases where the necessary information as to Home prices is not available from the Rate Lists, the purchase in India shall be subject to the condition that the price is not unfavourable.

(*iv*) In order to arrive at the market value at an Indian port of the article imported from England the following charges shall be included :—

(*a*) Landing, wharfage, and port charges as shown in the Rate Lists.

(*b*) Customs duty, as shown in the tariff to be applicable to the article in question, to be calculated on its cost *plus* the additional charges mentioned in the earlier part of this rule.

(*v*) The cost of carriage to site from port or place of manufacture, as the case may be, shall be taken into account.

RULE 11.—*Tests.*

Any articles purchased in India which should be tested are liable to the specifications laid down from time to time by competent authority, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, and should be required to pass the tests prescribed for such articles.

RULE 12.—*Firms from which iron and steel may be bought in India.*

Important iron and steel work, if purchased in India, should only be obtained from firms approved by the Local Government or Administration and entered in a Schedule as corrected from time to time by the Government of India. A list of approved firms is given in Appendix B.

Note.—By " important iron or steel work " are meant articles of iron or steel, which form important components of the project in hand, *e.g.*, bridge girders and roof trusses, built up in the firm's workshops and supplied ready for erection in such sections as may be convenient, and rolled steel beams, rails or other sections cut to length or otherwise prepared at the firm's workshops to suit the indenting officer's requirements. The intention of the rule is to ensure that part, the accurate preparation of which is essential to the security of a project, shall be obtained only from firms which possess workshops and appliances capable of turning out work of the desired standard. The raw materials used may be either imported or of Indian manufacture, subject to the usual specifications.

RULE 13*.—*Financial limits on powers of officers to make purchases in India.*

In the case of purchases made under Rules 1, 2 and 4, an officer's powers of purchase extend to the ordinary limits to which he is empowered to enter into contracts: but in the case of purchases made in India under Rules 3 (*a*) and 5, the limits for expenditure on any one article or on any number of similar articles purchased at one time are as follows:—

(*a*) *Civil Departments.*

		Rs.
(*i*)	Heads of Departments, Commissioners of Divisions, other Officers of or above the rank of Collector whom the Local Government may select, and Principals of Colleges and Inspectors of Schools in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam.	250
(*ii*)	Other Officers authorised to incur expenditure	50
(*iii*)	Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps	1,000
(*iv*)	Local Government or Administration:—	
	1. In case of purchases made under Rule 3 (*a*)	3,000
	2. In case of purchases made under Rule 5	Full powers.

The powers of a Local Government are also exercised by the following Officers:—

Surveyor-General of India.

Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India and Director of the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa.

Director-General of Observatories.

Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

Superintendent of Port Blair.

(*b*) *Public Works Department.*

		For purchases made under Rule 3 (*a*).	For purchases made under Rule 5.
		Rs.	Rs.
(*i*)	Executive or Assistant Engineer holding charge of a Division.	200	500
(*ii*)	Superintending Engineer or Superintendent of Works ..	1,000	2,500
(*iii*)	Local Government or Administration	3,000	Full powers.

(*c*) *Railway Department.*

(*i*)	Executive or Assistant Engineer holding charge of a Division on a line under construction or survey	200	500
(*ii*)	Engineer-in-Chief holding charge of a line under construction or survey	1,000	2,500
(*iii*)	Agent of an open line	1,000	2,500
(*iv*)	Railway Board	3,000	Full powers.

Note.—Agents of open lines may delegate to their Engineers-in-Chief, Executive Engineers, or Assistant Engineers holding charge of a Division, such power of purchase as they deem fit up to the limits specified for lines under construction, and to their Chief Store-keepers up to the limits specified for Executive Engineers.

* This rule is in abeyance for the period of the war.

(*d*) *Army Department.*

	For purchases made under Rule 3 (*a*).	For purchases made under Rule 5.
	Rs.	Rs.
(*i*) Director-General of Military Works...	3,000	Full powers.
(*ii*) Divisional Commander	3,000	5,000
(*iii*) Officer Commanding an independent brigade; Director-General of Ordnance*; Director, Royal Indian Marine; Director-General, Indian Medical Service (for Medical Store Depôts); Director, Army Clothing; and Director-General, Army Remount Department	2,500	2,500
(*iv*) Officer Commanding a brigade, other than those included in (*iii*); Director of Ordnance Factories; Director of Ordnance Inspection and Director of Ordnance Stores .	1,000	1,000
(*v*) Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory; Supply and Transport Officer on special duty in Kashmir; and Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine	500	500
(*vi*) Chief of the General Staff; General Officer Commanding, Northern and Southern Armies; Adjutant-General in India; Quartermaster-General in India; Director, Medical Services, Army Headquarters, India; Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; Military Accountant-General; Controllers of Military Accounts and Controller of Military Supply Accounts	250	250
(*vii*) Officer Commanding a station; Superintendent, Army Remount Department; Superintendent, Ordnance Factory; Government Inspector of Army Boots Factory, Cawnpore; Assistant Directors of Ordnance Stores; Inspectors (Ordnance Department), the Assistant Inspector in charge of General Stores and the Proof and Experimental Officer, Balasore; Medical Storekeeper; Commandant, Indian Staff College; Assistant Director of Supplies; Assistant Director of Transport, and Asssitant Director of Grass Farms	200	200
(*viii*) Officer Commanding a unit (including a hospital); Senior Medical Officer, Indian Medical Service, of a station; Recruiting Officer for Gurkhas at Gorakhpur; Officers (Ordnance or Departmental) in charge of Depots; Assistant Inspectors (Ordnance Department) with the exception of the Assistant Inspector in charge of General Stores; Officer-in-charge of Supply Reserve Depots; Commissioned Officers Commanding Depot Transport Lines, Officer in charge of Supplies and Chief Chemical Examiner	20	20

* The Director-General of Ordnance has full powers of local purchase under rule 5 in cases where the purchases are required to meet urgent field service requirements or to replace issue from mobilisation reserves for the equipment of troops suddenly ordered on field service.

(*e*) *Indian Munitions Board.*

	For purchases made under Rule 3 (*a*).	For purchases made under Rule 5.
	Rs.	Rs.
(*i*) Metallurgical Inspector, Indian Munitions Board, Jamshedpur	500	500

Note.—1.—The financial limits imposed under this rule in respect of purchases made under rules 3 (*a*) and 5 do not apply to the purchase of articles required on mobilisation or during the continuance of military operations.

Note.—2.—These powers are subject to the rules of the budget system. No sanction may be given which will involve expenditure from the budget grant of any future year; the powers extending to each sanction whether against Army, Military Works, or Marine Funds.

In the case of the Ordnance, Medical Store and Remount Departments, the Divisional Brigades and Station Commanders are not competent financial authorities.

RULE 14.—*Power to sanction departures from the rules.*

The Government of India have power to sanction departures from the rules in cases in which such departure is absolutely unavoidable, [subject to a report to the Secretary of State if the expenditure exceeds Rs. 10,000.]

[ ] Suspended for the period of the war.

LOCAL PURCHASE RULES.

APPENDIX A.

List of officers referred to in rule 7 (*iii*), who are authorised to obtain direct from manufacturers or dealers in England, America, Japan, or other foreign countries such articles as they may require for experimental or research purposes.

Superintendent, X-ray Institute.

Chemical Examiners.

Superintendents of Vaccine Depots.

Principals of Medical Colleges.

Superintendents of Medical Schools.

Directors of Bacteriological, Pathological or Research Laboratories, including Officers in charge of Divisional and Brigade Laboratories.

Principals of Arts Colleges.

Principals of Technical and Industrial Institutes.

Directors of Industries.

Directors of Fisheries.

Sanitary Commissioners.

Director, Madras Cinchona Department.

Principals of Training Colleges.

Principals of Veterinary Colleges.

Officer in charge of the Experimental Sewage Installation at Poona.

Surveyor-General of India.

Inspector-General of Forests.

Director-General of Observatories.

Director of Botanical Survey.

Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India and Director, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa.

Imperial Bacteriologist, Civil Veterinary Department.

Imperial Agricultural Chemist.

Imperial Mycologist.

Imperial Entomologist.

Directors of Agriculture.

President of the Imperial Forest Research Institute.

Principal of the Imperial Forest College.

Director, Geological Survey of India.

Railway Board.

Directors of Public Instruction.

Chief Malaria Medical Officer, Punjab.

Chief Conservator of Forests, Burma.

Director of the Zoological Survey of India.

Inspector of Science and European Schools, Central Provinces.

Metallurgical Inspector, Indian Munitions Board.

APPENDIX B.

List of Firms referred to in Rule 12. (*Not printed.*)

No. 60/28 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 30*th January* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
STORES PURCHASE COMMITTEE,
C/O DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith the replies of the witness nominated by my Committee to the questionaire issued by the Stores Purchase Committee and to express my Committee's regret that it has not been possible to forward the replies in question at an earlier date owing to the present industrial unrest in Bombay.

2. In confirmation of my telegram of the 29th instant, I am to state that Mr. N. B. Saklatvalla of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co., Ltd., Bombay, will give oral evidence on behalf of my Committee, if so desired.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Assistant Secretary.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 30*th January* 1920.

Replies to the Questionaire issued by the Stores Purchase Committee submitted by the Bombay Millowners' Association.

At the outset it should be made clear that this Association is primarily concerned with the purchases made by Government of textile materials, and it should be understood that the remarks which follow have been offered with a view to Government requirements for that particular commodity.

(1) It would be a distinct advantage to have a Central Purchasing Agency with its headquarters at the seat of Indian Government presided over by a man of great ability, integrity and experience. This Central Agency should have under its control Local Agencies, in the most important centres of the country, directly responsible to itself. The purchases for all Government requirements should be made by the Central Agency and the Central Body should be in a position to act intelligently and expeditiously. The advantages of this system would be that the total requirements of Government would be handled by one responsible authority which should have, at its command, all the necessary information from all the local bodies. This would avoid competition among local bodies, but the latter should be encouraged to send all such criticisms as are likely to help purchasing, *e.g.*, prevailing rates of articles in their own districts, special features wherein their requirements differ from those commonly used, remarks on supplies received against former Indents, etc. The Central Agency can then place orders on a standardized basis as far as possible and can place them advantageously on a large scale and with dealers either in India or in foreign countries as circumstances would warrant. Although Central Purchasing is advocated, some drawbacks of this system should not be lost sight of. In actual practice, it is found that the Central Agency ensures economy and efficiency but their operations are liable to cause delay and some confusion.

(4) In order not to make this organization more unwieldy than necessary, it would be good policy to allow quasi-public bodies to make their own purchases, unless there are special reasons to depart from this.

(7) During the war Government were asking for tenders for supply of different kinds of cloths. The chief centres of supply being Bombay, Ahmedabad, Madras and Cawnpore, there was some confusion in the distribution and acceptance of orders from Simla. Bombay teemed with petty dealers who somehow managed to get first hand information and bought up likely Government requirements from manufacturers and sold them to Government at good profits. The business was somewhat better managed towards the end of the war. It would be good policy for Government to get into touch with actual manufacturers or their accredited agents.

(8) This is possible if the orders are not of an urgent nature. The Central Store Department could ask for tenders both in India and foreign countries for the total Government requirements.

(9) The Department responsible for the industrial development of the country should dictate the policy of inspection, but the consuming department should be given every facility to place their views before them and those should receive careful attention.

(10) The inspection department should be quite separate and independent of the purchasing department, but both these should be under the control of the Chief of the Central Agency.

(12) Textiles are the articles of special interest to the Association and the only specialized inspection asked for is that the purchasers and inspectors should be well qualified men and in close touch with the markets.

(13) Either special inspectors of the Central Agency should be travelling about different centres or this work may be entrusted to Local Agency under control of the Central Agency. It would be an unnecessary waste of time and perhaps not so satisfactory for goods to be inspected in Delhi, which are bought locally for local consumption.

(14) During the war, the Munitions Board made large purchases of Indian manufactured goods and the principle has been fairly well established of purchasing Indian manufactured goods for various Government requirements. If now when foreign goods are once again available, the rule laid down is followed that Indian made articles will be purchased

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in preference to foreign, provided the quality is sufficiently good and the price not unfavourable, it would satisfy India's claims. This will not only stimulate existing Indian Industries but encourage the establishment of new ones in India.

(15) What India does not manufacture, should certainly be purchased direct in the foreign countries or through Indian Agencies of well-established concerns. Although purchases through Indian Agencies of foreign manufactures will certainly encourage them to maintain stocks in India still the fact should not be lost sight of, that direct purchases would introduce competition for quality and price of articles.

(17) When the Central Agency is once organized, up-to-date information of prices and quality of articles both here and abroad will be easily available through the usual business channels.

(19) Holding of some stocks of different materials will be a necessity to a certain extent but these should be kept down as much as possible as a general principle. There should be a strong scrutiny kept over stocks and their accumulation avoided. It should not, however, be lost sight of, that the maintenence of stocks up to a certain extent would be found useful for smooth working of the Departments and a timely purchase of forward requirements may at times ensure economy.

Appendix G.

DELAY OR NON-PRESENTMENT FOR PAYMENT OF NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

No. H.-6 of 1920.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *1st March* 1920.

THE CHAIRMAN,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

Subject.—*Proposal to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act with a view to providing for delay or non-presentment for payment of negotiable instruments.*

SIR,

I am directed to forward a copy of the letter No. 1130-D, dated 11th February 1920, from the Government of India on the subject mentioned above, and to request that the Government of Bombay may be favoured with the opinion of your Association by 15th March 1920.—I have, etc.,

SHAMRAO D. MANKER,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 1130-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
DELHI, *the 11th February* 1920.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to address you on the subject of a suggested amendment of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881.

2. Chapter V of the Negotiable Instruments Act contains rules for the presentment of promissory notes, bills of exchange and cheques, but there is no provision in the Act on the lines

of that contained in section 46 (1) of the English Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, (45 and 46 Vict., C. 61), excusing delay in making presentment for payment when the delay is caused by circumstances beyond the control of the holder. The Indian Bills of Exchange Act, 1916 (XIV of 1916), does, it is true, provide for delays in presentment of bills on account of the war, but this legislation is only a war measure and does not provide for the general cases covered by the English Act. The Government of India, therefore, incline to the opinion that the Negotiable Instruments Act should be amended by the addition of a section on the lines of section 46 (1) of the English Bills of Exchange Act of 1882.

3. Before arriving at a decision on this proposal the Government of India would be glad to be favoured with the views of His Excellency the Governor in Council and those of the commercial public in this connection ; I am accordingly to request that, if His Excellency the Governor in Council has no objection the Chamber of Commerce may be consulted as to the necessity for the proposed amendment and their views may be communicated to the Government of India together with the opinion of the local Government.—I have, etc.,

E. C. ANSORGE,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 139-39 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 16*th March* 1920.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,

Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. H-6 of 1920, dated 1st March, forwarding a copy of a letter No. 1130-D, dated 11th February 1920, from the Government of India upon the subject of a proposal to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act with a view to providing for delay or non-presentment for payment of Negotiable Instruments.

2. In reply I am to state that my Committee approve of the proposed amendment of the Act by the addition of a section on the lines of section 46 (1) of the English Bills of Exchange Act of 1882.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,

Assistant Secretary.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,

SECRETARIAT, FORT, BOMBAY.

Dated the 3rd December 1920.

THE CHAIRMAN,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

Subject.—*Certain amendments to the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of* 1881.

SIR,

I am directed to forward copies of the letter No. 8042, dated 16th November 1920, from the Government of India and its accompaniments, on the subject mentioned above, and to request that the Government of Bombay may be favoured with the opinion of your Association by 21st December 1920.—I have, etc.,

H. V. BRAHAM,

Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

No. 8042.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
DELHI, *the 16th November* 1920.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to address you on the subject of certain amendments to the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, which were suggested by certain bodies when the question of amending the Act on the lines of section 46 (1) of the English Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, was referred to local Governments and Administrations in the letter from this Department No. 1130-D., dated the 11th February 1920.

2. I am to enclose extracts from the letters cited on the margin which contain the proposed amendments and to request that, if His Excellency the Governor in Council has no objection the Chambers of Commerce may be consulted as to the necessity for the suggested amendments and their views may be communicated to the Government of India together with the opinion of the local Government at a date not later than the 15th January 1921.—I have, etc.

(*a*) Extract paragraphs 3-7 of letter from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce No. 1282-1920, dated the 19th April 1920
(*b*) Extract of paragraph 3 of letter from the Upper India Chamber of Commerce No. 7803, dated the 17th April 1920.
(*c*) Extract paragraphs 3-4 of letter from the Government of Madras No. 439, dated the 6th May 1920.

E. ROGERS,
for *Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.*

Extract from letter No. 1282-1920, *dated Calcutta, the* 19*th April* 1920, *from H.M. Haywood, Esq., Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Commerce Department.*

3. They desire, however, to go further and to submit, for the consideration of Government, a proposal for an additional amendment of the chapter. It has been brought to their notice that the limit of time imposed by the Act for obtaining acceptance causes considerable inconvenience and hardship. In particular banks frequently have cause to complain, that, in dealing with small Indian traders, it is very often exceedingly difficult to obtain acceptance, of bills even within forty-eight hours, apart from the trouble which is experienced in tracing petty dealers in the first instance.

4. Under the Bills of Exchange Act (section 42) the time allowed is customary time, and the effect of such a provision with regard to trade bills seems to be this : if a bill left for acceptance within business hours one day is not accepted before the close of business hours on the next day, it must be noted for non-acceptance or otherwise treated as dishonoured. The Indian Law does not make any distinction between trade bills and other bills, but fixes a definite period of twenty-four hours in all cases. Presumably the legislature, in framing the Act, was guided largely by the custom and practice of English trading communities, among whom of course the twenty-four hour rule had been established. But the conditions in India are so obviously dissimilar that it seems impracticable to enforce a rule, which was not based on any prevalent custom, and which has proved in working to be unsuitable to this country.

5. An undue extension of time is naturally out of the question and contrary to the principle of the Act, having regard to the intervening rights of third parties. But the Committee submit that due consideration should be given to the conditions and customs prevailing among the community at large. It cannot be, they think, expected that a people deliberative by nature will, in the course of a few years, acquire the swifter and more machine-like methods of the West. And it is, as a matter of fact found in experience, and naturally so, that traders here will not be brought to see the urgency of an immediate acceptance.

6. If it is found, as a matter of common experience that acceptance cannot be obtained within the period now limited, it is suggested that the limit should be extended to conform to the customs and requirements of the locality, in which the generality of traders themselves concur. In other words, it has to be considered whether it is practicable to attempt to enforce by law a custom which a considerable portion of the community does not regard either as convenient for as binding upon themselves, or other members. As matters stand, the banks, though probably aware in a large number of instances that bills will be accepted, provided the drawees are given sufficient time for deliberation, have no option nor alternative but to treat the instruments as dishonoured at the expiration of twenty-four hours, and to give the necessary notices.

7. The Committee believe that, if the opinion of other communities in India were to be sought, practically all would be found to concur in the foregoing views. They respectfully urge therefore, at the instance of the Calcutta banks, that a further amendment be brought forward for consideration, namely, for the extension of the time within which bills are to be accepted after presentation, from twenty-four hours to forty-eight hours, or for such further, or other, period as may be deemed advisable or practicable.

Extract from letter No. 7808, *dated the* 17*th April* 1920, *from the Secretary, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, to the Secretary to Government, United Provinces, Financial Department, Allahabad.*

3. While on this subject my Committee would draw the attention of Government to the difficulties experienced by the holders of bills, the drawees of which are non-business men residing not in easily accessible towns or cities but in small villages of the mofussil. When presentment is made in such cases through the post, it sometimes happens that a bill gets lost in transmission or else the drawee denies having received it. This results in great inconvenience to the holders. My Committee would suggest that some such provisions should be made in the Act that a demand accompanied or followed by a copy of the bill on or before the due date should be considered equivalent to the presentment of the actual bill for the purpose of the Act.

Extract from a letter from the Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Graham, I.C.S., Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, Financial Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, Simla, No. 438, *dated Stonehouse Hill, the* 6*th May* 1920.

3. The Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras, and the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, suggest that the amendment should cover also cases of delays in presentment of bills for acceptance, presumably on the lines of section 41 (2) of the Bills of Exchange Act, 1882.

4. His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the proposed amendment is desirable and commends the proposal in paragraph 3 above for the consideration of the Government of India.

No. 22-39 of 1921.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 11*th January* 1921.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. H.-6, dated the 3rd December 1920, and its accompaniments, on the subject of certain amendments to the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881.

2. In reply I am to state that my Committee approve generally the proposed amendments to the Act suggested by the Bengal, Upper India and Madras Chambers of Commerce and the Government of Madras respectively.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

Appendix H.

BOILER-LAWS IN INDIA.

No. B. I-7783 of 1920.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
STEAM BOILER DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *30th November* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of India have appointed a Committee consisting of Mr. F. D. Ascoli, I.C.S., as President and Messrs. D. B. Mann and D. R. MacIntosh, respectively Offg. Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal, and Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers, Bombay, as members to consider the question of the unification of the Acts and Regulations relating to the inspection, working and construction of boilers in India and connected matters. This Committee is called the Boiler Laws Committee. It will visit Bombay on its tour and proposes to examine witnesses here between 8th and 11th December 1920. Your Association has been selected as one of the witnesses to give evidence before the Committee through a representative and in anticipation of its compliance I am forwarding herewith a copy of the questionnaire drawn up by the Committee and request you to be so good as to send in your replies in triplicate, if possible, so as to reach this office not later than 5th December 1920.

2. The Committee further wishes to examine the witnesses orally in the Collector's office, old Town Custom House, where it will meet during the period of its stay here. I shall therefore be much obliged if you will be so good as to arrange for your representative to be present on Wednesday, the 8th December, at 2-45 p.m. to give your evidence. If the above date and time will not suit your representative please let me know another hour, except 2 p.m., on the same or other day. It is hoped however your representative will make a special effort to attend at the above time and date as it is very difficult to arrange otherwise for all the witnesses by correspondence at such short notice.—I have, etc.,

J. P. BRANDER,
Collector of Bombay.

BOILER LAWS COMMITTEE.

QUESTIONNAIRE.

1. State the nature and extent of the experience that you have had of the boiler law of your province or of other areas.

I. Certificated Engineers.

2. Is it in your opinion advisable that all persons in charge of boilers, or alternatively all persons in charge of boilers exceeding a specified horse-power, should possess certificates Please state your reasons.

3. Can you state from experience whether accidents to boilers are more frequent in areas where certificated engineers are not by law required ? Are boiler engineers in such areas generally less technically qualified than in others ?

4. Is there any reason to think that certificated engineers may be necessary in certain areas and not in others ? If so, would you leave it to Provincial Governments to decide where they are necessary ?

5. (*a*) If your answer to question 2 is in the affirmative, should a certificate granted in one province be valid in all others ? (*b*) What qualifications would you accept in lieu of the ordinary certificate ?

6. If your answer to 5 (*a*) is in the affirmative, would it be necessary to have certificates of different standards ? How would you propose to maintain uniformity in certificates of one or more standards granted in different provinces ?

7. Please state your views (if any) on the syllabus for a certificate examination (if required) and on the constitution of the examining bodies.

8. Is it a fact that employers dislike certificated engineers on the ground that they are generally not prepared to do practical work in the engine-house because their retention is compulsory ?

9. Is it your opinion that where certificates for boiler engineers are compulsory, the desire for a certificate as a boiler-engineer interferes with the ordinary training of a mechanical engineer ? If so, could this be remedied by an alteration in the syllabus for the certificate ?

II. Introduction of a uniform standard.

10. What practical disadvantages can you point to which arise from the adoption of different standards for boilers in different provinces ? Have any such instances been brought specifically to notice ?

11. Are there in your opinion any technical reasons why different standards should be adopted for different parts of India ?

12. Can you point to any practical difficulties in laying down a uniform standard or standards for the whole of India ?

13. What criticism have you to offer of the standard prescribed in your province or in any other area of which you have experience ? Are the existing rules or regulations applicable to all modern types of boilers ? Please give details for any alteration that you may suggest in the regulations.

14. (*a*) Assuming that you are in favour of a uniform standard or standards, do you agree that the technical rules for the guidance of inspectors should be framed by the Government of India. (*b*) Assuming that Provincial Governments will administer the working of the Act, would you give them any power to modify the technical rules relating to the standard and for determining the pressure for which a boiler may be licensed, (1) subject to the control of the Government of India or (2) on the authority of the Provincial Governments only.

15. Assuming that your answer to 14 (*a*) is in the negative, can you suggest a practical alternative method of securing uniformity ?

16. Do you agree that a certificate given for a boiler in one province should be valid throughout India during its continuance, subject to registration in the province in which it is used ?

III. Unification of the law.

Note.—[The important differences in the existing Acts may be classified as follows :-

(*a*) Extent of application to local areas.

(*b*) Exclusion of certain classes of boilers.

(*c*) Inclusion of prime-movers and other machinery.

(*d*) Appointment and control of inspection staff.

(*e*) Appellate authorities.

(*f*) Examination and appointment of certified engineers.]

III (a). Extent of local application.

17. Are there any reasons (apart from difficulties of inspection) why the Act should not be applicable to boilers wherever situated ? If so, would you give Local Governments power to exclude areas by notification, or should the power be exercised by the Government of India ?

18. What areas in your province are at present excluded from the operation of the existing Act and for what reasons ?

III (b). Exclusion of certain classes of boilers.

19. What classes of boilers in your province are excluded from the operation of the existing Act (*a*) absolutely by the Act itself, (*b*) by rules made under the Act ? Is their exclusion suitable ? If not, what classes of boilers should be absolutely excluded, and what classes liable to exclusion by rules or notifications under the Act ?

20. Would the same principle as regards exclusion apply to both of the above classes throughout India ? Should the power to exclude in either case rest with the Government of India or with the Provincial Government ?

21. In particular should boilers used for agricultural purposes be excluded from the operation of the Act ? Please state your reasons. Would you also exclude boilers used (*a*) in tea gardens, (*b*) indigo factories, (*c*) for sugar-cane crushing ?

III (c). Inclusion of prime-movers and other classes of machinery.

22. Please state to what extent the present Act is applied in the inspection of prime-movers or other classes of machinery. Is this inspection efficacious or necessary ?

23. Having regard to section 18 of the Indian Factories Act (XII of 1911), do you think that any necessity exists for similar safe guards in establishments that do not come within the operation of the Factories Act ?

III (d). Appointment and control of inspecting staff.

24. What is the present constitution of the Boiler Inspecting Staff in your province ? Are the appointments made by Government or by some other body ? Under whose control does the staff work ?

25. If the Act be extended to the whole of your province, and not only to notified areas, what increase, if any, in the inspecting staff would be necessary.

26. Do you accept the findings of the Public Services Commission that the boiler inspectors should be Government servants paid from general revenues and not from a fund established *ad hoc* and that in all the larger provinces there should be a chief or senior inspector responsible for the effective working of the staff ? If so, should this be definitely laid down in the Act ?

27. It was proposed by the Indian Industrial Commission that boiler inspection should be under the administrative control of the Provincial Department of Industries. Do you think that control by the Director of Industries and the chief or senior inspector would be sufficient, or would further control be necessary, *e. g.*, by the District Officer? How far should the general power of control be prescribed by the Government of India, and how far left to the authority of Provincial Governments?

28. In some provinces control is exercised by a Boiler Commission; this principle was condemned by the Public Services Commission, who held it to be unsound that representatives of the interests to be inspected should have a voice in the management of the inspection department; the system has been justified as a mitigation of the severity caused by differences of the law and regulations in different provinces. Do you accept the finding of the Public Services Commission, especially if the law and regulations are unified throughout India?

29. If the Act be extended to the whole of a province and not only to notified areas, would the control of a Boiler Commission for each province be effective?

30. As Provincial Governments will be responsible for the administration of the Act, do you agree that they should be responsible for framing detailed rules for inspection (excepting the rules referred to in question 14), based on model rules to be framed by the Government of India?

III (e). Appellate authorities.

31. Describe the system of appeal and the constitution of the appellate authority at present in force in your province. Is the system satisfactory, or what alterations would you suggest?

32. In view of the fact that appeals are concerned with technical matters, is it your opinion that the appellate authority or the assessors (if any) or both should be experts?

33. Would a single appellate authority suffice for the whole of your province?

34. Is there in your opinion any reason for the constitution of appellate bodies of different types (*a*) in different provinces, (*b*) in different parts of your province?

APPENDIX A.

Extract from the report of the Indian Industrial Commission, 1916-1918.

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* * * *

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BOILER AND PRIME-MOVER ACTS.

Diversity of practice in various provinces.

221. With reference to the administration of the various provincial Boiler and Prime-Mover Acts, there is a great diversity of practice all over India, which causes trouble to persons who purchase boilers from other parts of India or desire to employ engineers who hold certificates from other provinces. We have enquired closely into the question of the certification of engineers and boiler attendants. We do not find that in provinces where certification is required, engineers are better qualified or accidents less frequent than in those where this is not the case. It is urged that these certificates are to some extent a guarantee to owners of small industrial plants of the competence of applicants for employment. We do not attach much importance to this argument, and it will have still less weight if owners and employers have the advice of a local Department of Industries to help them. On the other hand, it is undoubtedly the case that the possession of a certificate gives a fictitious value to its holder, and makes it more expensive to employ him on small installations. It is true that certain educational institutions owe many of their pupils

to the fact that they prepare them for boiler certificate examinations, but this is beside the point. The demand for qualified engineers is greatly on the increase, and a better class of man than the mere "engine driver" must be provided for the larger organised industries.

Accidents are usually due either to carelessness, or to defects in the plant. When due to ignorance, which is seldom, they are likely to occur during the absence of the responsible attendant, a possibility that is at least as great in provinces which insist on certificates as in those which do not. It must also be remembered that at present the law does not apply to the case of internal combustion engines, which are not less liable to accidents in their way than steam engines.

222. The Boiler Inspection Department is considered at length in the report of the Public Services Commission (page 126). The Commissioners lay down four principles for general guidance.

Recommendations of the Commission.

"In the first place, the time has come to make the boiler inspectors Government servants in every respect, like the factory inspectors, and to pay from general revenues both their salaries and their pensions, irrespective of the amount of fees earned. Secondly, expert supervision of the inspecting staff is essential. Police officers and members of the Indian Civil Service do not possess the necessary technical qualifications. Thirdly, the present system, by which in certain places representatives of the interests to be inspected have a voice in the management of the inspection department, is unsound, and should be abolished. Fourthly and finally, there should be one officer in each of the larger provinces who should be responsible for the effective working of the inspection staff. He should be called either a chief or first inspector according as the work to be done is on a larger or small scale."

We endorse these recommendations, and would add the following:—

(1) Boiler inspection should be a duty of the provincial Departments of Industries.

(2) The Imperial Department of Industries should draw up a series of technical rules for the guidance of inspectors in determining the pressure for which a boiler may be licensed throughout India and should bring and maintain these rules up to date in a form applicable to the various modern types of boilers.

(3) The laws compelling persons in charge of boilers to possess certificates should be abolished.

The second and third of these proposals would involve legislation.

* * * *

No. 601-108 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *7th December* 1920.

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to your letter, No. B-T 7783 of the 30th November 1920, I have the honour to inform you that Mr. C. N. Wadia, C.I.E., has been appointed to give evidence on behalf of this Association before the Cnmmittee appointed in connection with the proposed unification of the Acts and Regulations relating to the inspection, working and construction of boilers in India and connected matters.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Acting Secretary.

EVIDENCE OF MR. C. N. WADIA

ON BEHALF OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

At the outset I should like to mention that too little time has been given for the purpose of considering and replying to the various queries raised by the Boiler Laws Committee. Rather than answer each question *seriatim* therefore I prefer to make a statement generally on behalf of our Associaton. As I understand it the Committee has been called into existence to decide—

(1) Whether the existing Acts in regard to administration of boilers should be unified ;

(2) Whether certificated Engineers are necessary.

On behalf of this Association I answer both these questions in the affirmative.

In regard to No. 1 the proposition seems self evident. Any rule or law existing in any province either in regard to construction or maintenance of boilers is equally necessary in any other province. The skies may change but the boiler remains the same. The boiler is just as liable to burst or be abused in Madras as at Quetta. Why then have different rules ?

2. My Association is of opinion that certificates are necessary for persons to be placed in charge of these highly technical engines under pressure. If certificated engineers are not put in charge then the more ignorant the employer the less likelihood of boilers being put in charge of a competent person. Our Association so far from disliking certificated engineers on any grounds whatsoever welcomes their employment and is of opinion that it would be suicidal to dispense with their services. The examination syllabus however should be uniform and should be altered considerably. Half the examination should be on paper, the other and more important half should be practical. An aspirant to a certificate should be capable of performing with his own hands rivetting, caulking, fitting of mountings and glands and of demonstrating the same to competent examiners. At present the book examination produces a highly theoretical engineer whereas the Mechanical engineer needs to be three quarters practical and one quarter theoretical. This question has been dealt with at length by our correspondence with the Bombay Government and I therefore do not think it needs further repetition.

My Association looks upon boiler inspection as a public duty and consider that Boiler Inspectors should be put on the same footing therefore as Factory Inspectors. My Association are not in favour of endowing the Provincial Government with any powers to modify the technical rules relating to the standard for determining the pressure for which a boiler may be licensed. There should be one set of rules for everybody.

C. N. WADIA.

Appendix I.

LEGISLATION REGARDING BANKS AND BANKING.

No. 3361.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
SECRETARIAT, FORT,
BOMBAY, *4th December* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward a copy of Government Order No. 3361, dated 4th December 1920, and to request that you will favour Government on or before 3rd January 1921

with the opinion of your Association on the several questions contained in the letter from the Government of India printed in the preamble of the Order.—I have, etc.,

SHAMRAO D. MANKAR.

Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Order No. 3361.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, SECRETARIAT, FORT,

BOMBAY, *4th December* 1920.

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce, No. 8071, dated 17th November 1920 :—

"In the letter of the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6905—6918-11, dated the 22nd August 1913, all Local Governments and Administrations were addressed on the question whether legislation should be undertaken in connection with the use of the term 'bank' in India. The replies to this reference were all received by April 1915, but the consideration of the subject was held up by the war. The Government of India, however, have recently brought the question under examination and I am now to address you again on the subject.

"2. After considering the replies to the Circular letter referred to in the preceding paragraph, the Government of India came provisionally to the conclusion that it was doubtful whether any useful purpose would be served by the adoption of the suggestion that restrictions should be imposed on the use of the term 'bank' and that it would be wiser, in the first instance at any rate, to content themselves with legislation designed merely to amplify the particulars which under section 136 of the Indian Companies Act banks are required periodically to publish. It was thought that if banks registered under the Indian Companies Act were required to publish at short intervals a more complete statement of their position than the statement in Form G in the Third Schedule of the Act at present affords, a small but useful change, which would go far towards safeguarding the interests of the public, would be effected in the banking law of India and that the advisability of introducing other more drastic changes in the law might safely be left for future consideration. Accordingly the Government of India took advantage of the recent meeting of the Indian Legislative Council, and of the presence in Simla in connection with the Imperial Bank Bill, of a number of bankers to convene a small committee composed mainly of gentlemen with special knowledge of the subject, to consider (1) in what respects Form G referred to above might usefully be amplified and (2) at what intervals the revised statement should be published.

"3. The Committee, which was composed of four gentlemen intimately connected with banking in India, a member of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and three officials of the Government of India, took as their model the form of monthly

statement proposed by the Committee on Currency and Foreign Exchanges after the War which was presided over in 1918 by Lord Cunliffe, and after considerable discussion recommended that banks registered under the Indian Companies Act should be required to publish monthly, in lieu of a statement in Form G in the Third Schedule of the Act, a statement in the form given in the Appendix to this letter. They made it clear, however, that they recommended this form merely as a suitable basis for discussion and I am to ask that the Government of India may be furnished with the views of His Excellency the Governor in Council as to the suitability of the proposed form. Chambers of Commerce and other bodies and institutions with special knowledge of the subject will no doubt be consulted as widely as possible.

"4. I am to add that it has been suggested by a gentleman who was asked to serve on the Committee but was unable to do so owing to ill-health that the utility of the form for the purpose for which it is intended would be greatly enhanced if

(1) item 3 on the liability side were sub-divided so as to show separately—

(*a*) Current deposits,

(*b*) Fixed deposits,

(*c*) Overdrafts,

(*d*) Other advances, and

(2) item 4 were amplified so as to exhibit separately loans against recognised Trust Securities and loans against Share Securities.

'The Government of India would be glad if these suggestions could also be examined.

"5. As has already been explained, the Committee was convened primarily for the purpose of advising what particulars regarding their position banks registered under the Indian Companies Act should be required to publish periodically for the information of the public. In the course of the discussions, however, various other suggestions for legislation were made and I am to ask that these suggestions also may be considered.

In the first place the question was raised whether a definite limit should not be placed on the amount of the authorised capital of a Bank. It was suggested that the authorised capital should not exceed the subscribed capital by more than a specified proportion. Section 75 (1) of the Indian Companies Act prescribes that when the amount of authorised Capital of a bank is published the publication shall also contain in equally conspicuous characters the amount of capital which has been subscribed and the amount of capital paid up. Doubts have been expressed, however, whether more stringent regulations are not desirable. In 1914, for instance, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, besides suggesting that a minimum amount of subscribed capital should be prescribed by law, recommended (1) that the authorised capital of a bank should not be more than four times the subscribed capital and (2) that no bank should be permitted to advertise the amount of its authorised capital. There was some difference of opinion on these suggestions. Some members of the Committee held that the second recommendation covered the essential point and that banks should not be allowed to advertise the amount of their authorised capital. Others held that the suggestions went beyond the necessity of the case and that it would be sufficient if the law

prescribed that the authorised capital should be more than twice the subscribed capital. It should be noted that the proposals made in this paragraph are only intended to apply to banks which are registered companies under the Indian Companies Act.

"7. The next point raised was whether it would not be wise to prescribe that a definite proportion (25 or 30 per cent.) of the face value of the shares should be called up before a bank was allowed to begin business. In the United Kingdom and some other countries the amount of uncalled share capital is regarded as a substantial safeguard to depositors. In the case of bank failures in India, however, it has sometimes proved impossible to recover this unpaid liability, and when the subject was previously discussed, there was a balance of opinion in favour of the proposal that the law should be amended so as to provide that a proportion of the subscribed capital must be paid up either before a bank begins business or within a reasonable period, say six months or a year, after business has been begun. The proportion suggested by most authorities was 50 per cent. but some considered that it might reasonably be fixed as low as $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. or even 20 per cent.

"8. The question was also discussed whether the Act should not be amended so as to reduce the period under which banks may work under agency arrangement with the promoters to a term of not more than five years, the arrangement to be renewable thereafter at stated intervals at the option of the shareholders.

"9. It was also suggested that section 145 (2) of the Indian Companies Act, which was based on section 113 of the English Companies Consolidation Act of 1908, should be tightened up. It was suggested that since auditors generally in India have not attained quite the same high standard as auditors in the United Kingdom, the auditors' certificate and report on the balance sheet as prescribed by the Indian Companies Act should go further than the English requirement and should expressly state that the auditors have examined the accounts along with the securities representing the investments of the bank or held against loans, the bills discounted and the cash balances at the head office or at several of the branch offices. It is believed that auditor's certificates on banks' balance sheets at Home usually contain a statement to this effect and it is suggested that it should definitely be prescribed by an amendment of the Indian Companies Act that the auditors should be required to include the information stated above in their certificate.

"10. Finally, I am to say that the Committee considered whether the legislation proposed in paragraph 3 above with the object of amending Form G in the Third Schedule of the Companies Act should be limited to banks registered under that Act. It was pointed out that foreign banks, which term was intended to include Exchange Banks, were allowed to take deposits. The whole object of the legislation proposed is to safeguard the interests of depositors and it was suggested that, if the proposed legislation was undertaken, it should also be made applicable to Exchange Banks. I am to ask that this suggestion may be considered and that information may be supplied as to whether Exchange Banks will be able to supply periodically the information which it is proposed to prescribe in the new form* appended to this letter.

"11. I am to ask that if possible the reply to this letter may be furnished by the end of January next."

* Printed as an accompaniment to this Order.

Accompaniment to Government Order, Revenue Department, No. 3361, dated the 4th December 1920.

Proposed monthly statement to be published by Banks registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

Liabilities.	Rs. a. p.	Assets.	Rs. a. p.
1. Capital		1. Cash—	
Authorised capital .. shares of Rs. each.		(1) Coin, Currency Notes and balances with the Imperial Bank of India ..	
Issued capital .. .. shares of Rs. each.		(2) Cash in transit ..	
		2. Balances with other Banks in India	
Subscribed capital.. .. shares of Rs. each.		3. Bullion in hand and in transit	
		4. Money at call and at not more than seven days' notice ..	
Paid up Capital		5. Indian and British Government securities maturing within 12 months	
2. Reserve Fund		6. Inland Bills	
3. Current, deposit, and other Accounts		7. Foreign Bills	
4. Loans against securities as per contra		8. Balances abroad	
5. Acceptances		9. Investments—	
6. Endorsements, guarantees and other obligations ..		(1) Securities of, or guaranteed by, Indian and British Governments.	
		(2) Colonial and Foreign Government Securities.	
		(3) Other Indian Trust Stocks and Debentures ..	
		(4) Shares and Debentures of Joint Stock Companies.	
		(5) Other investments ..	
		10. Loans and Advances ..	
		11. Other assets	
		12. Bank Premises	
		13. Liabilities of customers for Acceptances as per contra ..	
		14. Liabilities of customers for Endorsements, Guarantees and other obligations as per contra	
Total ..		Total. ..	

No. 23-111 of 1921.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 11*th January* 1921.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 3361, dated the 4th December 1920, and its accompaniment, upon the subject of legislation relating to banks and banking.

2. In reply I am to convey to you the views of my Committee on the several questions contained in the accompaniment to your letter as under:—

(*a*) While my Committee are not in favour of the suggestion that banks registered under the Indian Companies Act should be required to publish a monthly statement in the form given in the Appendix to the Government of India's letter they consider it eminently desirable that the banks in question should be required by law, as the majority already do in practice, to publish a half-yearly audited statement of accounts.

(*b*) In the event of the foregoing recommendation not being acceptable to Government, my Committee are of opinion that the utility of the form above referred to would be greatly enhanced if the suggestions contained in paragraph 4 of the letter under reference were adopted.

(*c*) With regard to the question of a limit being placed on the Authorized Capital of a bank my Committee desire to endorse the recommendations of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in that connection, namely, that the Authorized Capital should not be more than four times the Subscribed Capital and that no bank should be permitted to advertise the amount of its Authorized Capital.

(*d*) My Committee further consider that the law should be amended so as to provide that 25% of the Subscribed Capital must be paid up within a year after business has been begun.

(*e*) With reference to the period under which banks may work under agency arrangement with the promoters, my Committee are opposed to the general principle involved as they do not consider it desirable that any bank should be worked under agency arrangement.

(*f*) My Committee approve generally the suggestion that the auditors should be required to include in their certificate the information cited in paragraph 9.

(*g*) Finally my Committee consider that the legislation proposed in paragraph (*a*) and (*b*) of this letter should not be limited to banks registered under the Indian Companies Act but should be made applicable to exchange banks also.

(*h*) Although no specific reference to them is made upon that point my Committee desire to suggest that a bank be prohibited from making advances against its own shares.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

Appendix J-1.

SECTION 19 OF THE INCOME-TAX ACT, 1918.

No. 3014-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
DELHI, *dated the 1st December* 1920.

ALL CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND ASSOCIATIONS.

SIR,

I am directed to enclose a copy of a letter No. 3013-F., dated the 1st December 1920, which has been forwarded to all Local Governments, and to request that the views of your Association may be communicated to the Government of India, through the Local Government, at as early a date as possible.—I have, etc.,

J. C. NIXON,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 3013-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
DELHI, *dated the 1st December* 1920.

ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

SIR,

I am directed to say that complaints have been received regarding the difficulties involved in working the procedure laid down by section 19 of the Income-tax Act, 1918 (VII of 1918).

2. In the original Bill introduced in the Legislative Council on the 6th February 1918, it was proposed that income-tax should be finally assessed on the ascertained income of the preceding year, but the Select Committee abandoned that system and altered the Bill to provide that the tax should be levied in each year in respect of the taxable income of that year. Under the changes introduced by the Select Committee, a provisional assessment is, in the first instance, made on the basis of the previous year's income, while there is a subsequent adjustment under section 19 of the Act when the actual income of the year of assessment becomes known. In their report the Select Committee stated that this alteration had been made "to meet representations made on behalf of the commercial community."

3. The procedure adopted in the Act has, it is understood, led both to considerable complications in the work of the assessing officers and to difficulties and trouble to the assessees. Two assessments are, in practice, made each year, and in some provinces two notices have to be issued, one for the provisional assessment and the other for the adjustment. In some cases, again, an assessee, as the result of the adjustment for the preceding year and the assessment for a current year being made on the same ascertained income instead of having to pay any demand on account of income-tax, receives a refund on account of the net result of the adjustment and provisional assessment. In businesses where profits fluctuate considerably, if the profits in one year are large, the assessee owing to the adjustment and provisional assessment made in the following year, which may be a lean year, has to pay twice on the profits of the preceding year and then wait for another year for a refund. It is suggested that the larger firms, at whose instance section 19 was inserted in the Act, should be asked to work out what amounts they have

had to pay under the provisions of section 19 since the Act came into force, and what amounts they would have paid had the assessments been made finally on the profits of the preceding year for the same period.

As regards smaller businesses, it has been represented to the Government of India that it is extremely difficult to get the assessees to understand what the fluctuations in the assessments mean, and it is obviously most undesirable that assessees should have any difficulty in understanding how the assessments have been arrived at.

4. It is also anticipated that, if the adjustment system is retained, companies and firms will have considerable difficulty in getting a refund of income-tax and super-tax paid in India from the authorities in England. Under section 27 of the Finance Act of 1920, it will be necessary for an assessee to prove that he has paid for a particular year Indian income-tax and super-tax in respect of the same source of income as is being assessed to British income-tax and super-tax.

5. The Parliamentary Joint Select Committee have recommended that each Local Government should get a share in the increase in receipts of income-tax due to an increase in the income brought under assessment, and, if their recommendations are accepted by Parliament, it will be necessary to ascertain each year what the assessed income is in respect of which income-tax has been collected in each province. It will obviously be a matter of extreme difficulty to work out what the assessed income is so long as the adjustment system is retained.

6. From paragraph 479 of the Report of the Royal Commission on income-tax, 1919, it will be observed that the Commission has recommended that the system of basing the assessments in such cases on the profits of the preceding year should be adopted in England, for, amongst other grounds, the reasons that it will be a very important step in the direction of uniformity and simplicity and that it seems to be universally desired. It will be observed from the evidence of the representatives of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, in Volume III of the minutes of evidence before the Royal Commission, that that Association strongly urged upon the Commission the advisability of basing assessments of business profits on the ascertained profits of the preceding year. The system at present in force in England under which assessments in such cases are made on the average profits of the last three years is of course different from the system now in force in India, but some of the arguments adduced by the Association would apply with equal force to the change now proposed in the Indian system. The Association pointed out, for example, that the distribution of profits whether by way of dividends in the case of a company or appropriation in a partnership or withdrawal in a business carried on by a private individual, is determined by the results as shown by the accounts for the last preceding year, and that it will therefore be more convenient and equitable that income-tax (the share of the State) should be ascertained and provided for in respect of the accounts of each individual year as in the case of the other parties interested in the distribution of the profits. They also pointed out that the change would avoid the inevitable irritation where a trader is losing money and yet has to pay income-tax on apparently fictitious profits based on an average of the profits, even though he is able to obtain a refund at a later date.

7. If it is decided that the adjustment system should be dropped, I am to inquire whether it is considered necessary that any special provision should be made for the years immediately succeeding the change. The question of making any special provision for the years immediately succeeding the change in England was considered by the Royal Commission, and they decided that it was unnecessary. They said, " we are inclined to think that no inequity to the individual is involved by giving full effect to the proposed change at once, because the profits that will form the basis of the assessment for the year in which the change first takes place will be profits which have never entered into any previous average. The only person who might have a grievance is one who has paid, under the system of averages. tax on a larger sum since the commencement of his business than the profits of the business have amounted to

We are inclined to think that in existing conditions the cases in which any hardship would arise must be rare, but whether this is so or not, we are emphatic in our opinion that no general option should be given to the tax-payer to elect, when the basis is changed which of the two systems he will be assessed under, and that any remedy provided should apply only in the case of proved hardship." Similarly, in the case of India, the profits that will form the basis of assessment in the first year of the change will be profits which have never entered into the calculations of any previous assessments. The witnesses on behalf of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce were opposed to any provision being made for such cases. An extract from the evidence of the principal witness on behalf of the Association is attached to this letter.

8. It will be necessary, however, to consider whether provision should be made regarding the assessment of new businesses and the assessment of businesses which have closed down. The Royal Commission on Income-tax have recommended that "a new business should be assessed for the first year on the profits of that year, and for the second year on the first year's profits subject to an adjustment to the actual profits of the second year at the option of the tax-payer. Where a business is discontinued or ceases in any year, we suggest that it should pay on the actual profits of that year up to the date of cessation, and that the Revenue should have the option of substituting the actual profits for the assessed profits in the penultimate year. For example, assuming that a business lasts for 9½ years, it will pay for the year 1 on the actual profits of the year 1; for the year 2, on the profits of the year 1 or the year 2 at the option of the tax-payer; for the first half of the year 10, it will pay on the actual profits of that period; and for the year 9, the assessment, based on the profits of the year 8, will be capable of adjustment at the option of the Revenue to the profits of the year 9." The Government of India are inclined to think that a simpler solution would be both at the beginning and at the end of a business to assess in each case on the profits of the preceding year.

9. As the question is one of some urgency, if it is to be given effect to by legislation in the ensuing session, I am to ask that the views of His Excellency the Governor in Council may be forwarded to the Government of India as soon as possible. Copies of this letter are being sent to the several Chambers of Commerce, who are being requested to forward their views through the respective Local Governments.—I have, etc.,

J. C. NIXON,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Extract from the evidence of the principal witness on behalf of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

* * * * *

"8225. Q. Would you not have to give three years' notice or two years' notice?

A. I do not think so. You must make a beginning some time if you are going to make a change, and to my mind you should make it at once. It may be necessary, in making the change, to assess twice on the same year.

8226. Q. Could you consider putting in some carefully considered suggestion; because after all, this proposal of yours has been put forward by various witnesses, but you agree there is a difficulty as to exactly how to make the change?

A. I do not apprehend any great difficulty.

8227. Q. It is easy to make the change, but will there not be great anomalies owing to the variation of profits and losses?

A. You cannot help that at the commencement. There may be anomalies, but they will all right themselves in a couple of years.

8228. Q. Yes, that is why I suggested perhaps two years' notice of the change ?

A. But they would have to make the commencement at the end of two years. You must commence some time.

* * * * * * *

8242. Q. It would be a simplification ?

A. It would be a simplification. People understand it better. As I say in my memorandum, they base their distribution of profit on the one year's accounts, and they feel they should at the same time make provision for the liability to the State for each year out of its profits.

8243. Q. When a change of that sort is made, what will happen inevitably will be that some people will gain by it in the first year, and others will lose ?

A. Yes, we cannot help that; but all those anomalies would be righted in a very short time.

8244. Q. And you think the change would be agreeable to the commercial community ?

A. I think so."

No. 92-21 of 1921.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 18*th January* 1921.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay,

SIR,

I am directed to inform you that my Committee are in receipt of a copy of a letter, No. 3013-F, dated the 1st December 1920, addressed by the Government of India, Finance Department, to all Local Governments and Administrations in connection with a proposal to amend the procedure laid down by Section 19 of the Income-Tax Act, 1918 (VII of 1918.)

2. In accordance with the request contained in the last paragraph of the abovementioned letter I am directed to forward to you, for submission to the Government of India, the following expression of my Committee's views in regard to the proposal in question.

3. As the change proposed by the Government of India in their letter has the advantage of simplifying the procedure my Committee desire me to express their approval of the same on condition, however, that before the change is introduced an adjustment for a given year is made as my Committee are of opinion that the profits earned by companies are already on the decline.

4. With regard, however, to the specific point raised in paragraph 8 of the letter I am to state that while my Committee agree that the alternative, suggested by the Government of India, is more simple they consider that the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Income-Tax should be adopted as being more equitable.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

Appendix J-2.

EXEMPTION FROM INCOME-TAX OF CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE WELFARE OF EMPLOYEES.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 12*th January* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We suggest that the Millowners' Association might take up with Government the question of getting allowed for Income-Tax purposes subscriptions paid to local charities and institutions directly benefiting the work people in the business assessed. In England, the Income-Tax Authorities allow such deductions as trade expenses, *vide* Murray and Carter's Guide to Income-Tax Practice, 8th Edition, page 150, which is as follows :—

> " It is the practice to allow deduction in respect of subscriptions to local charities and " institutions directly benefiting the work-people in the business assessed (see p. " 155), and contributions to employees' pension funds where the fund is vested in " trustees outside the business."

And the reference to page 155 is as follows :—

> " Where, however, subscriptions are paid by a manufacturer to an infirmary—where " any of his work-people might be sent if injured—such subscriptions are allowed " as a deduction, the payment being looked upon as a trade expense."

Section 9 (2) (ix) of the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1918, prescribes that a deduction may be made from profits " in respect of expenditure (not being in the nature of Capital Expenditure) incurred solely for the purpose of earning such profits." We think it may well be argued that such subscriptions to Hospitals and Dispensaries where work-people receive benefit, come within this wording. The present practice of adding back to profits any charitable subscriptions made during the year, before arriving at a Company's assessable profit, is troublesome, and, as it seems to us, unnecessary.—Yours faithfully,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.

No. 75-21 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 5*th February* 1920,

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to submit for the consideration of Government the question of allowances for Income-Tax purposes on subscriptions paid to local charities which directly benefit the mill

work-people. In England, the Income-Tax Authorities allow such deductions as trade expenses, *vide* Murray and Carter's Guide to Income-Tax Practice, 8th Edition, page 150, which reads as follows :—

> "It is the practice to allow deduction in respect of subscriptions to local charities "and institutions directly benefiting the work-people in the business assessed "(see p. 155), and contributions to employees' pension funds where the fund is "vested in trustees outside the business,"

and the reference to page 155 is as follows :—

> "Where, however, subscriptions are paid by a manufacturer to an infirmary where "any of his work-people might be sent if injured such subscriptions are allowed as "a deduction, the payment being looked upon as a trade expense."

2. Section 9 (2) (ix) of the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1918, sets forth that a deduction may be made from profits in respect of expenditure (not being in the nature of Capital Expenditure) incurred solely for the purpose of earning such profits. My Committee venture to submit that subscriptions to Hospitals and Dispensaries where work-people receive treatment, come within the meaning of this Section and that the present practice of adding back to profit any charitable subscriptions made during the year, before arriving at a Company's assessable profits, is troublesome and unnecessary.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 74/21 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *5th February* 1920,

MESSRS. A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 12th ultimo regarding the question of allowances for Income-tax purposes on subscriptions paid to local charities and institutions which directly benefit the mill operatives.

2. In reply I am to state that my Committee have addressed Government in support of the proposal contained in your letter.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Asst. Secretary.

No. G. 30.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
SECRETARIAT, FORT, BOMBAY,
DATED THE *26th January* 1921.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

Subject.—*Exemption from income tax of contributions for the welfare of employees.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 75-21, dated 5th February 1920, I am directed to state that Government are not prepared to issue general orders exempting from income-tax all contributions subscribed by mill authorities and other employers towards the general welfare of their employees. The question whether such contributions are expenditure incurred solely for the purpose of earning profits is in each case one of fact. If any assessee satisfies the Collector of Income-Tax that such contributions have been made for the purpose indicated, deduction will be allowed under section 9 (2) (ix) of the Act—I have, etc.,

SHAMRAO D. MANKAR,
Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

No. 113-26 of 1921.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *15th February* 1921.

MESSRS. A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
ALLAHABAD BANK BUILDINGS,
GREEN STREET, FORT,
Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,

With reference to my letter No. 74-21, dated the 5th February 1920, regarding the questions of allowances for income-tax purposes on contributions by employers for the welfare of employees, I beg to forward herewith a copy of the reply my Committee have received from the Government of Bombay and to state that my Committee have decided not to take any further action with regard thereto.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

Appendix K.

AMENDMENT OF INDIAN CARRIERS ACT.

No. C. 362 of 1920.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *15th June* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward for the information of your Association a copy of the letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce, No. 2484, dated 26th May 1920, and its accompaniments and to request that this Government may be favoured with the views of your Association on the proposed amendments.—I have, etc.,

A. H. DRACUP,
for *Under Secretary to Government.*

No. 2484.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
SIMLA, *the 26th May* 1920.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

Letter from the Government of Bengal No. 60-T-Com., dated the 25th May 1917, and enclosure.

I am directed to forward herewith copy of the papers noted in the margin, on the subject of the proposed amendment of the Indian Carriers Act, III of 1865.

2. The Government of India incline to the view that the amendments proposed by the Government of Bengal are desirable, but as the matter is one which closely affects the mercantile community they would be glad if His Excellency the Governor in Council will favour the Government of India with his views on the proposal, after consulting the mercantile community and such other local bodies and individuals as he may think desirable.—I have, etc.,

E. C. ANSORGE,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 60-T.-Com., dated Darjeeling, the 25th May 1917.

From—The Honourable Mr. James Donald, M.A., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

I am directed to address you with reference to the Indian Carriers Act III of 1865. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have brought to the notice of this Government in a letter, copy of which is herewith forwarded, in connection with a decision of the Appellate Branch of the Calcutta High Court in the case India General Navigation and Railway Company, Limited, *versus* Gopal Chund Guin (XVII C. W. N. 970), that section 8 of this Act operates inequitably against the carrier. In this case a passenger in one of the Company's steamers took with him six packages of silk-thread, which he booked as ordinary luggage. Silk-thread is one of the excepted articles, scheduled under the Act, for the loss of which, unless expressly declared, no liability attaches to the carrier. The steamer caught fire and the packages were destroyed. The passenger sued for recovery of damages on the ground that the destruction by fire was due to the negligence of the Company. The Appellate Court held that the Company were liable for the full value of the goods because the latter had been lost through their negligence. In the course of their judgment, their Lordships remarked :—

> "Reading sections 3 and 4 with section 8, it appears that although a common carrier is not liable for the loss or damage of property of a certain description above one hundred rupees in value unless the value or description thereof are expressly declared by the person delivering them to be carried, and although the carrier is entitled to charge a higher rate for such properties, he is liable for the loss of, or damage to, such property, if such loss or damage arises from the negligence or criminal act of the carrier or of any of his agents or servants."

3. From this decision it is clear that the carrier is exposed to onerous risks under the Act, and that the benefits conferred upon him by section 3 are to a large extent rendered nugatory by the provisions of section 8. The point in section 3 regarding the declaration of goods is that it enables the carrier to know that he is carrying valuable goods or goods likely to be damaged unless special precautions are taken, and he takes particular care in regard to the conveyance of such goods. Where negligence arises despite these precautions, the carrier has to incur the penalty. But the case is different where the goods have not been declared and the carrier, in ignorance of the valuable or frail character of the goods, does not extend to them the precautions he would observe if they were declared. The Governor in Council considers that the liability of the carrier should be modified in this respect. He would accordingly recommend for the consideration of the Government of India that sections 8 and 9 of the Act should be amended so as to provide in the case of scheduled articles not declared under section 3, that the carrier, while retaining his present responsibility in the event of a criminal act, should be freed from liability for loss or damage arising from the negligence of the carrier or his agents or servants. His Excellency in Council would also suggest that where loss or damage results from a criminal act in the case of scheduled articles not declared under section 3 the onus of establishing the criminal act, if alleged, should, in a suit for damages, be on the plaintiff.

4. I am also to point out that whereas the Indian Railways Act allows Government to add by notification in the *Gazette of India* to the Schedule of excepted articles other articles of special value, the Indian Carriers Act has no such provision. The Schedule does not include such expensive commodities as opium, jade, amber, hemp, rubber and feathers. The Governor in Council would suggest, if the amendment of the Carriers Act is to be taken up, that Government should likewise be empowered to make additions to the Schedule.

Vide item (s) in second Schedule to the Railways Act, 1890.

No. 572, dated Calcutta, the 25th March 1916.

From—The Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce :

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I am directed to address you with reference to the Indian Carriers Act III of 1865.

2. It is within the knowledge of Government that for many years past the various Inland Steamship Companies, having their head offices in Calcutta, have urged the need for the amedment of this Act. In 1873 they asked the Secretary of State so to modify it as to enable carriers to protect themselves from their liability as insurers, or to limit that liability. They continued to press the question until 1896, when they restricted their request to the right to exempt themselves from liability caused by casualties not arising from negligence, and to have the burden of proof shifted from the carrier to the owner of the goods. During the period in question two alterations only were made in the law. One of these was in favour of the carrier, and the other was against him. The former shortened, from three years to one year, the limitation period within which suits against the carrier may be filed. The latter repealed section 81 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890) which gave steamers, working in through-booking relations with railways, and carrying goods under railway documents, the benefit of that Act.

3. During the past eighteen months the Inland Steamship Companies have revived the question. They have entered in detail into various points in connection with which the provisions of the Act bear harshly, in their opinion, upon their interests ; and they have suggested certain amendments which would, they consider, remove these hardships and make the law more equitable when regarded from their standpoint. These several amendments have been closely examined and discussed by the Committee of the Chamber, and by the other mercantile associations interested. The Committee, after prolonged deliberation, find themselves unable to support all of them, but there is one which should, they think, be adopted, and concerning this they have instructed me now to approach the Government.

4. In the schedule to the Carriers Act certain " excepted " articles—gold, silver, precious stones, etc.—are enumerated. And section 3 is to the effect that no common carrier shall be liable for the loss of, or damage to, any of the articles so enumerated, and exceeding Rs. 100 in value, unless the description and value of the property shall have been expressly declared by the person delivering it to the carrier or his agent. Section 4 goes on to provide that every carrier may require payment for the risk undertaken in carrying excepted articles, exceeding in value Rs. 100, at such rate as he may fix. Read by itself section 3 no doubt affords complete protection to the carrier for the loss of, or damage to, excepted articles when not declared. But the provisions of section 8, as constructed by the Indian Courts, have rendered section 3 wholly nugatory for all practical purposes.

5. Section 8 is as follows :—" Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained every common carrier shall be liable to the owner for loss or damage to any property delivered to such carrier where such loss or damage shall have arisen from the negligence or criminal act of the carrier or any of his agents or servants." The Calcutta High Court has held that, in respect of scheduled articles, the liability of the carrier in the case of negligence is in no way restricted by the fact that the description and value of the article are not declared. The

wording of the Act itself leaves the whole question vague. Section 3 requires that the shipper shall make a declaration, but the Act nowhere says what is to happen if he fail to do so, or decline to pay the increased rate demanded.

6. The judgment in question was delivered, on the 9th May 1913, by the Appellate Bench of the Calcutta High Court in a suit brought by one Gopal Chandra Guin against the India General Navigation and Railway Co., Ltd. In this case a passenger on one of the Company's steamers took with him six packages of silk-thread. Silk-thread is an excepted article, but the passenger did not declare its description or value : he merely booked it as luggage. The steamer caught fire, and the packages were destroyed. The passenger sued for recovery of damages, on the ground that the destruction by fire was due to the negligence of the Company. The packages ought of course to have been shipped as merchandise, in which case freight would have been payable ; and, if the description had been declared, a considerable sum would have been charged for undertaking the risk. But the Appeal Court held that the Company were liable for the full value of the goods, because the latter had been lost through their negligence. It is however significant that, although the plaintiff was successful, the Appeal Court refused to allow his costs in any one of the three courts in which the suit was heard, though the costs probably exceeded the value of the claim. This finding furnishes, the Committee think, a very strong argument for the necessity of an amendment of the law, which the Appeal Court evidently considers to be unjust. But if the claim were of considerable magnitude a shipper would not be of course deterred from bringing a suit even at the risk of losing his cost.

7. It is clear from the foregoing that carriers are exposed to onerous risks under the Act, as interpreted in the manner explained. A passenger might take with him as luggage goods of any value, for example, a packet of jewels worth, say, a lakh of rupees. If the packet should be lost through the technical negligence of the Company he would be entitled to claim for its value in full, notwithstanding the fact that he had not declared its description, and that the Company could not have entered into any contract with him for its carriage. As the law now stands the carrier is nominally permitted to limit his liability, so long as he is not guilty of negligence. But the onus of disproving negligence rests upon him ; and the courts hold that an outbreak of fire, due to an unexplained cause, on one of his steamers, or flats is evidence of negligence. The result is that in case of fire the carrier is liable for everything on board, whether undeclared articles excepted by the schedule, or articles carried under special contracts.

8. The position seems to the Committee to be sufficiently serious to justify the amendment of the Act, and they recommend that this should be undertaken. They understand that the English Carriers Act of 1830 has a similar provision to that contained in section 3 of the Indian Act. And they are advised that the English Law on the point has been clearly established by the leading case of Hinton *vs.* Debbin—2 Q. B. 646. In this case it was held that if goods within the Act are sent to a carrier for conveyance, without a declaration of their net value, and without a payment of, or an engagement to pay, an increased charge, the carrier is not liable for loss even though such loss may be caused by the gross negligence of himself or his servants. The Committee have also been referred to the following from pages 21 and 22 of volume 4 of Lord Halsbury's " The Laws of England " :—" The carrier is entitled to the protection of the Act whether he gives the prescribed notice or not, but he can only demand the additional charge when the notice has been given. The fact that loss or injury is caused by gross negligence does not deprive the carrier of the protection of the Act but if he wilfully does an act inconsistent with his contract, or converts the goods to his own use, he is liable."

9. The framers of the Indian Act do not appear to have fully appreciated the effect of the provisions of section 8. For it is difficult to understand that there can be any reason for so

differentiating between the English and the Indian law as to expose the Indian carrier to liability for loss, nothwithstanding the failure of the shipper to make the required declaration. The Indian Act also makes no distinction between " passengers' luggage " and " merchandise." Every description of property given to the carrier for carriage is included under the term " property ". The English law distinguishes between the two, ordinary or personal luggage including only articles of apparel, and such things as a passenger takes with him for his personal use and convenience. Articles carried for purposes of trade are not accepted as passengers' luggage. Where a passenger takes with him merchandise in the guise of personal luggage the carrier, under the English law, does not contract to carry such goods ; and if they are lost or damaged he is absolved from all liability. The Indian carrier is thus exposed to a risk which he has not contracted to undertake, and of which he may be totally unaware. The English law would not make him liable for it in any circumstances ; and the Committee are advised that there is no principle, either under the common law, or under any law relating to contract, which can justify its imposition. Moreover, the Act is, as I have already stated, silent upon the point as to what consequences ensue when, a declaration having been made, a shipper refuses to pay the higher rate demanded.

10. A further matter remains to be noted. The Indian Railways Act allows Government to add by notification in the *Gazette of India*, to the Schedule of excepted articles, other articles of special value. The Indian Carriers Act has no such provision, and its absence is felt by the Steamer Companies to be a hardship. The Schedule does not include such expensive commodities as opium, jade, amber, hemp, rubber, and feathers. These articles have from time to time been added, by notification, to the Schedule to the Railways Act ; and the Committee suggest that the Government should likewise be empowered to make additions to the Schedule to the Carriers Act.

11. In conclusion, the Committee urge that their proposal for the amendment of the law should be favourably considered by the Government of Bengal and submitted to the Government of India. A short amending Act would be required, and they suggest that such should be framed. So far as regards the question of negligence, in the case of the loss of or damage to, excepted articles, it would seem to be sufficient if, for the words " Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained " in section 8 of the Act, the following were substituted, namely, " Subject to the provisions of section 3 of this Act ". Section 8 would then read ; " Subject to the provisions of section 3 of this Act every common carrier shall be liable to the owner for loss of, or damage to, any property delivered to such carrier to be carried where such loss or damage shall have arisen from the negligence or criminal act of the carrier or any of his agents or servants ".

No. 266-75 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *7th July* 1920.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. C. 362, dated the 15th June 1920, and its accompaniment, upon the subject of the proposed amendment of the Indian Carriers Act III of 1865 and in reply to state that my Committee approve of the proposal that the Act should be amended upon the lines laid down in the letter from the Government of Bengal that accompanied your letter under reply.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,

Acting Secretary.

Appendix L.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY COMMITTEE, 1920.

No. 405. F.-19.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT,
(RAILWAY BOARD),
SIMLA, *the 9th October* 1920.

RESOLUTION.

In conformity with the announcements made in the Indian Legislative Council on the 25th February and 2nd September, 1920, a Committee will shortly be appointed to consider, and advise Government on, certain matters connected with the administration of railways in India.

2. An announcement will be made in due course of the constitution and place of assembly of the Committee. In the meantime, to enable interested parties to formulate their views, it is considered desirable to publish for general information the Terms of Reference which have been framed in consultation with the Secretary of State for India : they are as follows :—

Terms of Reference.

(1) To consider, as regards railways owned by the State, the relative advantages, financial and administrative, in the special circumstances of India, of the following methods of management :—

(*a*) direct State management;

(*b*) management through Company domiciled in England and with a Board sitting in London;

(*c*) management through Company domiciled in India and with a Board sitting in India;

(*d*) management through a combination of (*b*) and (*c*);

and advise as to the policy to be adopted as and when the existing contracts with the several Railway Companies can be determined. (In considering the question of the East Indian Railway, the Committee will take note of the decision to remove the management of that railway to India, which was arrived at when the contract with the present Company was extended on the amended terms in 1919)

(2) To examine the functions, status and constitution of the Railway Board, and the system of control exercised by the Government of India over the Railway Administration, and to recommend such modifications, if any, as are necessary for the adequate disposal of the Railway business of the Government.

(3) To consider arrangements for the financing of railways in India and in particular the feasibility of the greater utilization of private enterprise and capital in the construction of new lines.

(4) To report whether the present system of control by Government of rates and fares and the machinery for deciding disputes between railways and traders are satisfactory, and, if not, to advise what modifications are desirable.

(5) To make recommendations that may seem germane to the enquiry.

3. Pending the further announcement referred to in paragraph 2 of this Resolution, and the institution of enquires by the Committee itself, any expression of opinion which it may be desired to offer upon the subject-matter of the Committee's investigation may be addressed to the Secretary, Railway Committee, care of the Railway Board, Simla, for communication in due course to the Committee.

ORDER.—That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to each Local Government and Administration, to Railway Administrations and to Chambers of Commerce and similar bodies and that the Resolution be also published in the *Gazette of India*.

By order, etc.,
S. TOMKINS,
Joint Secretary, Railway Board.

No. 1.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT (RAILWAY BOARD),
DELHI, *13th November* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to invite attention to the Railway Board's Resolution, No. 405 F.—19, dated the 9th October 1920 (published in the *Gazette of India*, Part I, of that date, and copy also forwarded to you), in which the Terms of Reference of the Railway Committee were announced. Pending the assembly of the Committee in India it is impracticable to indicate particular points to which it may wish to invite special attention; but as the time available between the issue of any questionnaire that may be approved and the recording of evidence will necessarily be very limited, it is suggested that your Committee might consider at once the main issues involved, and select one or more representatives who will be available for the purpose of giving evidence.

2. It is hoped that it will be possible within a very short time of the assembly of the Committee to furnish you with the proposed tour programme together with a list of questions for written evidence.—Yours faithfully,

T. RYAN,
Officer on special duty, Railway Committee.

No. 602/106 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *7th December* 1920.

THE OFFICER ON SPECIAL DUTY,
INDIAN RAILWAY COMMITTEE,
C/o THE RAILWAY BOARD,
Delhi.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 1 of the 13th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., has been appointed to give evidence on behalf of this Association before the Railway Committee. I shall be obliged if you will kindly forward me a copy of the questionnaire as soon as it is issued, to enable Sir Vithaldas to draft his replies.—Yours faithfully,

H. ROYAL,
for *Acting Secretary.*

No. 2.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT (RAILWAY BOARD),
DELHI, *the 2nd December* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

In anticipation of the assembly of the Indian Railway Committee a questionnaire has been prepared with a view to eliciting the opinions and recommendations of parties interested in the

subject of the Committee's enquiry. I enclose copies of this document and am desired to request that written replies may kindly be sent to me, for the Committee's consideration, at as early a date as possible.

2. It will be observed that for convenient reference *verbatim* extracts have been reproduced, at the head of each section of the questionnaire, from the Committee's Terms of Reference which were published in the *Gazette of India* on the 9th October 1920.

3. The Committee is expected to assemble in Calcutta on the 15th December 1920, and its tour programme will be published as soon as possible after that date.

By order,
T. RYAN,
Officer on Special Duty, Indian Railway Committee.

QUESTIONNAIRE.

Part I.—The management of railways owned by the State.

[Extract from Terms of Reference—

"(1) To consider as regards railways owned by the State, the relative advantages, financial and administrative, in the special circumstances of India, of the following methods of management :—

(*a*) direct State management ;

(*b*) management through Company domiciled in England and with a Board sitting in London ;

(*c*) management through Company domiciled in India and with a Board sitting in India ;

(*d*) management through a combination of (*b*) and (*c*) ;

and advise as to the policy to be adopted as and when the existing contracts with the several Railway Companies can be determined.

(In considering the question of the East Indian Railway, the Committee will take note of the decision to remove the management of that railway to India, which was arrived at when the contract with the present Company was extended on the amended terms in 1919)."]

Question No. 1.—Do you consider that railways owned by the State should be managed directly by the State, or by companies on a profit sharing basis ?

Please give reasons for your reply, mentioning the systems of management of which you have had personal experience, and the nature of that experience (*e. g.*, whether as a member of the commercial community, of the travelling public, etc., etc.).

Question No. 2.—If you advocate the continuance of any one of the existing systems of management, would you propose any, and, if so, what modifications in it ?

Question No. 3.—If you advocate management by companies, do you recommend that such companies should be domiciled in India, or in the United Kingdom ? Please give your reasons for your opinion.

Question No. 4.—Do you consider that the existing system of allowing the working companies an interest in the undertakings entrusted to them, by allowing them to hold a relatively small share of the capital and to receive a proportionate share of the net earnings, is a suitable and sufficient method of giving them an interest in the undertaking ; or what alternative would you suggest.

Question No. 5.—With regard to management by companies domiciled in the United Kingdom it is sometimes urged that the Directors are out of touch with Indian conditions and requirements, and that undesirable delay sometimes occurs in settling references. If you recommend management by such companies how do you meet this criticism ?

Question No. 6.—In the event of railway companies being domiciled in India how would you suggest that the Boards of Directors should be constituted ? How do you suggest that the paramount interest of Government in the railways should be safeguarded ?

Question No. 7.—Do you consider that there will be any lack of continuity in a Board domiciled in India ? Do you consider that sufficient continuity would be secured by a permanent Chairman nominated by the Government skilled in railway work ? Do you consider that the other Members of the Board need be skilled in railway work ?

Question No. 8.—In the case of companies domiciled in India, is it necessary to consider the possibility of otherwise suitable Directors being so actively interested in particular industries or areas as to prejudice their impartiality ?

Question No. 9.—What is your opinion of the suggestion that the systems of management by companies domiciled in England and by companies domiciled in India, might be combined ? If you consider this idea practicable and desirable please indicate the broad outlines of the scheme by which you think it might be carried into effect.

Part II.—The Railway Board and the Government of India's control.

[Extract from Terms of Reference :—

"(2) To examine the functions, status and constitution of the Railway Board, and the system of control exercised by the Government of India over the Railway Administration, and to recommend such modifications, if any, as are necessary for the adequate disposal of the Railway business of the Government."]

Question No. 10.—Do you consider the system of control by means of a Railway Board satisfactory ; if not, what alternative do you propose ?

Question No. 11.—If you consider that control by means of a Board is desirable, how do you consider that that Board should be constituted; and have you any recommendations to make as regards the Board's subordinate officers ?

Question No. 12.—With regard to the functions exercised by the Board, do you consider that the exercise of these in practice is satisfactory or extends either to insufficient or to unnecessary detail ? Please give reasons and instances in support of your views.

Question No. 13.—Do you consider that the Railway Board possess adequate powers of control over railway administrations to enable them to deal effectively and expeditiously with matters relating to the requirements of the travelling public and of trade ?

Question No. 14.— Do you consider that the powers of control in such matters already possessed by Government have been sufficiently exercised in the public interests ?

Question No. 15.—Do you consider that the powers entrusted to the Railway Board need enlargement or modification in any direction not already indicated in reply to preceding questions ?

Question No. 16.—Do you consider that the present status of the Railway Board *vis a vis* the Government of India is satisfactory ; and if not, what changes do you suggest ?

Part III.—Railway Finance.

[Extract from Terms of Reference:—

"(3) To consider arrangements for the financing of railways in India and in particular the feasibility of the greater utilization of private enterprise and capital in the construction of new lines."]

A. Sufficiency of funds.

Question No. 17.—Do you consider that the supply of funds for railway purposes has hitherto been adequate ? Please distinguish, if possible, in your reply between the provision of funds for (*a*) new construction, and for (*b*) the maintenance, and (*c*) the improvement, of existing railways.

B. The use of such funds as are available.

Question No. 18.—Do you consider that the policy hitherto adopted of devoting the greater part of the available capital funds to the improvement of equipment and rolling-stock of existing railways, and of devoting only relatively small portion to the purposes of railway extension, has been satisfactory, and is sound in principle ?

C. Extent of further demands.

Question No. 19.—If you are of opinion that funds are required on a larger scale than hitherto provided, what in your opinion is the approximate amount that should be provided annually for capital purposes ?

D. Sources of supply.

Question No. 20.—Do you consider that the capital funds required should be raised both in India and in the United Kingdom ?

E. Borrowing in India.

Question No. 21.—As regards borrowing in India, do you consider that the existing arrangements for supplementing, by means of the Branch Line Terms*, the Government of India's resources for railway construction are adequate; if not, what modified, alternative or supplementary provision do you suggest ?

* See Railway Administration Report, 1918-19, Volume II, Appendices 32 *et seq.*

Question No. 22.—Assuming that new methods of raising capital for railway purposes must be sought, what do you think of the suggestions that they should be raised:—

(*a*) by means of ordinary or preference share capital—

(*i*) of working companies;

(*ii*) of subsidiary companies associated either with the main working companies, or with the State in the case of lines directly worked by the State.

(*b*) By means of railway debenture capital raised—

(*i*) by the working companies, or

(*ii*) by the Government of India.

(*c*) By terminable bonds ?

Question No. 23.—Can you suggest other methods of supplementing the existing system of providing funds for railway purposes ?

Question No. 24.—Can you give an estimate of the amount that could be raised by any of these methods in India or England respectively ?

Question No. 25.—Please indicate your views as to the probability of borrowing by these methods interfering with the success of ordinary Government borrowings ?

Question No. 26.—The Railway Capital Programme depends on the power of the Government of India to provide finance either by borrowing or from its balances; similarly, the general revenue position of the Government of India exercises some influence on the allotments for expenditure on Revenue Account.

(*a*) Do you consider that this has been, and is, detrimental to railway improvement and development ?

(*b*) In view of the increased rate of interest at which capital can be raised, do you consider that railway rates should generally be raised, if necessary, so as to prevent railways from being a burden on the general taxpayer ? Can you give a rough estimate of the percentage by which rates and fares might be raised, if so required ?

Question No. 27—The following statements indicate the results secured, by State-owned and managed, and by State-owned but Company-managed railways, respectively, during recent years :—

I.—State-owned and managed.

Year.	Nett Earnings. (Rs. lakhs.)	Percentage of nett earnings on capital.	Interest and other charges against nett earnings. (Rs. lakhs.)	Clear profits to Government. (Rs. lakhs.)	Percentage of nett profit on capital.
1916-17	808·24	5·18	566·73	241·51	1·55
1917-18	1,029·41	6·39	593·05	436·36	2·71
1918-19	913·73	5·58	596·82	316·91	1·93

II.—State-owned but Company-managed.

Year.	Nett Earnings. (Rs. lakhs.)	Percentage of nett. earnings on capital.	Companies share of surplus profits. (Rs. lakhs.)	Other charges (for interest, etc.) (Rs. lakhs.)	Clear profits to Government. (Rs. lakhs.)	Percentage of nett. profits on capital.
1916-17 ..	2,489·58	6·34	115·57	1,483·25	890·76	2·27
1917-18 ..	2,726·91	7·01	149·16	1,523·49	1,054·26	2·71
1918-19 ..	3,004·30	7·70	189·63	1,514·93	1,299·74	3·33

Do you consider these results satisfactory to the State and to the public ?

At what additional figure, if any, would you estimate the indirect advantages to Government attributable to railways through the development of areas served by them ?

Question No. 28.—Haye you any criticisms and recommendations to make with regard to the existing annual budget system; under which, funds being allotted to each railway for expenditure within a particular year, any such sum as is not actually expended during that year "lapses" to Government notwithstanding the fact that liabilities may definitely have been incurred (*e.g.*, stores may have been ordered but not paid for owing to deferred delivery), with the consequence that a first claim is established upon the grant made for the following year.

(*N.B.*—In answering the question please bear in mind the recorded opinion of the Indian Railway Finance and Administration Committee of 1907, who noticed that in deciding on the allotment to be made in any year for railways the Government take account of any improvement in the financial position owing to the occurrence of "lapses" in the preceding year, and that consequently any lapsed grant is really, even if not manifestly, re-allotted. The Committee observed that :—

> "The whole arrangement works back to the fundamental principle that the Government of India provides as much in each year as it possibly can, all things considered, for expenditure on railways, and distributes that money in the way which it conceives to be most advantageous for the country as a whole."

Question No. 29.—Do you consider that the existing arrangements for regulating expenditure in England, with reference to the grants allotted, are satisfactory, if not, what modifications do you suggest ?

Part IV.—Government Control of rates and fares; Settlement of disputes.

[Extract from Terms of Reference :—

"(4) To report whether the present system of control by Government of rates and fares and the machinery for deciding disputes between railways and traders are satisfactory, and if not, to advise what modifications are desirable."]

Question No. 30.—Do you consider that Government exercise adequate control over railway administrations in respect of rates and fares ?

Question No. 31.—Do you consider that the powers in this respect delegated to railway administrations have been wisely used in the interests of the public ; if not, quote instances to the contrary ? In case of dissatisfaction with the action of railway administrations, please quote specific instances mentioning whether these have been referred, with a view to rectification :—

(*a*) to the railway administrations concerned, or

(*b*) to the Railway Board,

and, if so, with what results.

Question No. 32.—Do you approve of the machinery provided by the Indian Railways Act (Chapter V) for the appointment of Railway Commissions to settle disputes between railway administrations and traders ; if not, what alternative do you suggest ?

Question No. 33.—Have you any recommendations, not directly covered by the foregoing questions, bearing on the relations between the public and the railways.

Part V.—General.

[Extract from Terms of Reference:—

"(5) To make recommendations that may seem germane to the enquiry."]

Question No. 34.—Is the carrying capacity of the various railways in your opinion adequate to the requirements and needs of the various industries served by them ? If not what, in your opinion, is the reason of the failure and what means would you suggest to remedy this defect.

Question No. 35.—Please add any other remarks which you think called for in respect of the subject-matter of the Committee's enquiry.

No. 15-R. C.

INDIAN RAILWAY COMMITTEE,
BELVEDERE, ALIPORE,
CALCUTTA, *the* 31*st December* 1920.

THE SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to enclose for ready reference a copy each of the questionnaire* relating to the Indian Railway Committee, and of a press communique† which was recently issued in connexion with the Committee's movements, etc., and to say that the Committee would appreciate it if it might be furnished at as early a date as practicable with a statement of your Association's views and recommendations on the subjects under enquiry. Attention is invited to the introductory notes on the questionnaire.

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* Already printed. † Not printed.

2. In the event of any memorandum of evidence, which it may be decided to furnish to the Committee in compliance with the foregoing request, being submitted in print, it would be a convenience if 30 copies could kindly be furnished to me to facilitate its distribution and consideration.

3. The Committee would further be glad to know whether it would be convenient for a representative of your Association to supplement the statement asked for above by giving further oral evidence to it, if so requested, at Bombay between the 29th January and the 11th February. In this case, the name and address of the witness proposed may please be communicated to me at your early convenience.

4. Attention is invited to the enclosed note regarding the Committee's address.—Yours faithfully,

T. RYAN,

Secretary.

No. 15-11 of 1921.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *7th January* 1921.

THE SECRETARY,

INDIAN RAILWAY COMMITTEE,

BELVEDERE, ALIPORE,

Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 15-R.C., dated Calcutta, the 31st December 1920, and its accompaniments, and in reply to state that a statement of my Committee's views and recommendations on the subject under enquiry by your Committee will shortly be forwarded to you for their consideration.

2. I am to add that Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., will give further oral evidence on behalf of my Committee, if so requested, at Bombay between the 29th January and the 11th February 1921.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,

Secretary.

No. 56-11 of 1921.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *24th January* 1921.

SIR VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY, KT.,

Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to inform you that the draft of your written evidence to be given before the Indian Railway Committee on behalf of this Association has been approved of by the Committee of the Association and passed on to the Indian Railway Committee. I shall let you know immediately I hear from the Secretary of the Indian Railway Committee as to the time when and place where your oral evidence will be taken.—Yours faithfully,

H. ROYAL,

for *Secretary.*

Evidence given by Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., on behalf of the Millowners' Association before the Indian Railway Committee.

Part I.

Q. No. 1 :—Railways owned by the State should be managed by the State.

I am looking to this question from the point of view of what is best in the interests of Indian trade and commerce and industries and their rapid development. I had occasion to study this question in connection with the resolution on the question of Indian Railways which I moved in the Imperial Legislative Council, on 1st March 1912. In my speech, a copy of which is attached here for ready reference, in support of the resolution, I endeavoured to show how the Railway system in India has come to be developed into a huge profit making concern rather than the means of encouraging the development of industries in the country ; nay, instances can be shown where the railway policy has actually helped to push on by favourable terms the goods of foreign manufacture at the expense of the products of Indian industries. All the trunk lines in India now are owned by the State and until they are managed through the State Agency it would be difficult to expect the profit sharing Companies to look to the question from the purely Indian point of view as they would have no special interest in framing tariffs to secure the promotion and the development of indigenous industries at the sacrifice of revenue. To them it matters little whether the matches are made in Ahmedabad or Rawalpindi or whether they are made in Japan or Sweden. Their policy in the past, under which they gave extremely low rates for foreign matches and put every kind of obstacles in the way of Indian match factories, resulted in giving preference to foreign manufactures. When questioned, they generally take shelter behind the argument of cheap cost of carriage for long leads and wagon loads. At the present stage of the industrial development of the country when there is great need for starting pioneering efforts in the direction of factories, it is the duty of the State to carry their raw materials and their manufactured articles at a lower rate, certainly not at a higher rate than the rate charged for carrying foreign goods, irrespective of the quantity of the goods and distance over which they are to be carried to these factories. The State has a larger and more permanent interest in the country and it can afford to sacrifice to a certain extent immediate gain from this larger interest secured by the development of industries in the country while the profit-sharing Companies that work for immediate gains will naturally refuse to be guided by these considerations.

Another disadvantage in the Company management is the desire of each Company to appropriate the traffic to its own line. It is quite natural but when by manipulation of minimum and maximum rates laid down by Government they try to diverge the traffic to their own ports, the merchants are put to a great loss and inconvenience. The one method which they employ is the introduction of block rates in order to prevent other Companies' lines from getting the traffic and thus trade and commerce, instead of being developed on natural lines, are retarded by artificial diversion of traffic, as it compels the merchants to send their goods not by the route which gives them the readiest access to the best market but by a route which brings the most profit to the railway which happens to pass through the particular places. If all the Railways are managed by the State, it will have no interest in maintaining this pernicious system of block rates as the revenue, by whichever route the traffic is carried, will go to the State.

The question of rolling stock will to a great extent be solved by the State taking over the management. The very fact that during the war and under stress of circumstances Government have introduced the pool system for goods waggons in order to economise the rolling stock is a strong argument in favour of a common management.

A further advantage will be that there will be few objections raised against the construction of new lines on the plea that they affected vested interests. If the railways in India are to be

developed to anything like the extent now developed in America and Europe, the traffic of some of the railways must be affected. It is in the interests of the country that it should rather earn a somewhat smaller return on 70,000 miles of railway and withdraw all conditions which hamper the development of every part of it than earn a larger return on 35,000 miles only and prevent the opening up of undeveloped tracts. Many instances can be quoted where the maintaining of vested interests has prevented large undeveloped parts from being developed and where merchants are prevented from getting a cheaper transit by shorter routes and are compelled to send their goods by circuitous routes. With the State taking over the management, it will lay larger stress on the development of the country than the present narrow view of the Companies earning profits only.

Further the country will save enormous sums it pays to the companies as their share which amounted in the year 1918-19 to Rs. 1,89,63,551.

The Companies have, in the past, tried their best to kill sea routes and ports by manipulation of tariff. An instance of this in the experience of this Presidency has been found in the case of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway trying to kill the Broach port which was a very important port at one time and could be so if left unhindered. This has been a very serious case where the consideration of profits has overridden all considerations for the good of the merchants. How the rates were manipulated by the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway was clearly described in a petition presented to the Collector by the citizens of Broach consisting of merchants, shipowners, millowners, tradesmen, etc., in December 1910. The Government of Bombay too, strongly supported the contention of the people and His Excellency the Governor was obliged to remark, in referring to this petition, " Railways are made for India and not India for Railways." If the Committee will go through that petition and the minutes of the Government of Bombay, they will be perfectly convinced that this attitude will form one of the strongest arguments to discontinue the present system of the Company management.

And lastly, the most important advantage to the country will be that the stores required for the railways will be bought in India as far as the industrial development of the country would permit instead of in England ; this fact will alone enormously stimulate the industrial development of the country as the railways are the largest consumers of stores.

Q. Nos. 2 to 7:—As I have already said in reply to Question No. 1, I am against Company management, but if Government ultimately decides not to take over the management themselves, I would certainly insist that the managing companies should be domiciled in India. At present they are absolutely out of touch with the needs of the people and with public opinion except so far as their agents in India report to them.

In case of the Board domiciled in India. it is not absolutely necessary that all members of the Board should be skilled in railway work. There must be on the Board practical men who are in touch with the people and who know their requirements, also members who can be useful to the Board by their knowledge of industries and the method of helping them.

Q. No. 8 :—The question is a curious one. In all countries where railways are managed by Companies, the Board is composed of local men and experienced Directors are often interested in particular industries or areas, and no question is raised as regards their impartiality being prejudiced, and even in India there are a few Companies where the Board is composed of local men.

Q. No. 9 :—I think that the combination of the system of management by Companies domiciled in England and in India is impracticable.

Part II.

I do not consider the present system of control by the Railway Board satisfactory. The Board is generally composed of railway experts and on it there is no member who is in touch

with the requirements of the trade and the needs of the people. The Board should be strengthened by having Indian members of vast experience. The Railway Board in the present system is often powerless to prevent injustice being done by the manipulation of maximum and minimum rates by the railway Companies, and moreover, it connives, to a certain extent, at the present policy of railways, which aims at making large profits instead of providing convenience and facilities to trade and industries, because thereby it can take the credit of giving the largest revenue to the Government of India; and thus I do not consider that the powers of control already possessed by the Government have been sufficiently exercised in the public interest.

Part III.

Q. No. 17:—I do not consider the supply of funds for railway purposes has hitherto been adequate, both for new construction and for the maintenance and improvement of existing railways.

Q. No. 18 :—I consider that the policy hitherto adopted of devoting a greater part of the available capital funds to the improvement of equipment and rolling-stock of existing railways, and of devoting only a relatively small portion to the purposes of railway extension, is satisfactory and is sound in principle.

Q. No. 19 :—It is difficult to fix the approximate amount that should be provided annually for capital purposes; this will entirely depend upon the resources for the time being, but there is no doubt that the need is very great and as much money as could be utilised for the purpose consistently with other obligations of Government should be provided for the purposes.

Q. No. 20 :—I am of opinion that the capital fund required should be raised in India as far as possible and borrowing outside India should be avoided; the other advantages to the country are so great that even if Government have to pay a little higher rate of interest for Indian borrowing, it is advisable to borrow in India rather than outside India; but if after the capacity of the Indian market is fully utilised, any additional amount is required and could be secured at a reasonable rate from the United Kingdom, I have no objection to its being utilised.

Q. No. 21 :—I do not consider that the existing arrangements for supplementing by means of the Branch Line Terms the Government of India's resources for railway construction are satisfactory; they will have to be considerably modified owing to the changed conditions in the monetary market. I am of opinion that in order to induce capitalists to invest in railway construction, very liberal terms ought to be offered. After all the Government have the option of buying all the public companies at the end of a fixed period and the Government should not grudge the public to earn good dividends on their shares during that period. The larger dividend the public will earn, there will be greater inducement for the public to subscribe to the railway shares and thus a very large mileage will be built up by public companies. The choice of the Government is not between public companies earning larger dividends and the Government providing all necessary capital at cheap rates, but the choice is between public companies earning larger dividends and providing larger mileage of railways for the Indian requirements, or practically no railways at all, as past experience has shown that the demand for the existing lines are so great that the Government are not able sufficiently to cope with their existing requirements. I should suggest the guaranteeing of a higher rate of interest or rebate from the main lines and the expense by the Government of a smaller share than half after the guarantee dividend is earned. Care should, however, be taken that the shares are not made the monopoly of a few but public subscriptions are invited and every Indian given an opportunity to subscribe; otherwise good lines may become the monopoly of a few capitalists.

Q. No. 22 :—I am not in favour of increasing the ordinary share capital of the main line companies as they already earn good dividends and there is a great future to earn higher interest when the country is developed and more Branch lines are built, but preference share capital may be issued. This remark does not apply to public Companies which may be allowed to raise as large a share capital as is legitimately required for the extension of their lines.

I am in favour of the capital being raised by Railway Debentures and Terminable Bonds. As to what method of raising capital should be employed, it would depend upon the circumstances of the money market and should be decided at the time.

Q. No. 25 :—As to the effect on the ordinary Government borrowings, there is no doubt that the very large borrowing for the very special purpose of the railways may to a certain extent affect the ordinary borrowings and that is the reason why I am in favour of encouraging public companies to raise capital and construct new railways.

Q. No. 26 :—I strongly believe that the new railway construction depending upon the power of the Government of India to provide finance must suffer for want of sufficient funds and has in the past been detrimental to railway improvement and development. In order to meet increased rate of interest and other increased charges, railway rates should be raised in order to make the railways self-supporting, but beyond this point they should not be unnecessarily raised in order to make them profit-making concerns.

Q. No. 27 :—The statements given in the questionaire show that the railways are making handsome profits after paying interest and other charges, and so long as this is done without detriment to the development of Indian industries, there is no objection. Moreover, it is impossible to estimate the indirect advantages to the country through the development of areas served by them but this is enormous.

Part IV.

Q. No. 30 :—I do not consider that the Government exercise adequate control throughout the railway administration in respect of rates and fares.

Q. No. 31 :—I do not consider that the powers in this respect delegated to the Railway Administrations have been sufficiently used to meet the complaints of the public. The Railway Board has often helped the Railway Companies to earn larger profits so that the Railway Board can also show larger profits for Government.

Part V.

Q. No. 34 :—It is a fact admitted on all sides that the carrying capacity of the various railways is inadequate to the requirements and needs of the various industries served by them The chief reason is the shortage of capital for the necessary expenditure but to this may be added the failure to take advantage to the full of the existing rolling stock as indicated by its slow movement.

Speech referred to in the beginning of the foregoing evidence.

The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey said : "My Lord, this resolution which I have the honour to move in this Council is of very great importance from the point of view of the industrial development of the country which every one of us has so much at heart. Railways as the great distributing Agents of commodities are an important factor in the growth of industries in every country, and it is a question of vital interest whether they are proving themselves of maximum use in this direction. I should like to state at the outset that in bringing this Resolution before the Council I do not intend the slightest reflection on those who are responsible for their present management. Our Railways are managed, save with few exceptions, on the most up-to-date commercial principles with a view to give the largest returns to their shareholders and to the Government who own the largest share of the capital invested in them. This is as it should be, and my object in bringing forward this Resolution is to show that certain important considerations are lost sight of in the way in which this perfectly legitimate anxiety to earn the highest dividends is allowed to dominate the present policy in regard to freights and construction of new lines. The first part of my Resolution deals with certain features of the present Goods Tariffs and their effects on the development of Indian Industries and on inter-provincial trade.

"In framing Tariffs the main considerations with the Railway Companies is naturally to make the maximum profits out of the working of their lines. If lower rates are allowed for the carriage of some classes of goods than on others, it is only from the expectation of a greater volume of traffic and of earning ultimately more profits. Such questions as the development of local industries all over the country hardly enter into their calculation except in so far as the development may be considered by the Railway Companies as a source of greater traffic for themselves. But these, My Lord, are questions of great importance to the people of this country, and my object in moving this Resolution is to enlist the support of this Council to my plea that greater consideration must be allowed to them, than at present, in the policy followed by the Railways. We are entitled to ask that this should be done, as India has the inestimable advantage, denied to the other countries, of owning most of her Railways. Thanks to the foresight of the originators of our Railway policy, it has been from the first carefully provided that Indian Railways should eventually be the property of the State and, at the present moment, all the great trunk lines are owned by the State. We should, therefore, be largely immune from the difficulties which are loudly complained of in countries where Railways are owned by private Companies, but, so far as the development of internal trade and industries is concerned, I am afraid this is not the case. Although the Companies which manage many of the State lines hold only from 5 to 15 per cent. of the capital invested in them, yet they practically control the policy in regard to freights to the detriment of the development of local industries, the encouragement of which has been recognised to be the only complete remedy against the disastrous famines to which the Indian people are so frequently exposed. The management of Railways by private Companies was adopted as it was rightly felt that it would be more efficient and economical than State management, but we should be very careful that this does not deprive us of the advantages of having a national system of Railways, by its disregard of every consideration except that of earning high dividends. In particular, My Lord, I think that the Railways have a duty towards the internal development of the country. Where this duty is disregarded, it is incumbent on Government to use every means in their power to set things right. I will give the Council some concrete instances of such a subordination of interests of indigenous industries to the earning of dividends. My first instance is, the traffic in matches. As a general rule, matches from Calcutta, Karachi, Bombay and Madras are quoted specially low rates, while match factories in the interior have to pay a higher rate.

"From the Railway point of view it can be truly said that the traffic from Ports being heavy, consisting of wagon loads for long distances, it is cheaper to carry than the small quantities of locally made supply from way-side stations where they cannot get a large enough traffic to employ more than few waggons. My Lord, there is another point of view to consider. In the present development of the country, we can hardly expect to have large factories throughout India turning out waggon loads of matches. It is not right that the small pioneer factories should be placed at a serious disadvantage in competition with foreign matches and that too in railways which are owned by the State, that is, by the nation. Even if it entailed some little sacrifice, the same low rates ought to be quoted for local industries if they are not to be crushed by foreign competition. A policy which recognised a duty to promote indigenous enterprise will not affect the total revenue of the Railway. Even if there is a small loss in such traffic, it will only be for a short time as the development of such industries is sure to provide the Railway in the long run with large traffic and profits.

"At present the North-Western Railway charges its fifth class rates for Ahmedabad matches while it charges a special mileage rate from Karachi Port. The East Indian Railway charges the fifth class rate with a minimum of 20 maunds on Ahmedabad matches for all the stations on its line except *via* Agra where it charges its fourth class tariff with a minimum of one maund but this concession for Ahemdabad factories cannot be utilised as it is impossible to approach every station *via* Agra. If these special rates are charged for all junctions and the minimum

quantity is done away with, factories in Ahmedabad and such other places can despatch separate small consignments all over the country. So far as Railways are concerned, the consignments may be smaller but along with other goods from that station they can always fill up their waggons. It would certainly entail extra work for passing receipts and giving deliveries, but is it too much to expect the State to help even to this small extent in the development of infant industries?

"I will give another instance. Glass factories in India are placed at much disadvantage by specially favourable rates for imported glassware. For example the class of glass chimneys a cheap article fetching not more than Rs. 14 per maund on the basis of the weight of the glass are rated fourth class in the General Goods Classification, that is, the freight is 5/6th of a pie per maund per mile. The rates from Ambalia to Allahabad on this basis will be Rs. 2-4-5 per maund for 513 miles. Whereas the Railway freight on glassware which includes chimneys and other high priced articles from Howrah to Allahabad, 514 miles, for imported glassware is only Rs. 1-9-8 per maund. Thus an Indian industry is penalised by the favour shown to foreign goods. Here again the quantity from the Ports may be bigger and that from local factories may be smaller, but a State-owned Railway should try to strengthen the position of the home industry in competition with foreign ones. Here again a slight sacrifice will not make much difference to the revenue, but the industry would be immensely benefited. The same arguments hold in the case of our sugar manufacturers. Imported sugar from the Ports get special quotations while no such concession is granted to the product of our up-country factories. I need not trouble the Council with more instances as I am sure the President of the Railway Board, who is present here, will admit the fact, that specially low rates are quoted, whatever may be the justification the Railway Companies may urge in support of their action. Inter-provincial trade also suffers owing to the so-called *block* rates quoted by practically all Railways in order to draw all available traffic to their own line and to prevent as far as possible traffics from their own stations to go on other companies' lines. This again from the Railway Companies' point of view is perfectly justifiable, as no Company can be expected to tolerate the transfer of its own traffic to other lines if it can possibly prevent it. But from the country's point of view, it is clearly not advantageous that merchants should be compelled to send their goods not by the route which given them readiest access to the best market whether it be Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi or Madras but by a route which brings the most profit to the Railway which happens to pass through the particular places. And again, why should the people of such places be hard hit because their geographical position may happen to be between two competing lines? These hardships are unvoidable in countries where Railways are owned by private Companies, but why should they be tolerated in India where the Railways belong to the State? I think a scheme ought to be devised under which the interests of the people may not suffer in the competition between rival companies.

"In fixing tariffs Railways provide for a reduction of rates as the distance increases. As a matter of general principle this cannot be objected to. But there can be no justification whatever for carrying goods over a longer distance at actually less cost than over short distances. This is done purely as a matter of competition. Many examples of this kind can be quoted. Of course, the low rates charged to places like Delhi are due to competition amongst various lines to appropriate the traffic to themselves. But either the rates charged are fair or they entail loss to the Railways concerned. If the latter, why should all the three Railway lines owned by the State be allowed to cut each other's throats at the sacrifice of our revenue? If the former, then surely it is unjust that people at Lahore should be asked to pay 30 per cent. more for carrying their goods over a distance of 757 miles than Delhi sending its goods over 908 miles. The cotton mills of Delhi suffer in the same way by specially low rates from stations on the North-Western Railway to Karachi while higher rates are charged to Delhi. We can multiply many instances of this kind, but I will not take up the time of this Council as I am sure the Chairman

of the Railway Board will not deny the fact that such anomalies occur though he may not hold that they are anomalous. These are instances where particular industries and localities are placed at a disadvantage, but there is a more serious case in the Bombay Presidency where the trade of the City of Broach—a rising Port—is actually being killed by the adoption of a similar policy. In the old days Broach was a very prosperous Port, but since the construction of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway to Bombay it suffered a great loss of traffic, mainly because the sea route had not been properly developed. In these days of quick traffic no one cares to utilise the old, slow, sailing boats, but since 1909 an up-to-date steamship line has been organised for the Port of Broach. Now Broach is 204 miles distant from Bombay and the sea route, every one knows, is always cheaper than the railways. It was natural, therefore, that the merchants of Broach should avail themselves of the sea route and some traffic came that way to Bombay. Of course, this was a loss to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, though it was a gain to the Broach merchants and traders of the places north of Broach. If that Railway has cut down its rates in order to meet the competition of the steamship line, the trade would have benefited and no one would have had a right to complain. But the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway did something different. Instead of reducing its rates so as to divert traffic from the steamship line, it raised its rates in several cases for traffics northward, in some cases, by so much as 200 per cent. How all the rates were manipulated is clearly described in a petition presented to the Collector by the citizens of Broach consisting of merchants, ship-owners, mill-owners, tradesmen, etc., in December 1910. I understand that the Government of Bombay have forwarded the petition to the Government of India strongly supporting the contention of the people. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Sir George Clarke, than whom it is difficult to find a statesman with a keener sense of duty for protecting the legitimate rights of the people, referring to this complaint, remarked: 'Railways are made for India and not India for Railways.'

"I do not find fault with the management of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, because it is doing what any private individual would do to make as much profit as possible. An individual does not care if in order to make one rupee, several others have to lose several rupees, provided he is honestly earning his one rupee. But here again I am asking the State which owns this Railway. Is the State justified in killing the Port of Broach for its own revenue?

"The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is one of our best managed lines. It employs a large number of Indians in the higher posts and has endeavoured to its utmost to meet the convenience of the travelling public. But in this case, while the Railway is right from the point of view of the interest of the shareholders, the people of Broach have a justifiable claim to fair treatment from the hands of Government. A redress of this grievance of the people of Broach and the traders of the places north of it is urgently needed. If the Government cannot overrule the Railway under the existing agreement, they should adopt some other means, such as compensating the shareholders of the Railway Company for the loss that they may suffer by giving up this penal rate north of Broach. But the State ought not to allow the Railway owned by itself to ruin the material interests of the public of Broach.

"It has been said that the traffic affected is not the legitimate traffic of Broach because before the sea route was developed the traffic went by the Railway. We may as well argue that the traffic is not legitimate, because if no sea existed, Broach would never have been a seaport. The fact remains that Broach is a port and that the sea traffic is developed. Who is to decide whether the traffic is legitimate or illegitimate? Are the owners of the Railway who are interested in its profits to decide or are the traders whose business is ruined? Keep both parties open on fair terms and let the traders choose that which is convenient to them.

My lord, there is a serious grievance of the commercial communities against the form of 'the Owners' risk notes' and against the way in which extraordinarily high rates (in some case 120 per cent. higher) are charged for the carriage of goods at Railway risk. Under this policy it often becomes absolutely impossible for the owner to send his goods at Railway risk and thus Railway Companies get absolved altogether from the liability on the carriage of such goods. On principle this policy of differentiating the rates cannot be objected to, but care must be taken that the Railway Companies do not charge more than what may be reasonably considered a fair insurance premium for the risk taken by them. Surely 120 per cent. higher rate is not reasonable, as it cannot be said that our Railway management is so bad that the actual average loss of goods in transit justify such heavy premium. My lord, such instances of fixing tariff with the sole object of earning the biggest dividend can be multiplied and I have a large list of such instances which I shall be glad to place before any Member of this Council who desires to pursue this subject further. I may also draw attention to the admirable and instructive article on this subject contributed in the 'EMPIRE' by our worthy citizen, Mr. R. D. Mehta, C.I.E., who has thus done a great service to the country, Sir F. S. P. Lily, C.S.I., K.C.I.E., a very distinguished Member of the Indian Civil Service (now retired) in Bombay who knew the people intimately and entertained deep sympathy for them, in his book entitled, 'Suggestions for the better Governing of India' observes : 'The Traffic Manager wields an irresponsible power over the country commanded by his Railways which should not be entrusted to any man and least of all to one who rightly from his own point of view regards nothing but his master's dividend under certain wide limits set down by Government. By a slight readjustment of rates he can and sometimes does crush a rising home manufacturer in favour of a foreign customer. An amended Code of Civil Procedure occupied for days and months the wisest of the land, but is of less practical consequence to the people of a district than the local goods tariff book.' This is the opinion deliberately expressed by a very high Government Official who spent the best years of his service in India, moving in the district and watching the needs of the people.

" While I have been observing this policy of fixing tariffs for a long time, it naturally occurred to me to ask, what does the Railway Board do ? I cannot imagine that it would shut its eyes to the interests of the industries and commerce of the country. I have the highest respect for my friend the Hon'ble Sir T. Wynne and for his desire to do what he can in the interests of the country. Some time ago I discussed some of these matters with him and I understood from him that the Railway Board has no power to interfere in fixing the rates provided they were within the limits—minimum and maximum—prescribed. If that be so, I can only say that the handing over to the Railway Companies such wide powers in their contracts is the most unfortunate thing that could have happened to this country. After all the Railways were not leased to the Companies for want of money; from 80 per cent. to 95 per cent. of the purchase capital is either supplied or guaranteed by the Government of India. The only consideration which induced the contracts was that private management was better than Government management. It would seem, however, that we had not sufficiently considered the interests of industrial developments in framing the contracts. Cheap carriage is a main factor in the industrial development, and as we have seen, the Managing Companies not only do not recognise any duty to encourage local industries, but they in some cases actually discourage them by penal rates. But Government have still sufficient power to influence the action of the Railway Companies as the country has to provide any additional capital that may be required. I hope that Government will give special instruction to the Railway Board to examine the conditions of each industry and prevail upon the Railway Companies to fix such tariffs as would not affect them injuriously in competition with imported articles and as would also afford inter-provinical trade full scope of expansion.

"I now come to the second part of my resolution. The extension of Railway to many times their present mileage is a great necessity of India. The Committee on Indian Railway Finance and Administration presided over by Sir James Mackay, now Lord Inchcape, in their report published in 1908 pointed out that in their opinion the estimate that the existing 30,000 miles of Railways in India should be increased in a short time to 100,000 miles was short of what would be ultimately found to be necessary in India, and they were convinced that there would be fruitful fields for such productive expenditure on Railways for many years to come. They added that in their opinion the steady and even rapid development of the Railway system of India should be regarded by Government as one of its most important duties. The Government of India have, I need hardly say, fully realised the importance of the extension of the Railways. Recently very satisfactory terms for the construction of feeder lines were issued by the Railway Board. These I have no doubt will materially encourage the extension of feeder lines and I hope the progress will be much more rapid than it had been in the past. So far as these terms are concerned they are satisfactory, but I am afraid too much weight is attached by the Railway Board to vested interests in withholding sanction for new lines when such lines are likely to divert some portion of the traffic of any existing lines. I will give a few instances. There is a proposal to construct a line from Ranpur on the Bhawnagar Railway to Dholka, a station on the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, which would shorten the distance between Ahmedabad and Bahavnagar Port and thus effect a saving to the merchants in Railway freight. Moreover, it would develop a large part of the country which at present has no Railway connections. Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co. and the Bhavnagar State have jointly agreed to construct this line and they have applied to Government for sanction to carry out this project. It seems that sanction has been withheld because the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway has objected on the ground that its traffic would be affected. Why should the traders of Ahemdabad and all the surrounding districts be asked to send out goods by a circuitous route and pay extra freight on them and why should that portion of the country remain undeveloped at considerable loss to the people living there because the present Railway which provided the circuitous route objects for reasons of its own? And after all the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway own only a part of the present line. I will give another instance. It is proposed by the Mysore Government to construct a line from Erode in Southern India on the South Indian Railway to Nanjangud and through Mysore to a station on the North, Arsikere, a station on the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway. The new line will be of 224 miles in length and will develop a considerable part of the country. Here again difficulties have been raised on the ground that some part of the traffic may go through this line, which now goes by the present circuitous route from Erode *via* Jalarpet and Bangalore. The distance between Erode and Arsikere is 301 miles by the circuitous route; while by the new line it will only be 240 miles. Is the development of this vast country and the consequent advantage to the people living in this area to be subordinated to the interests of the exisiting line? Are the interests of the commercial and the trading community which would be immensely benefited by a shorter route not to be considered? There is yet another instance where a vested interest has come in the way of legitimate Railway expansion. I refer to the case of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway which is urgently in need of a link between Muttra and Aligarh. The question was raised on a previous occasion in this Council when the Chairman of the Railway Board replied that vested interests have to be considered. This line will give the shortest route to Bombay from the fertile country round about Aligarh, the junction for all North Indian Railways. Apart from the advantages which Bombay may secure from the shorter route, the part of the country through which the Muttra-Aligarh line would pass will be greatly developed and the producers round about Aligarh will be able to secure the highest rate for their produce owing to the keener competition of purchasers. Are these interests of the people to be subordinated to vested interests? These are only a few instances out of many that can be cited. But I hope I have said enough to

convince the Council that the practice of withholding sanction for the construction of new line on the sole ground of interference with vested interests is detrimental to the proper development of out lying tracts and is calculated to create a monopoly in favour of existing lines.

" My Lord, I do not wish to be understood to mean, that no consideration should be paid to the vested interests of the existing lines. I admit that where a proposal is made to run a parallel line to the existing line without opening up, any new tracts, Government would be perfectly justified in refusing its sanction. But I contend that vested interests must be given a secondary place when a Railway line is proposed which runs through some outlying tracts whose development it will greatly stimulate and where the interests of the commercial and the trading community are concerned. If we are to have a hundred thousand miles of more of Railways as recommended by the Railway Committee, how are we going to have them without treading upon somebody's toes ? It is to the interests of the country that it should rather earn a somewhat smaller return for a hundred thousand mile and withdraw all conditions which hamper the free development of every part of it than earn a larger return on 30,000 miles only, and run the risk of retarding the opening up of undeveloped tracts. Of course, from the point of view of the existing Companies, it is to their interest to earn large profits on small capital by trying to monopolise as much as possible the existing traffic. But there again, as I have already observed, from 85 per cent. to 95 per cent. of the capital invested on Government lines comes out of India's revenue, and we are entitled to have a controlling voice in preference to shareholders owning between 5 to 15 per cent. of the capital when it is a question of the economic development of the country. Further, the contracting Companies have an interest of only about 5 per cent. on the excess profit over the minimum.

" I now come to the third part of my proposition, *viz.*, the desirability of associating members of the commercial community with the deliberations of the Railway Board either by nomination to it of one or two additional members from among them, or by constituting an Advisory Committee of representatives elected from different important centres. This follows a natural corollary from the first two parts of my proposition, in which I have endeavoured to impress upon Government the necessity of giving special consideration to the development of industries and to conserve and protect the interests of the commercial community. The Railway Board, I admit, has shown that it has the interests of India greatly at heart in dealing with the Railway Companies and has often used its good offices when complaints have been brought before it. But anxious as we know its energetic president is to help on India's advancement, he is powerless to dictate to the Railway Companies so long as in manipulating their rates they keep within the limits of minimum and maximum rates. I have asked that Government should give special power and special instructions to the Railway Board to alter the present policy on the line I have indicated. But this, my Lord, will involve a great amount of extra work and will demand a special knowledge of industries and trade in order that such responsibility can be satisfactorily discharged. The Railway Board as at present constituted can hardly be improved upon so far as expert knowledge of Railway management is concerned and their ability to discharge that part of their functions. But we cannot expect these Railway experts to take up the extra responsibility that will devolve upon them as a consequence of these suggestions if my proposition is accepted. We should give the Board some extra assistance in the shape of experts in industrial and commercial matters. Such a combination of expert knowledge in Railways, with special experience in commercial and industrial affairs, will be of immense benefit to the country. The commercial member on the Board should have, in addition to his general duties as member, the special function of attending to the commerce and the industries affected. He will attend to complaints and suggestions from commercial representatives and bring them forward before the Board and would assist the Board with his opinions on them. There will also be a further advantage in that the expert members on the Board will have more time to devote

to the work which they are best qualified to discharge. I should like to affirm once more that I do not intend by this proposal the slightest reflection on the Board which I have acknowledged has done admirable work. The proposal is on the principle familiar to us in our daily life as well as in the Government of India. In the Executive Council of your Lordship we have a Law Expert as Legal Member, we have as Finance Member a special expert sent out from England, we have His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as an expert in the defence of the country and so on. The question is of such vast magnitude and the interests involved are so many, that it is impossible to expect an agreement on all sides with the views I have expressed. I hope, however, that what I have said will be considered as making out a sufficient case for the enquiry which is all that this resolution asks Government to institute. I hope, therefore, the Government of India will see their way to accept this resolution."

Appendix M.

COAL SUPPLIES TO MILLS IN BOMBAY.

No. C. T. 4-225 A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

(RAILWAY BOARD),

COAL TRANSPORTATION OFFICER,

CALCUTTA, 12*th January* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

Coal Supplies in 1920.

DEAR SIR,

With further reference to your letter No. 457-16 of the 30th December 1919 and in continuation of this Office letter No. C. T. 4-225A of the 3rd January 1920 I should like you clearly to understand that recommendations from your Association for priority treatment in connection with coal supplies can only be considered if they are against *existing* coal contracts and that I cannot grant any priority treatment against new contracts arranged through or by Mr. Peel.

Further I cannot consider any recommendations for priority treatment in connection with the coal supplies of Mills in Bombay unless they are signed by the Secretary of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

Please acknowledge.—Yours faithfully,

F. LEGGE,

Coal Transportation Officer.

No. C. T. 4-225-A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

(RAILWAY BOARD),

COAL TRANSPORTATION OFFICER,

CALCUTTA, 20*th January* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

Appointment of Mr. R. Peel as General Representative of the Bombay Millowners' Association in connection with the coal supplies of their members.

DEAR SIR,

I have had the opportunity of discussing the position with Mr. Peel in Calcutta to-day, and have come to the following arrangement with Mr. Peel :—

(*a*) That he distinctly understands that he must have nothing to do and will have nothing to do with the arranging of contracts for the supply of coal to members of your Association.

(*b*) That the consumers in each case and not Mr. Peel must select the colliery or collieries against which recommendations for priority treatment are forwarded by Mr. Peel.

(*c*) That I have never undertaken to do more than *consider* recommendations for priority treatment forwarded by Mr. Peel and that as previously stated I have never undertaken to grant them merely because Mr. Peel recommends them. Further that I maintain my position that I can only consider requests for priority treatment on behalf of Mills in Bombay provided they come through and are supported by the Millowners' Association and that it is immaterial to me whether they appoint Mr. Peel or anyone else as their General Representative or whether they appoint a General Representative at all.

I have also explained to Mr. Peel that I should much prefer recommendations for priority treatment being signed by him on behalf of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, and not as General Representative of the Millowners' Assoication, Bombay.—Yours faithfully,

F. LEGGE,

Coal Transportation Officer.

No. 53-10 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *29th January* 1920.

THE HON'BLE SIR GEORGE BARNES, K.C.B.,

MEMBER FOR COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

Delhi.

SIR,

I am desired by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, to represent to you the hardships the Bombay Millowners have suffered, owing apparently to inadequate arrangements having been made by the Railway Board for the transportation of coal to Bombay for mills and also through the Coal Merchants being able under the existing arrangement to obtain, by buying Railway receipts, and other such practices, preference in the supply of wagons. This state of affairs, I am respectfully to submit, compels the Millowners of Bombay to pay exorbitant prices for coal, in order to keep their mills working, the prices demanded by the merchants having in some cases during the war been as high as Rs. 90 per ton.

2. During the period of Coal Control, the Government had a Reserve Stock in Bombay under the Deputy Coal Controller, and although this gave some relief to the Millowners and they were charged Rs. 20 or more per ton, the coal from the Government Reserve Stock was very sparingly issued and the mills were just able to maintain their working, but with great anxiety. When the control over coal was withdrawn and the Coal Special Indent System was abolished in July 1919, the Coal Merchants were able to procure more coal than the mills and demanded excessive prices for the same. The re-introduction of the Coal Special Indent System again afforded some measure of relief, inasmuch as the mills were able to receive priority treatment on their Coal Special Indents in cases of emergency and were not altogether dependent on the local market, still, supplies on the Coal Special Indents of mills were meagre and the mills had in certain cases, to fall back on the Coal Merchants, who had obtained large supplies of released requisitioned coal under the priority given and demanded prices out of all proportion to the price they paid for the coal. In short, the Coal Merchants of Bombay appear to be able to obtain by apparently nefarious practices, more coal than is at any time consigned by collieries to mills in Bombay. They are solely interested in precluding the mills from receiving supplies direct from collieries and in every conceivable manner, try to undo any measures which the Millowners endeavour to adopt to obtain their coal directly through their suppliers at reasonable rates, so as to compel the mills to purchase coal locally at the prices demanded by them. The Millowners are not prepared to allow this state of affairs to continue. It cannot be the policy of the Government to encourage profiteering. It is not fair trading and is likely to be detrimental to the progress of the Mill Industry.

3. The Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, therefore, at a meeting held on the 19th December 1919, resolved to appoint a Representative, who was vested with powers of see that the Bengal Collieries ' Proprietors and Agents give due heed to the coal requirements to the Bombay Mills and where the inability of the collieries to supply this coal is due to short wagon supply, to address the Coal Transportation Officer in Calcutta with a view to obtaining help in this direction for the suppliers. It has, however, been brought to the notice of the Committee of the Millowners' Association that the Coal Merchants by making misrepresentations have attempted to secure disapproval of this precautionary measure taken by the Millowners.

4. In the interests of the Mill Industry I am to solicit the favour of your support in the arrangements now made by the Bombay Millowners' Association to obtain adequate supplies of coal for the Bombay Mills and thus obviate the necessity of the mills being compelled any longer to be at the mercy of profiteering coal merchants, and further that you will be so kind as to arrange that on the recommendations of the representative appointed by this Association, a regular supply of wagons will be made to collieries for the Bombay Mills, as the stocks of coal at most of the mills are now negligible and any serious interruption in the supply of coal is likely to be dangerous.—I have, etc.,

RAHIMTOOLA CURRIMBHOY,

Chairman.

No. 31 T-20.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT,
DELHI, *dated the 18th February* 1920.

THE CHAIRMAN,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 53-16, dated the 29th January 1920, addressed to the Hon'ble Sir George Barnes, I am directed to inform you that the Government of India have decided to revive the appointment of the Coal Certifying Authority, Bombay.

It is hoped that this will remove the difficulties mentioned in your letter.—I have, etc.,

S. D. MANSON,

Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

No. T-47.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU,
19, BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY, *14th October* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to enclose herewith a copy of the representation which this Chamber has sent to the Department of Commerce, Government of India, in connection with the shortage of wagons for coal for the information of your Association, and for favour of support.—Yours faithfully,

J. K. MEHTA,

Secretary.

T-41.

BOMBAY, *14th October* 1920.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
Simla.

SIR,

Under directions of the Committee of this Chamber I beg to send hereby their views regarding the present coal situation which is believed to be serious and which, it is feared, will affect very adversely all our industries.

X class indents for Bombay are now stopped and there remain only what is termed wagons under public supply which is greater on certain days of the week. The collieries try to secure, it is said, the largest number of empties on these days since these could be sold at a rate varying between Rs. 13 to 18 per ton loaded into wagons ex pits' mouth. These railway receipts are bought and sent to Bombay, by middlemen, and are daily sold in Bombay at a rate varying between Rs. 16 and 19 per ton. Purchases by *bona fide* coal merchants under contracts for supply to mills are for prices varying between Rs. 4 and 8 per ton according to the quality of the coal. It is not possible to expect the collieries to send these railway receipts for wagons obtained by them under public supply when they can make a clear extra profit of Rs. 9-11 per ton by selling them on the spot. Such a state of things is extremely detrimental to the interests of trade and industries and should not be allowed to go on by the Government. The obligation on the collieries to despatch the wagons to consumers under contract disappears by the recent stoppage of grant of X class supply and the only alternative left open to mills and other industries is to buy these railway receipts at highly inflated prices.

My Committee beg to suggest with reference to this that a Committee should be appointed in Bombay as a certifying authority consisting of one representative each of the following Associations :—

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
The Indian Merchants' Chamber.
The Millowners' Association.
The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association.
The Bombay Coal Merchants' Association.

Indents passed by this Committee will be sent to the collieries who must not be allowed any wagons over and above the wagons required under these indents.

(*a*) All the wagons from the collieries must be despatched to Bombay, Ahmedabad or any other consuming station consigned to consumers only and not to any private individual or merchant or under public supply.

(*b*) The railway authorities should cut off a supply of wagons to the collieries which may be proved to have practised any under-hand dealings.

(*c*) The Committee should be authorised to keep an emergency stock, at Bombay and Ahmedabad, to supply mills, which may run short of coal due to some accident, as also to supply to petty consumers, and should be empowered to fix from time to time the selling-rate.

(*d*) The Committee should deal with malpractices by any consumer or merchant, the punishment to be suspension of a supply to him for a shorter or longer period as the circumstances of the case may require.

(*e*) Public supply of wagons must be stopped altogether to all stations in the Presidency.

The Committee are informed that the stocks of coal at the collieries are largely depleted at present. The raisings of the collieries in Bengal have also fallen down on an average by about 50 per cent. both in Raneegunj and Jharria sections. Raneegunj is nearly cleared away of its stocks due to heavy exports and labour shortage and in Jharria the same is the condition with regard to first class coal. Along with short raisings and shortage of labour export of coal is equally a responsible factor in creating the present famine and the consequent high prices. The export reports show that Indian coal has been exported to Aden, Colombo, (the biggest foreign consumer of Indian coal) and even Egypt, Hongkong, Italy, Straits Settlement, Philippines and Asiatic Turkey, etc. Taking figures from the statistical report of the Indian Mining Association for Calcutta Port alone it is found that export of Indian coal has gone up unusually high say by about 400 per cent. both for bunkers and cargo. The figures are as :—

	January to June 1919.	January to June 1920.
Cargo	210,874 tons.	831,653 tons.
Indian Bunkers	54,431 ,,	64,952 ,,
Foreign Ports	192,450 ,,	276,043 ,,

Bunker Coal.—During the last nine months of one year, the export of bunker coal by way of foreign ports not counting the figures for inland port bunkers, have been unusually heavy, due to European coal prices having gone up to Rs. 150 per ton. In Bombay good coal could be bunkered for Rs. 27 per ton while at Colombo it was Rs. 50 to Rs. 55, Port Said Rs. 60 to 80, London Rs.120 per ton. This tempted all the foreign going ships to purchase all their bunker capacity or if capacity was satisfactory, in their holds, to take coal from Bombay and Karachi at Rs. 25 or from Calcutta at Rs. 14 per ton as against the prices above. Even business has been reported and some ships are said to have sold their bunker coal in foreign ports thus purchased in India. It is reported that during the last April while going from Bombay S.S. "Berlin" and S.S. "Zeppelin" took their bunkers as 4,700 tons and 5,200 tons respectively. Even non-British Flags are taking equally heavy quantities for their bunkers. This export by way of cargo and bunkers is given the greatest facility by the railway companies so far as the wagon supply is concerned as against any other local industrial requirements. This preferential treatment is also one of the main reasons for coal shortage and high prices.

Government Export :—

The Committee are informed that Government is exporting about 300,000 tons to Port Said during the next two months. This will also make the situation worse.

Supply arrangement :—

The present arrangement of coal supply as arranged by the Government Coal Transportation Officer for the supply of wagons is classed as—

(1) Government requirements,

(2) Railways,

(3) Cargo and shipments,

(4) Public utility and Calcutta fuel requirements,

(5) Textile industries,

(6) Sundry consumers such as gins, brick factories, etc., under public supply.

But it now appears that owing to a difference of opinion between the Indian Mining Association and Mining Federation supply to textile industries under X class is cancelled. So far as Bombay industries are concerned the consumers are asked to secure their requirements from public supply of wagons. The result will be that the textile industries of Bombay and Ahmedabad have to pay heavy prices for their coal as the public supply stands the least chance of getting wagons allotment. In view of all these circumstances my Committee beg respectfully to draw the attention of the Government to the present acute situation and to urge that immediate action be taken on lines suggested by them.

The figures for the so called public supply as against special supply are absolutely very poor and afford no relief to consumers as is illustrated by the figures given below :—

East Indian Railway Co.

	Special supply.	Ordinary supply.
January	19,074	8,813
February	27,896	5,523
March	23,475	9,177
April	22,706	9,060
May	31,130	8,975
June	28,363	6,260
July	38,088	8,630
August	20,004	11,225
September up to 11th	13,683	3,217
Bengal Nagpur Railway Co., Ltd.		
January	7,107	Nil.
February	9,781	602
March	7,247	Nil.
April	7,918	221
May	10,658	806
June	8,240	283
July	11,719	1,855
August	8,597	1,363
September up to 11th	5,343	285

My Committee will be much obliged if you will kindly inform them as to what improvement, if any, has taken place in the position of the supply of wagons as compared with the position which existed in 1918 and 1919.—I beg, etc.,

J. K. MEHTA,

Secretary.

Telegram, dated the 25th November 1920.

From—Millowners' Association, Bombay.

To—Commerce Department, Simla.

Bombay Millowners' Association respectfully beg to draw serious attention of your Department to the present acute coal situation in Bombay owing to cancellation of special indent system stop Bombay Mills can now secure wagons under public supply only hence middlemen resorting to malpractices for securing wagons at collieries have forced up prices to rupees thirty-three per ton Bombay delivery coal which should be delivered rupees ten cheaper. Bombay stock poor and dealers profiteering at Mill expense. Respectfully urge your intervention to resume special indent system which gave some chance Mills securing coal reasonable rates. Association generally support Indian Merchants' Chamber letter 14th October.

No. 7517.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
SIMLA, *the 27th October* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, dated the 25th October 1920, regarding the present coal situation in Bombay, which is receiving attention.—I have, etc.,

E. C. ANSORGE,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Appendix N.

FEES FOR ELECTRICAL INSPECTIONS.

No. 201.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
BOMBAY, *3rd November* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

Fees for Electrical Inspections.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to previous correspondence regarding the above, ending with your letter of the 11th January 1917, we are directed by our Committee to place the attached revision in the scale of fees for electrical installations before you and to request that your Committee give them their favourable consideration.

Since the scale of fees to be charged was mutually agreed upon, the cost of living has increased very considerably and our Committee have had to meet the changed conditions by substantially increasing the salary of the Electrical Inspector. The work in connection with these inspections has also increased materially with the result that, a few months ago, it became necessary for us to appoint an Assistant Inspector as it was found that one man could not cope efficiently with the work.

Our Committee feel that in all the circumstances your Committee will agree with them that a revision in the terms cannot be deemed unreasonable. Our Association has always had to find somewhere between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 6,000 a year—this being the difference between the salaries and expenses of the Inspector (allowing nothing for clerical work and office charges) and the amounts received by way of fees. Now that the inspecting staff has had to be added to, the expenses will, naturally, be further enhanced and it is, in some measure, to meet a portion of this enhanced expenditure that our proposals are put forward.

We shall be glad to have your Committee's views at your earliest convenience.—Yours faithfully,

A. F. FERGUSON & CO.,
Secretaries.

Electrical Installations.

All electrical installations must be erected strictly in accordance with the Association's Rules. With the exception of installations in shops and private residences and offices (otherwise provided for hereafter), all installations must be passed by the Committee, and a certificate to the effect that same are so erected must be furnished by the Association's Electrical Inspector before permission is granted for the installations to be used. In applying for an inspection, the insured must furnish through the leading office a schedule (as supplied by the Association) filled up by the contractor giving particulars of the installation, also a wiring plan to scale shewing the positions and sizes of lights, motors or other apparatus, switch and distribution board, position and sizes of all conductors in connection with the installation.

In the case of all manufacturing risks, intimation must be given to the Committee before the contractors commence work either on the original installations or an extension or alteration thereof, and the fee of the Electrical Inspector (as per schedule following) must be deposited with the Secretaries of the Association. The Committee will then arrange for the Inspector to visit and report on the installation whilst in course of erection.

All installations which have been passed by the Committee and for which the necessary certificates have been granted must be inspected annually, or triennially and fees paid as provided in the following schedules.

All inspection fees and expenses payable under this rule must be borne by the insured.

1. COTTON MILLS.—(All installations under this heading must be inspected annually. In case of additions and/or alterations same must be notified as provided.)

The following is the scale of charges for inspection to obtain the Association's certificate that all is in order :—

In Bombay.—Original inspection (for either light or power) fee not to exceed Rs. 150.

In Mofussil.—Fees not to exceed Rs. 250, plus travelling and out-of-pocket expenses.

Special Cases.—In the case of mills where the original inspection would probably occupy some days, special fees to be fixed.

Alterations and Additions.—

Fees in accordance with the amount of time occupied in connection with the inspection of alterations and additions especially when carried out on a large scale, should not be less than Rs. 50 in Bombay and Rs. 75 in the Mofussil. On minor alterations and additions the fee charged should not exceed Rs. 50 in Bombay and Rs. 75 in the Mofussil plus travelling and out-of-pocket expenses in both instances for mofussil inspections.

Annual Inspections.—

Annual inspections to be made without any charge but in the event of defects being discovered at the time of such annual inspection, or at any other inspection undertaken by this Association, then

(*a*) The mill is to obtain a certificate from this Association that the defects have been remedied and pay the fee for the inspection or inspections required to ascertain whether all is in order.

(*b*) In the event of such defect or defects being of such nature as to make the use of the installation dangerous (whether light or power) the same is to be discontinued immediately, and prohibited until certified to be in order after a further visit or visits by the Association's Inspector.

(*c*) In case of a dispute arising as to whether an installation is defective or not, the Electrical Engineer to Government should be consulted and the cost of the reference is to be defrayed by the party against whom the Government Electrical Inspector decides.

(*d*) The following is the scale of charges for inspection to obtain the Association's certificate that all is in order when installations have been found defective :—

In Bombay. (1) Fees according to time—Rs. 49 per day with a minimum of Rs. 15.

In Mofussil. (1) Fees according to time—Rs. 60 per day with a minimum of Rs. 30 plus travelling and out-of-pocket expenses.

(2) Theatres, Hotels and places of Public Amusement.

		Fees for inspection not less than—	
		Original.	Triennial.
Bombay	Rs.	50	25
Mofussil (exclusive of travelling and other expenses)	„	100	50

Additions and alterations under heading 2 must be notified as provided and fees for their inspection are fixed as follows :—

Addition or alteration according to time spent on inspection Rs. 30 per day. Minor or ordinary alterations Rs. 20 per day.

No. 597-102 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 7th *December* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 201 of the 3rd ultimo, and in reply to state that my Committee agree to the revision in the scale of fees for inspection of electrical installations as set forth therein.—Yours faithfully,

H. ROYAL,
for *Acting Secretary.*

Appendix O.

BUNDLING OF DOUBLE CROSS REELED TWO-FOLD YARN.

S. R. No. 4356 of 1920.

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE,
BOMBAY, 23*rd August* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to favour me with the opinion of your Association in the following matter :—

2. Under Clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) of Rule III at page 12 of the Merchandise Marks Manual, Edition 1916, a certain proportion of the number of the count to the number of knots each containing a certain number of hanks of 840 yards each has to be maintained in the bundling of yarn, and though the instructions given in the Merchandise Marks Manual, evidently refer to single yarn, Government in 1910 have passed orders by which one hank of two-fold (double) yarn is regarded as equivalent to two hanks of single yarn and the count number

of two-fold yarn as equivalent to half the count number of single yarn. Thus the requirements laid down in the Merchandise Marks Manual regarding the bundling of yarn are fulfilled in the case of two-fold (double) yarn also.

3. Double cross-reeled two-fold yarn has been imported into Bombay for some time past with hanks measuring 1,680 yards each instead of the usual 840 yards. The bundling of such yard with double hanks, *i.e.*, 1,680 yards infringes Rule III (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) quoted above since although under a strict interpretation of the wording in Rule III (*b*) such hanks of *more than* 840 yards may perhaps be permissible, they certainly infringe the requirements of (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) of the rule.

4. There is of course no fraud in this style of importing double hanks (1,680 yards), as the total quantity in yards and weight is correctly packed in the bundle, but as the bundling is not in accordance with the requirements of the Merchandise Marks Manual Rule III page 12 the imports are technically objectionable. As, however, I understand that this style has found favour with consumers I propose to approach Government in the matter with a view to obtaining their sanction to the imports of doubled yarn with double hanks each not less than 1,680 yards average (instead of the usual 840 yards standard) and for purposes of the Merchandise Marks Manual to regard one such double hank as equivalent to 4 usual hanks of single yarn or two usual hanks of doubled or two-fold yarn, and further to insist on marking "double hanks" on the bundles to avoid any misunderstanding or possible deception. These Sections of the Manual are designed to give expression to the recognised trade practice and if that practice has changed, I have no doubt that Government will be prepared to embody the change in the Manual.—I have, etc.,

G. S. HARDY,
Ag. Collector of Customs.

No. 450-90 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *29th September* 1920.

THE ACTING COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, S. R. No. 4356, dated the 23rd August 1920, and in reply to state that, in the opinion of my Committee, the present provisions of Rule III of the Merchandise Marks Manual do not preclude the importation of two-fold yarns with hanks of 1,680 yards. My Committee are led to this opinion by reason of the fact that 2-40 yarn is really 20*s* count so far as thickness is concerned and a bundle of 10 lbs. should, therefore, contain 200 hanks of 840 yards each which again may be made up in 20 knots of 10 hank length or 10 knots 20 hank length.

My Committee, therefore, submit that the latter measurement, which is the practice in double cross reeled yarns, would be quite in accordance with the requirements of Rule III (*c*) as the number of knots of 20 hanks is "half the described count" which should be regarded as 20*s*.

I am to add that the misunderstanding appears to have arisen from the Government Orders of 1920 referred to in your letter and in which one hank of two-fold yarn is regarded as two hanks of single yarn, although it is laid down in the rules that "the count of two-fold yarn is equivalent to half the count of single yarn."—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Acting Secretary.

R. S. R. No. 4356 of 1920.

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE,
BOMBAY, 12*th October* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

In reply to your letter, dated the 29th ultimo, I have the honour to state that I am afraid your Committee have not quite followed the points referred to in my letter S.R. No. 4356 of 23rd August 1920 nor have they correctly interpreted the requirements of Rule III of the Merchandise Marks Manual.

2. I understand that my senior piece-goods Appraiser has discussed the matter with you and explained the position more fully. May I therefore request you to place the matter again before your Committee and to favour me with their opinion at an early date.—I have, etc.,

G. S. HARDY,
Acting Collector of Customs.

No. 480-90 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 15*th October* 1920.

THE ACTING COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, R. S. R. No. 4356, dated the 12th October 1920, with further reference to the provisions of Rule III of the Merchandise Marks Manual and to state that the same, together with the explanation of the position which your senior piece-goods Appraiser was good enough to give me, shall be laid before my Committee at their next meeting.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Acting Secretary.

No. 530-90 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 4*th November* 1920.

THE ACTING COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, R. S. R. No. 4356, dated the 12th October 1920, and in reply to state that my Committee approve the proposal to amend Rule III of the Merchandise Marks Manual in the manner indicated in your letter, S. R. No. 4356, dated the 23rd August 1920.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Acting Secretary.

Appendix P.

MERCHANDISE MARKS MANUAL.

No. 859-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.
DELHI, *the 4th February* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to this Department letter No. 2558-C. W., dated the 6th March 1917, I am directed to forward for the information of your Association, five copies of the Addenda and Corrigenda which have been issued to the 3rd edition of the Merchandise Marks Manual.

2. I am to add that a revised edition of the Merchandise Marks Manual embodying the amendments included in the Addenda and Corrigenda is under issue and that the usual number of copies will be furnished to your Association in due course.—I have, etc.,

E. C. ANSORGE,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Addenda and Corrigenda to the Merchandise Marks Manual, 3rd Edition.

Delete from Rule 10 (*c*) the word " foreign."

Substitute following for rules 11 to 28 :—

11. The importation of goods falling under class (*a*) of these three classes is prohibited by law under section 18 (*e*) of the Sea Customs Act. The importation of goods falling under either class (*b*) or class (*c*) is prohibited under section 18 (*d*) of the Sea Customs Act and Customs officers should of their own motion detain goods falling under any of the three classes.

Note.—Samples or patterns readily distinguishable as such and valueless in themselves are not to be treated as subject to the provisions of the Act referring to the marking of indication of origin.

Port of shipment *prima facie* evidence of country of origin.

12. The law (section 13 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act) also states that evidence of the port of shipment is *prima facie* evidence of the country in which the goods were made or produced. This ruling, however, should be applied with discretion when the port of shipment is a place of transit from some inland country like Rotterdam or Antwerp with respect to Germany, or Trieste with respect to Italy or Switzerland. In the case of goods shipped from these ports, the statement that the goods are the make or produce of an inland country may be accepted if there is no reasonable ground to suspect the country of origin.

Exemption given by section 18 (*e*) of the Sea Customs Act.

13. Although the importation of goods falling under class (*a*) is prohibited, the goods may yet be admitted if there is applied to them a counter-indication of origin accompanying the name of trade mark.

Nature of counter-indication which may be accepted.

14. The nature of the counter-indication required to enable the goods to be imported is distinctly and specifically provided for by the law [see section 18 (*e*) of the Sea Customs Act.]

(1) The name or trade mark must be accompanied by a definite indication of the goods having been made or produced in a place beyond the limits of the United Kingdom or British India.

(2) The country in which that place is situated must, in that indication, be indicated in letters as large and conspicuous as any letter in the name and trade mark, and in the same language and character as the name and trade mark.

Where, therefore, goods made elsewhere than in the United Kingdom or British India bear a name or trade mark, being or purporting to be the name or trade mark of a manufacturer, dealer or trader in the United Kingdom or British India, the counter-indication must distinctly specify the country of origin or manufacture. In such cases the form "Made in ....." must be used; other expressions such as "Made Abroad," "Not made in the United Kingdom or British India," "Foreign make," "Foreign Produce" are not permissible.

Note.—(*a*) Goods made or produced in the United Kingdom bearing the name or trade mark of a British Indian trader or dealer are not subject to the provisions of the Act referring to the marking of origin even when the marking is in, or includes, vernaculars.

Note.—(*b*) For further instructions regarding the marking of indication of origin see Rule 25.

Exemption from legal provision requiring a counter-indication on foreign made goods bearing a name or trade mark of a British or British Indian dealer.

15. The legal provision requiring that the name or trade mark of a British Indian or English manufacturer, dealer or trader, when applied to goods not made in the United Kingdom or British India, should be accompanied by a counter-indication, is not to be enforced in the case of—

(*a*) Indian produce and manufactures imported by sea from foreign Indian ports into British India, and bearing the name or trade mark of a British Indian trader or dealer.

(*b*) Goods bearing the name or trade mark of a British Indian trader or dealer which are known or proved to be the produce of Africa, Arabia, Persia, or Turkey in Asia, with the exception of manufactured articles such as carpets, earthenware, shawls, and silken or woollen goods. A list of such goods will be found in Appendix C.

The Local Governments are authorised to make additions to the list if and when it is found defective, but such additions are to be reported for the information of the Government of India.

(*c*) Coverings or labels [as defined in section 5 (3) of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act] made in a foreign country bearing the name of a British Indian manufacturer, dealer or trader, where the name is intended to refer not to the covering or label, but to the goods to be covered or labelled, and is the name of a firm who have ordered the covering for their own goods.

Examples.—Cardboard boxes made in Germany bearing the name, trade mark or advertisement of, and imported by, a British Indian Soap Manufacturing Company to hold soap of their own manufacture; labels made outside the United Kingdom or British India bearing the name of, and imported by, a British Indian chemist to be attached to phials, boxes, etc., for dispensing purposes; photograph mounts made in a foreign country bearing the name and imported by a photographer in British India to be attached to his own photographs.

Initials.

16. Initials of manufacturers, dealers or traders in the United Kingdom or British India should not be treated as names requiring a counter-indication of the country of origin, unless they are so extensively known in India as to be indistinguishable in effect from the full names which they represent, or are followed by affixes distinctly suggesting a British firm as "& Co." (in the case of goods from Continental countries except Germany) and "Brothers" or "Bros."

Goods of a manufacturer having factories in different countries.

17. If a manufacturer has a factory in a foreign country as well as in the United Kingdom or British India, his name or trade mark requires a counter-indication when applied to goods made in the foreign country. If a manufacturer having a factory beyond the limits of the United Kingdom or British India has only an agency or place of business within such limits his name or trade mark of course requires a counter-indication whenever applied.

"Imported by" and similar expressions.

18. Such expressions as "imported by," "for sale by," "bottled by," and the like accompanying the names of British or British Indian dealers or traders do not render counter-indications less obligatory under the law although in connection with the general circumstances of a case they may justify relaxation of the provision applicable.

Definition of false trade description.

19. A false trade description is defined in section 2 (3) of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act. It includes any description, statement or other indication (including any numeral, word or mark which according to the custom of trade is commonly taken to be an indication) that the goods to which they are applied were made or produced in one country when such goods were really made or produced in another.

Trade descriptions which are not false owing to presence of counter-indication of origin.

20. In the case of classes (*b*) and (*c*) the law does not specifically prescribe that a counter-indication of origin shall be held to absolve the goods from the prohibition on importation. Where, however, a counter-indication sufficient to remove any misapprehension as to the origin of the goods has been applied, a description which would otherwise have been false may cease to be a *false trade description* within the meaning of section 2 (3) of the Merchandise Marks Act. Thus a definite description of goods as the produce of a country of which they are not in fact the produce is untrue in a material respect,* and no counter-indication will render such description a true one. Where, however, the description is false by implication only, *e. g.*, in the case of foreign made goods bearing English words then a counter indication of origin may be regarded as removing the implication and the description can no longer be regarded as untrue in a material respect.

* *Vide* definition in section 2 (3) of the Merchandise Marks Act.

Nature of counter-indication sufficient to prevent descriptions from being false.

21. In cases in which a counter-indication is accepted in accordance with the principles enunciated in Rule 20 the following and similar expressions are admissible :—

Goods falling under class (*b*)—

Made in.....

Made Abroad.

Not made in the United Kingdom or British India.

Foreign made.

Foreign Produce.

Goods falling under class (*c*)—

Made in.....

Not made in X (being the country in which, from the false trade description, the goods might be supposed to have been manufactured).

Marking of goods *made partly in one country and partly in another.*

22. In the case of goods with distinguishable parts or constituents, manufactured or *produced in different countries, an indication of origin in any country on one part* should be taken, in the absence of anything to the contrary, as applicable to the whole.

Example.—A British or German hall-mark on the case of a silver watch should be held to include the works and dial-plate also and if the works and dial-plate are not of English or German make, as the case may be a counter-indication should be required on the latter.

23. In the case of goods with indistinguishable parts or constituents made in different countries, a general statement such as "Produce of different countries" is permissible.

Example.—Brandy blended in the United Kingdom from the produce of France or Italy.

Note.—In the case of goods with indistinguishable parts or constituents made in the United Kingdom and other countries, the above counter-indication will be sufficient even when the goods bear the name or trade mark of a British or British Indian trader or dealer.

Substitution of names of provinces or towns for those of countries.

24. The names of provinces or towns may only be substituted for those of countries if they are so extensively known that the Indian consumer is not likely to be misled. Names such as Paris, Bohemia, Berlin, are permissible, but not Milan or Baden.

Marking of indication of origin.

25. In the cases where an indication of origin is required, the general rule is that the indication must be shown in letters as large and conspicuous as any letter in the name, trade mark or false description; it must accompany every application of the name, trade mark or false description; and in cases falling under class (*a*) of rule 10 must be in the same language and character. In cases falling under classes (*b*) and (*c*) the counter-indication must be in English.

The size of the letters need not be rigidly insisted upon, provided that they are sufficiently conspicuous to catch the eye along with the name, trade-mark or false description.

The counter-indication should be adjacent on the same label, or part of the covering or goods, as the case may be, to which the name, trade mark or false trade description is applied: it should not be on a separate label, nor otherwise detachable from the application of the name, trade mark, or false trade description itself; and it should be applied no less indelibly than the latter. It should be repeated for all applications of the name, trade mark or false trade description except when the latter are reproduced in such close proximity that one prominent counter-indication will suffice to cover all; and in cases falling under class (*a*) if different languages or characters, English or Indian, are used for the names or included in the trade marks, the counter-indication should be repeated in each language employed.

26. Customs officers should require the indication of the country of origin to be placed on the capsules and corks, as well as on the labels, of bottles of wine or other liquor produced or made beyond the limits of the United Kingdom or of British India whenever such goods:—

(*a*) have applied to them British or British Indian names or trade marks in such manner, or

(*b*) are so described,

as to indicate or suggest that the wine or other liquor was produced or made in the United Kingdom or in British India.

Use of geographical names in a trade description.

27. A trade description which, in indicating a particular class of goods or method of manufacture includes the name of a country or place, must, quite apart from the language of the description, be regarded *prima facie* as suggesting that the goods are the produce of that country or of the country in which that place is situated. This rule should be applied subject to the following interpretations:—

(*a*) If the name retains its geographical significance, *e. g.*, in the case of Jamaica Rum, Scotch Whisky, or Manchester shirting, and the goods are not actually made or produced in the country referred to, no counter-indication should be accepted.

(*b*) Wines described as Port or Madeira but not the produce of Portugal or Madeira, as the case may be, should not be admitted even with a counter-indication of origin.

(*c*) Where the name has lost its geographical significance though still calculated to mislead, a counter-indication of origin may be accepted as removing any misapprehension, *e. g.*, in the case of Egyptian cigarettes, Shetland or Amritsar shawls, Chartreuse, Benedictine or Munich Beer.

(*d*) Where the name has lost its geographical significance and is not calculated to mislead, *e. g.*, in the case of German silver or Russian leather, the goods may be passed without any counter-indication, provided such counter-indication is not otherwise required, *e. g.*, by the use on foreign goods of other English words.

(e) The following is a list of trade descriptions containing place-names which have by common usage been accepted as being devoid of geographical significance and not calculated to mislead :—

Andulasian wool.	Hungarian caps.
Angostura bitters.	India Rubber.
Balsam Peru.	Indian Ink.
Balbriggan Undershirts.	Japan paint.
Balaclava Caps.	Japanned leather.
Bengal Lights.	Kidderminster carpet.
Bengal silver.	Manilla envelopes.
Berlin wool.	Manilla rope.
Brown and grey Holland.	Milan steel.
Brunswick black.	Morocco leather.
Burgundy.	Paris blue paint.
Cayenne pepper.	Paris garters.
Carrara marble.	Pilsener.
Cardigan Jackets.	Plaster of Paris.
Cashmere, when applied to woollen goods.	Portland Cement.
Ceylon flannel.	Prussian blue.
Chinese lanterns.	Roman candles.
Cologne water.	Russian braid.
Curacao.	Russian leather.
Damascus steel.	Saxony wool.
Eau de Cologne.	Saxony flannel.
Egyptian caps.	Shetland wool.
French Braces.	Stockholm tar.
French polish.	Turkish delight (confectionery.)
French Chalk.	Turkish caps.
Florida water.	Turkish towels.
German silver.	Windsor soap.

N.B.—Most of the above descriptions if applied to goods made in foreign countries would require counter-indication on account of the use of other English words along with the place named, *e.g.*, " French chalk " made in U.S.A. or " Ceylon flannel " made in Japan.

28. It is ruled by section 19 A (3) of the Sea Customs Act that when any name on goods is identical with, or a colourable imitation of, the name of a place in the United Kingdom or British India, that name, unless accompanied in equally large and conspicuous letters and in the same language and character, by that name of the country in which such place is situate, is to be treated as if it were the name of a place in the United Kingdom or British India.

Example.—Boston, in Massachusetts, should be accompanied by the name " United States," or by the initials " U. S. A." or by the word " Massachusetts."

Delete from Rule 34 and its marginal note the word " foreign."

Delete from Rule 57, line 7, the words " Shawls and."

Appendix Q.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Department of Commerce and Industry.

NOTIFICATION.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

Simla, the 6th September 1919.

No. 6993.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the importation into British India from all destinations, except the United Kingdom, of the following articles, *viz.*—

All derivatives of coal tar generally known as intermediate products capable of being used or adapted for use as dye-stuffs, or of being modified or further manufactured into dyestuffs.

All direct cotton colours, all union colours, all acid wool colours, all chrome and mordant colours, all alizarine colours, all basic colours, all sulphide colours, all vat colours (including synthetic indigo), all oil, spirit and wax colours, all lake colours, and any other synthetic colours, dyes, stains, colours acids, colour bases, colour lakes, leuco acids, leuco bases, whether in paste, powder, solution or any other form.

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall be deemed to prohibit :—

(*i*) the import of any goods by, or for the use of, the Crown ;

(*ii*) the import of any goods shipped from any Indian port ;

(*iii*) the import of any goods from any Native State in India ;

(*iv*) the import of any goods imported under a license granted by the Chief Customs Officer at the place of import.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 44-27 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 26*th January* 1920.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,

Delhi.

SIR,

I am directed by my committee to enter their most emphatic but respectful protest against the recent Notification No. 6993 of the Government of India imposing unnatural and unjustifiable restrictions upon the free importation of dye-stuffs into India other than from the United Kingdom except upon certain terms and conditions. My Committee are of opinion that the notification is wrong in principle, opposed to India's interests, inconsistent with the policy of State help and State participation in the industrial development of this country as laid down in the Industrial Commission's Report and is in the nature of a monopoly and a protective measure created for the benefit of the British dye manufacturers and traders.

My Committee are aware that the Government have issued orders that licenses should be freely granted for the importation from foreign countries of all dye-stuffs required by Indian consumers when they could not be obtained from the United Kingdom or could not be obtained at a reasonable price. It was expected by the Government that Indian consumers would thus

be able to satisfy their requirements at reasonable prices to the fullest extent and that the prohibition in question would not adversely affect Indian interests. This, however, has unfortunately not been the case and my Committee are aware of definite instances in which licenses for importing dyes from countries other than the United Kingdom have been refused even though the quotations from the United Kigndom were as much as 35 and 45% higher than those obtained from other countries. Instances have also been brought to the notice of my Committee in which licenses have not been allowed for stuffs unobtainable from British manufacturers and, if obtainable, were of a very inferior quality. My Committee are also aware of instances in which licenses were not granted even when the required quantities could not be supplied by the British manufacturers. My Committee's attention has also been drawn to the fact that in a particular case an application to the local Agents of a British dye manufacturer for the particular quality of dyes was met with the answer that that quality would be supplied only if other qualities were also bought in certain quantities.

These are only a few typical instances of the harsh manner in which the restrictions imposed by the Government Notification are operating and will continue to operate upon the natural course of trade and industries of this country to their utter disadvantage and detriment. The restrictions thus imposed, my Committee submit, constitute a subsidy to the British dye manufacturers and traders. My Committee are emphatically of opinion that, if the latter are in need of protection, it is for the Imperial Government openly and directly to give them a subsidy from Imperial resources and not at the expense of India by creating almost a monopolist market in this country for their benefit as the Notification in question will inevitably have the effect of doing. In the opinion of my Committee thus to penalise Indian trade and industries for the purpose of giving an indirect subsidy to the British dye manufacturers and traders is incompatible with all principles of fair trade even within the Empire.

For all these reasons my Committee submit that the Notification should be withdrawn at an early date and that in the meanwhile its operations should be made as innocuous and harmless as possible to the trades and industries of this country. My Committee understand that a Committee has been appointed to help the Collector in the issue of licenses for the importation of dyes from foreign countries under the Notification in question; and in view of the very close connection of the textile industry with this question would urge the appointment of a representative of this Association on the Committee to assist the Collector in his work until the withdrawal of this Notification.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 2063-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
DELHI, *the 9th March* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 44-27, dated the 26th January last, I am directed to forward a copy of a Press Communique which is being issued. It will be seen that the prohibition on the importation into India of dyes and dye-stuffs is being removed with effect from the 13th instant.—I have, etc.,

E. C. ANSORGE,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
DELHI, *the 9th March* 1920.

Press Communique.

It is notified for general information that the prohibition on the importation into India of dye-stuffs which was imposed last September is being removed with effect from the 13th instant.

E. C. ANSORGE,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Appendix R.

LEGISLATION ON LINES OF THE INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919.

No. 2226-1920.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CALCUTTA, 31*st July* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

Proposed All-India Legislation on the lines of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to hand you herewith for the information of the Millowners' Association, a copy of this Chamber Circular No. 345, dated 29th July 1920, publishing correspondence in connection with this proposal.—Yours faithfully,

H. M. HAYWOOD,
Secretary.

Circular No. 345—1920.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
ROYAL EXCHANGE,
CALCUTTA, 29*th July* 1920.

To

(ALL MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER.)

Proposed All-India Legislation on the lines of the English Industrial Courts Act, 1919.

Memo.—In publishing the subjoined correspondence on this subject I am to invite the particular attention of the members of the Chamber to the concluding paragraph of the Committee's letter No. 2173, dated 26th July—pp. 9 and 10.

H. M. HAYWOOD,
Secretary.

Letter No. 46-T-Com., dated Darjeeling, the 27th May 1920.

From—The SECRETARY to the Government of Bengal, Commerce Department,

To—The SECRETARY, Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

In forwarding the accompanying copy of a letter No. 1-802-2, dated the 21st April 1920, and of its enclosure, from the Government of India, Board of Industries and Munitions, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to favour this Government with the opinion of your Chamber on the question whether all-India legislation on the lines of the English "Industrial Courts Act, 1919", would be of any value and should be undertaken at present. I am to ask for a reply at as early a date as possible.

Letter No. 1-802-2 and its enclosure.

The increasing number of labour strikes in this country has from time to time suggested to the Government of India the consideration of the question whether legislation can be usefully attempted and a machinery devised, to prevent or settle such strikes. The desirability of legislating on the lines of the laws in force in the United Kingdom and certain other parts of the British Empire has been examined, but the provisions of none of these enactments appear to be suitable for Indian conditions.

In 1896 an Act entitled the "Conciliation Act, 1896", was passed in England "to make better provision for the prevention and settlement of trade disputes." It provides that where difference exists, or is apprehended between an employer and workmen the Board of Trade may:—

(*a*) enquire into the cause of the difference;

(*b*) take steps for the purpose of enabling the parties to the difference to meet together;

(*c*) appoint a person or persons to act as Conciliator or as a Board of Conciliation, and

(*d*) on the application of both parties to the difference, appoint an arbitrator.

It seems unlikely that any advantage would be gained by taking similar powers in India. As the Act is purely voluntary in character and the authority of the Conciliator or Arbitrator under it depends on the consent of the parties, such authority can, if need be, be exercised without any Act at all. On the other hand, the passing of an Act on these lines might result in an actual increase in the number of strikes: there is a considerable risk that interested persons would encourage labour disputes, in the hope that the matter would be referred to a conciliator or arbitrator and business thereby be created for themselves.

2. Compulsory arbitration has never been introduced in England, but the experiment has been tried in New South Wales, in Western Australia, in South Australia and in New Zealand. The result, it is believed, has been that there have been numerous strikes and also a few lock-outs in contravention of awards by the Courts and prosecutions, fines and imprisonments have followed. The work-people have been willing to take advantage of the award of an arbitrator or of the Court if the award was in their favour, and to come out on strike if the award was not satisfactory to their leaders. The difficulty has always been that if the number of men involved is sufficiently large, there are no means of enforcing an award under compulsory arbitration. In Canada an Act was passed in 1907 called the "Industrial Disputes Investigation Act," which provides that in the event of a dispute in the mining industry or in the public utility services (lighting, water, sanitation, etc.) application may be made either by employers or employees for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, and until this Board has concluded its enquiry and issued its report, a strike or lock-out is illegal. The "Industrial Disputes Prevention Act" of the Transvaal passed two years later is based on the same principle, but goes rather further in that, firstly, it covers not only the mining industry and public utility services, but many other trades including practically all sections of the building and engineering

trades, and secondly, it extends the period during which a strike or lock-out is illegal for a month after the issue of the Board's report. The same difficulty as in Australia occurs with regard to enforcing the penalties under these Acts.

3. The passing of the English "Industrial Courts Act, 1919," of which a copy is enclosed herewith, has again brought the question to the fore, and the Government of India would be glad to be favoured with the views of His Excellency the Governor in Council on the question whether all-India legislation on the same lines as that Act would be of any value or not. It would appear *prima facie* that so long as there are no labour organisations in this country able to undertake obligations on behalf of the workers, machinery similar to that referred to in the Industrial Courts Act cannot operate, and the Government of India still incline to the view that legislation is unlikely to prevent a strike or create the necessary machinery for its early settlement. In considering this specific Act moreover it must be borne in mind that, owing to the varied conditions obtaining in different provinces and the great distances involved, it would, in any case, be impracticable, to have a standing Industrial Court for all-India. On the other hand, local Governments might perhaps be able to design some local machinery for effecting the purpose which the English Act is intended to achieve, but any measures adopted to this end would presumably be purely experimental.

INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919.

(9 & 10 Geo. 5 Ch. 69)

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

PART I.

INDUSTRIAL COURTS.

SECTION—

1. Constitution of Industrial Court.
2. Reference of disputes to Industrial Court or to arbitration.
3. Procedure of Industrial Court and on arbitrations.

PART II.

COURTS OF INQUIRY.

4. Inquiry into trade disputes.
5. Reports.

PART III.

CONTINUANCE OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF WAGES (Temporary Regulation) Act, 1918.

6. Continuance of 8 and 9 Geo. 5 c. 61.

PART IV.

GENERAL.

7. Remuneration and expenses.
8. Definition of "trade dispute."
9. Rules as to appearance by counsel or solicitor.
10. Application of Act to the Crown.
11. Provision in case of trade disputes in the industry of agriculture.
12. Application to Scotland and Ireland.
13. Report to Parliament.
14. Short title.

SCHEDULE.

CHAPTER 69.

An Act to provide for the establishment of an Industrial Court and Courts of Inquiry in connection with trade disputes, and to make other provision for the settlement of such disputes and to continue for a limited period certain of the provisions of the wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, 1918 (20th November 1919).

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

PART I.

INDUSTRIAL COURTS.

Constitution of Industrial Courts.

1. (1) For the purpose of the settlement of trade disputes in manner provided by this Act, there shall be a standing Industrial Court, consisting of persons to be appointed by the Minister of Labour (in this Act referred to as "the Minister"), of whom some shall be independent persons, some shall be persons representing employers and some shall be persons representing workmen, and in addition one or more women.

(2) A member of the Industrial Court shall hold office for such term as may be fixed by the Minister at the time of his appointment.

(3) For the purpose of dealing with any matter which may be referred to it, the Court shall be constituted of such of the members of the Court as the President may direct.

(4) The President of the Court, and the Chairman of any division of the Court, shall be such person, being one of the independent persons aforesaid, as the minister may by order, given either generally or specially, direct.

Reference of disputes to Industrial Court or to arbitration.

2. (1) Any trade dispute as defined by this Act, whether existing or apprehended, may be reported to the Minister by or on behalf of either of the parties to the dispute, and the Minister shall thereupon take the matter into his consideration and take such steps as seem to him expedient for promoting a settlement thereof.

(2) Where a trade dispute exists or is apprehended, the Minister may, subject as hereinafter provided, if he thinks fit and if both parties consent, either—

(*a*) refer the matter for settlement to the Industrial Court ; or

(*b*) refer the matter for settlement to the arbitration of one or more persons appointed by him ; or

(*c*) refer the matter for settlement to a board of arbitration consisting of one or more persons nominated by or on behalf of the employers concerned and an equal number of persons nominated by or on behalf of the workmen concerned, and an independent chairman nominated by the Minister, and, for the purpose of facilitating the nomination of persons to act as members of a board of arbitration, the Minister of Labour shall constitute panels of persons appearing to him suitable so to act, and women shall be included in the panels.

(3) The Minister may refer to the Industrial Court for advice on any matter relating to or arising out of a trade dispute or trade disputes in general or trade disputes of any class, or any other matter which in his opinion ought to be so referred.

(4) If there are existing in any trade or industry any arrangements for settlement by conciliation or arbitration of disputes in such trade or industry, or any branch thereof, made in pursuance of an agreement between organisations of employers and organisations of workmen representative respectively of substantial proportions of the employers and workmen engaged in that trade or industry, the Minister shall not, unless with the consent of both parties to the dispute, and unless and until there has been a failure to obtain a settlement by means of those arrangements, refer the matter for settlement or advice in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this section.

Procedure of Industrial Court and on arbitrations.

3. (1) The Minister may make, or authorise the Industrial Court to make rules regulating the procedure of that Court, and those rules may, amongst other things, provide for reference in certain cases to a single member of the Court, and provide for enabling the Court to sit in two or more divisions, and to sit with assessors who may be men or women for enabling the Court or any division of the Court to act notwithstanding any vacancy in their number, and for enabling questions as to the interpretation of any award to be settled without any fresh report or reference.

(2) The Minister may make rules regulating the procedure to be followed in cases where matters are referred to settlement to the arbitration of one or more persons appointed by the Minister.

(3) The Arbitration Act, 1889, shall not apply to any reference to the Industrial Court, or to any reference to arbitration under this Act.

52 & 53 Vict. C. 49.

(4) Where the members of the Industrial Court are unable to agree as to their award, the matter shall be decided by the chairman acting with the full powers of an umpire.

(5) Where any trade dispute referred to the Industrial Court involves questions as to wages or as to hours of work, or otherwise as to the terms or conditions of or affecting employment which are regulated by any Act other than this Act, the court shall not make any award which is inconsistent with the provisions of that Act.

PART II.

Courts of Inquiry.

Inquiry into trade disputes.

4. (1) Where any trade dispute exists or is apprehended the Minister may, whether or not the dispute is reported to him under Part I of this Act, inquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute, and if he thinks fit, refer any matters appearing to him to be connected with or relevant to the dispute to a court of inquiry appointed by him for the purpose of such reference, and the court shall, either in public or in private, at their discretion, inquire into the matters referred to them and report thereon to the Minister.

(2) A court of inquiry for the purposes of this Part of this Act (in this Act referred to as "a court of inquiry") shall consist of a chairman and such other persons as the Minister thinks fit to appoint, or may, if the Minister thinks fit, consist of one person appointed by the Minister.

(3) A court of inquiry may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their number.

(4) The Minister may make rules regulating the procedure of any court of inquiry, including rules as to summoning of witnesses, quorum, and the appointment of committees and enabling the court to call for such document as the court may determine to be relevant to the subject matter of the inquiry.

(5) A court of inquiry may, if and to such extent as may be authorised by rules made under this section, by order require any person who appears to the court to have any knowledge of the subject-matter of the inquiry to furnish, in writing or otherwise, such particulars in relation

thereto as the court may require, and, where necessary, to attend before the court and giv evidence on oath, and the court may administer or authorise any person to administer an oath for that purpose.

Reports. 5. (1) A court of inquiry may, if it thinks fit, make interim reports.

(2) Any report of a court of inquiry, and any minority report, shall be laid as soon as may be before both Houses of Parliament.

(3) The Minister may, whether before or after any such report has been laid before Parliament, publish or cause to be published from time to time, in such manner as he thinks fit, any information obtained or conclusions arrived at by the court as the result or in the course of their inquiry.

Provided that there shall not be included in any report or publication made or authorised by the court or the Minister any information obtained by the court in the course of their inquiry as to any trade union or as to any individual business (whether carried on by a person, firm or company) which is not available otherwise than through evidence given at the inquiry, except with the consent of the secretary of the trade union or of the person, firm or company in question nor shall any individual member of the court or any person concerned in the inquiry, without such consent, disclose any such information.

PART III.

CONTINUANCE OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF WAGES (Temporary Regulation) Act, 1918.

Continuance of 8 & 9 Geo. 5 c. 61.

6. (1) The provisions of the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, 1918, which are specified in the Schedule to this Act shall, subject to the modifications specified in the second column of that Schedule, continue in operation until the thirtieth day of September nineteen hundred and twenty.

(2) Where before the passing of this Act, any matter has been referred for settlement under the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, 1918, and has not, at that date, been settled by the person or persons to whom it has been so referred, the Minister may by order transfer the matter to the Industrial Court, and where any such matter is so transferred the award of that court shall have effect as if it were an award of the interim court of arbitration made under that act.

PART IV.

GENERAL.

Remuneration and expenses.

7. Any expenses incurred by the Minister in carrying this Act into operation, including the expenses of the Industrial Court and of any Court of inquiry, shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament.

8. For the purposes of this Act :—

Definition of "trade dispute."

The expression "trade dispute" means any dispute or difference between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen connected with the employment or non-employment, or the terms of the employment or with the conditions of labour of any person :

The expression "workman" means any person who has entered into or works under a contract with an employer whether the contract be by way of manual labour, clerical work, or otherwise, be expressed or implied, oral or in writing, and whether it be a contract of service or of apprenticeship or a contract personally to execute any work or labour.

9. Provision shall be made by rules under this Act with respect to the cases in which persons may appear by counsel or solicitor on proceedings under this Act before the Industrial Court, before an arbitrator or before a court of inquiry, and except as provided by those rules no person shall be entitled to appear on any such proceedings by counsel or solicitor.

Rules as to appearance by counsel or solicitor.

10. This Act shall not apply to persons in the naval, military or air services of the Crown, but otherwise shall apply to workmen employed by or under the Crown in the same manner as if they were employed by or under a private person.

Application of Act to the Crown.

11. In the case of a trade dispute in the industry of agriculture, steps to be taken under this Act by the Minister of Labour shall be taken in conjunction with the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Provision in case of trade disputes in the industry of agriculture.

12. (1) In the application of this Act to Scotland a reference to an oversman shall be substituted for any reference to an umpire, and a reference to the Board of Agriculture for Scotland shall be substituted for any reference to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Application to Scotland and Ireland.

(2) In the application of this Act to Ireland, a reference to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland shall be substituted for any reference to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

13. The Minister shall from time to time present to Parliament a report of his proceedings under this Act.

Report to Parliament.

14. This Act may be cited as the Industrial Courts Act, 1919.

Short title.

SCHEDULE.

PROVISIONS CONTINUED IN FORCE.	MODIFICATIONS.
S. 1 (Obligation to pay prescribed rates of wages).	As from the commencement of this Act the power to substitute any enforceable rate for the prescribed rate shall cease, without prejudice, however, to the enforceability of any rate substituted for the prescribed rate before the commencement of this Act, whether the substituted rate has or has not come into operation before that date, and without prejudice to the enforceability of any rate substituted for the prescribed rate by an award of the Industrial Court under Part III of this Act.
Subs. 2 of s. 2 (Settlement of differences).	As from the commencement of this Act matters instead of being referred for settlement as provided in subs. (2) shall be referred to the Industrial Court. The words " or as to whether any rate should be substituted for the prescribed rate " shall cease to have effect, and the proviso to subs. (2) shall not apply.

Provisions continued in force.	Modifications.
S. 3 (Powers of inquiry).	
S. 4 (Definition of prescribed rates of wages).	As from the commencement of this Act a reference to the Industrial Court shall be substituted for any reference to the Interim Court of Arbitration.
S. 5 (Legal proceedings).	

No. 2173—1920, dated Calcutta, the 26th July 1920.

From—The Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Commerce Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 46-T.-Com., dated 27th May 1920, forwarding a copy of a letter, No. 1-802-2, dated 21st April 1920, from the Government of India, Board of Industries and Munitions (Intelligence Branch), and asking for an expression of the opinion of this Chamber on the question whether all-India legislation on the lines of the English Industrial Courts Act, 1919, would be of any value and should be undertaken at present.

2. Before coming to a conclusion on this question, the Committee have endeavoured to make a rough survey of the circumstances that led to the enactment by Parliament of the statute of 1919. It is important to remember in this connection that statutory machinery for the settlement of disputes between employers and workmen has been in existence in the United Kingdom for close upon a hundred years. About the middle of the last century an increasing tendency to refer such disputes to voluntary arbitration resulted in the passing, in 1867, of the Councils of Conciliation Act—a statute which provided for the establishment of councils of conciliation and arbitration, and for the enforcement of awards. This was followed by the Arbitration (Master and Workmen) Act of 1872 by which arbitration tribunals could be empowered to settle disputes regarding wages, working hours, and other matters not covered by previous enactments. But in 1894 the Royal Commission on labour found that the then existing machinery for arbitration was not being taken advantage of. Employers and workers preferred to settle their difficulties without reference to outside arbitrators. And with that end in view they had, in most organised industries, established Conciliation Boards of their own. These voluntary Conciliation Boards seem to have been able to settle the majority of the disputes, although sometimes it was necessary to have recourse to arbitration. But the parties often found it difficult to find suitable arbitrators; and it was suggested that a Government Department should be empowered to appoint umpires in such cases. The Conciliation Act of 1896 resulted, and section 2 (1) of this statute reads:—

> Where a difference exists or is apprehended between an employer, or any class of employers and workmen, or between different classes of workmen, the Board of Trade may, if they think fit, exercise all or any of the following powers, namely:—
>
> (*a*) Inquire into the causes and circumstances of the difference;
>
> (*b*) Take such steps as the Board may deem expedient for the purpose of enabling the parties to the difference to meet together, by themselves or their representatives, under the presidency of a chairman mutually agreed upon or nominated by the Board of Trade, or by some other person or body, with a view to the amicable settlement of the difference;
>
> (*c*) On the application of the employers or workmen interested, and after taking into consideration the existence and adequacy of means available for conciliation in the district or trade and the circumstances of the case, appoint a person or persons to act as conciliator or as a board of conciliation;
>
> (*d*) On the application of both parties to the difference appoint an arbitrator.

3. It will be noted that while the Board of Trade is authorised to take steps towards an amicable settlement, it cannot appoint a conciliator except at the request of one party, and it cannot appoint an arbitrator except at the request of both parties. In 1908 power was given to establish *ad hoc* Courts of Arbitration, consisting of a representative of employers, a representative of workers, and an independent Chairman as an alternative to the appointment of the sole arbitrator provided for in the Act. In 1911 the Board of Trade established an Industrial Council. On this body–which had no compulsory powers—capital and labour were both equally represented by leading members of employers and workers organisations. Its principal duty was to consider, and to enquire into, questions referred to it concerning industrial agreements and trade disputes. It did not replace any of the existing conciliation or arbitration boards. On the contrary it was to act in co-operation with such, to encourage voluntary agreements, and to advise the Board of Trade in conciliation matters. The Controller General of the Labour Department of the Board was the Chairman of the Council with the title of Chief Industrial Commissioner. In the meantime the Trade Boards Act of 1909 had been passed to meet the needs of the *sweated* industries, in which the workers were unorganised and unable to protect themselves. By this Act the Board of Trade was authorised to set up Trade Boards empowered to fix minimum rates of wages. A member of the Board of Trade was always the Chairman of such Boards ; employers and employees were equally represented upon them ; and they had power to appoint district or local trade committees. The Coal Mines (Minimum Wages) Act which was passed in 1912, for the purpose of fixing minimum wages, provided for the establishment, in the coal areas, of Joint District Boards representing employers and workers, but with an independent Chairman appointed by the members, or by the Board of Trade, if the members failed to agree.

4. The foregoing is a rough outline of the labour legislation which was in force, in the United Kingdom, when war broke out in 1914. As the war went on, and as labour troubles multiplied, it became evident that new, and improved, machinery for settling disputes, and for fixing minimum rates of wages, was unavoidable. The Committee of Production appointed in 1915 was consequently formed into a Tribunal of Arbitration ; and the Munitions of War Acts of 1915, 1916, and 1917 also set up special Arbitration Tribunals. These Acts introduced new regulations, the special features of which were compulsory arbitration at the option of the Board of Trade, the legal prohibition of strikes and lock-outs in certain circumstances, and the statutory enforcement of awards which might be extended to, and be made binding on all industries. In 1916 the Government appointed a Minister of Labour who took over, from the Board of Trade, all labour matters. Among other things the Minister of Labour was empowered to appoint—under the Conciliation Act of 1896—an arbitrator or a court of arbitration when the parties concerned applied under section 2 (1) (d) of that statute to have their differences adjusted by arbitration. The Trade Boards Act of 1909 was so amended, in 1918, as to provide not only for the fixing of minimum rates of wages, but also for the making of recommendations to Government in regard to the industrial condition of any trade to which its provisions may be applied by a special order. In 1917 the Corn Production Act was passed. It established an Agriculture Wages Board for fixing minimum rates of wages for agricultural workmen. Employers and workers have equal representation upon this Board which may also appoint District Wages Committees to consider local questions. Immediately after the signing of the armistice, in November 1918, the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, 1918, was passed. It repealed those clauses of the Munitions of War Acts which related to the local prohibition of strikes and lock-outs, and, to a certain extent, the clauses dealing with compulsory arbitration. One of its main objects was to provide for the continuance of high rates of wages during the transition period. These provisions—which were originally intended to remain in force for six months only—were subsequently extended until November 1919 ; and, instead of the Committee of Production, a new Interim Court of Arbitration was set up to prescribe standard rates of wages.

5. With the approach of November 1919 the need for further legislation was felt, and the Government introduced a Bill which became the Industrial Courts Act of 1919. This measure, a

copy of which is attached to your letter, consists of three principal parts, and one subsidiary part. It is obvious, from the Parliamentary debates, that Part III—Continuance of certain provisions of the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act 1918—was regarded, at least from the point of view of the workers, as the most important part of the Act. By this part the provisions of the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act of 1918 are to continue in operation until 30th September 1920. It further establishes a new Industrial Court to take the place of the Interim Court of Arbitration set up by the Act of 1918. The Bill, as introduced, was drafted to make arbitration compulsory, awards binding and strikes against awards illegal. But the Labour party succeeded in excising these provisions which, had they been adopted, would undoubtedly have marked a distinct step forward.

6. The Committee of the Chamber have examined the English Act attentively, and they have come definitely to the conclusion that legislation in accordance with its provisions would serve no good purpose in this country. Neither employers nor workers are yet sufficiently organised to justify the experiment, unless the Government are prepared to make arbitration compulsory, awards binding, and strikes illegal. But, apart altogether from the fact that the English Act is largely permissive and non-obligatory, the following comments on certain sections show that it is unsuited to India :—

PART I. *Sec.* 1 (1)—A *standing* Industrial Court for India is not yet a feasible proposition. The Department of Industries has not had the experience that will enable it to take the place occupied at home, in labour disputes, formerly by the Board of Trade and now by the Minister of Labour. There are few independent persons in India with the requisite general knowledge of trade and industry, and there are few, if any, persons here corresponding with the labour leaders at home, and capable of representing the workmen.

Sec. (1/2)—Whether suitable or unsuitable, an untried member of the Industrial Court may hold office for the full term of his appointment.

Sec. (1/3).—The constitution of the Court is entirely in the hands of the president.

Sec. (1/4).—There are few independent persons in India with sufficient knowledge of industrial conditions to justify their appointments as President, or Chairman, especially when the latter holds the balance with all the powers of an umpire.

Sec. (2/1).—No action can be taken except at the request of *one* of the parties to a dispute.

Sec. (2/2).—Unless *both* parties consent, the Minister of Labour cannot refer the matter for settlement to the Industrial Court, or to one or more arbitrators, or to an Arbitration Board.

Sec. (2/3) & (4).—Where machinery already exists for the settlement of disputes by conciliation or arbitration—*e.g.*, where a joint committee representative of management and workers has been already set up—the Minister cannot refer any matter to the Industrial Court even for advice, unless both parties consent.

Sec. (3/3).—Awards are not legally enforceable although both parties may have agreed to the reference to arbitration.

Sec. (3/4).—As already indicated there are in India few persons with a knowledge of industry upon whom both employers and workers will agree to confer all the powers of an umpire.

PART II. *Secs.* 4 & 5.—India is not yet ripe for Courts of Enquiry, which are constituted in the United Kingdom mainly for the purpose of ascertaining and publishing the

facts, and influencing the parties to settle their differences in accordance with public opinion as expressed in the press, and in the street.

PART III. *Sec.* 6.—This portion, which is indeed the *raison d'etre* of the Act, has no bearing on the Indian position.

PART IV. *Sec.* 7.—All expenses of Industrial Courts, and of Courts of Enquiry, are borne by the Government.

Sec. 8.—It is questionable if the definition of "trade dispute" in the Act covers all the factors that influence Indian workers in absenting themselves from factories and workshops.

7. During the war compulsory arbitration was introduced in the United Kingdom under certain conditions but it was not a success. It was never favoured by either the employers organisations, or those of the workers. The "Whitley" Committee reported against it; and the clauses in the Munitions of War Acts authorising it were repealed when the armistice was signed. Under the New Zealand Conciliation and Arbitration Acts of 1894 and 1908 agreements reached by conciliation, or the awards of the Arbitration Court, are legally binding on the whole trade in the district concerned, and strikes and lock-outs are forbidden under penalties. In Australia, State and Federal Arbitration courts have been in existence for years. But arbitration there has been described as a "gigantic failure," and the great majority of industrial disputes have been, for a long time past, settled by direct negotiations between employers and workmen. By the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907—which Act deals with certain specified industries—strikes and lock-outs are forbidden under penalties until such time as the Conciliation Board has held an enquiry and published its recommendations. But here also the statutory machinery has proved ineffective; for, over a period of years, 204 strikes out of 222 have been illegal under the Act.

8. Judging by the experience of other countries it would seem therefore to the Committee of the Chamber that nothing will be gained in India by attempting to compel either of the parties to a labour dispute to agree to arbitration, or to accept an award by mere force of law. Nor will anything be gained by prohibiting strikes, or lock-outs, so long as the workers or the employers remain dissatisfied. But while the Committee hold this view as regards India they feel that nevertheless steps ought to be taken to provide better opportunities than now exist for the discussion, by representatives of workers and employers, of matters affecting the conditions of employment in industries, and in establishments of any importance. Every effort should be made to remove causes of complaint before they materialise into strikes, or lock-outs. This can best be done, the Committee think, by direct negotiations between employers and workers. All likely methods of conciliation should be explored and exhausted before mediation, by outside agencies, is resorted to. By direct negotiations, conciliation, and mediation, it may be possible to avoid or to settle, disputes without leaving behind feelings of ill-will. Arbitration, on the other hand, engenders ill-feeling. As often as not, the award leaves one party, if not both parties, with grievances to nurse; and as it cannot be made legally binding on either party, there is no certainty that it will be accepted, or the dispute ended.

9. In considering this question of arbitration the Committee have had before them a series of reports which were presented to Parliament in 1917 and 1918 by the "Whitley" Committees. These Committees were appointed to make, and to consider, suggestions for securing a permanent improvement in the relations between employers and workmen. The Committee of the Chamber have examined the recommendations made in these reports. One of the most important deals with the establishment, for each of the principal well-organised industries, of a triple form of organisation. This organisation which is representative of employers and employed consists of Joint Industrial Councils, Joint District Councils, and Works

Committees. The duty of these bodies is to advise upon matters affecting the welfare of the industry; and to give to labour a definite and an enlarged share in the discussion, and settlement, of industrial matters with which employers and employed are jointly concerned. But the "Whitley" scheme can only be brought fully into operation in industries where the organisation of employers and employed is sufficiently developed to render their respective associations representative of the great majority of those engaged in the industry. National and District Councils may be set up in these highly organised industries, but not in other industries where the work-people are unorganised, or only very partially organised. For the latter the "Whitley" Committees recommended the establishment of Works Joint Committees representative of the management, and of the work-people, and appointed from within the works.

10. In considering the possibility of dealing with Indian labour problems on the lines recommended in the Whitley reports, the Committee of the Chamber have had to take into account the marked difference between the United Kingdom and India in the matter of industrial organisations. The British Ministry of Labour's latest Directory, which was published in July of last year, contains the names of 2,849 Employers Associations concerned with matters relating to the employment of labour; and of 1,443 Trade Unions and other Employees Associations known to the Department to exist for the purpose *inter alia*, of negotiating with employers for the regulation of the conditions of employment of their members. There are in addition 528 Trades Councils; and, furthermore, there are 465 Voluntary Conciliation Boards and Standing Joint Committees composed of representatives of employers and work-people in particular trades and in different districts. This last number, it should be observed, includes the Boards and Committees registered under the Conciliation Act of 1896, but does not include :—(*a*) Joint Industrial Councils, and Interim Industrial Re-Construction Committees formed as a result of the Whitley reports; (*b*) Trade Boards established under the Trade Boards Act; (*c*) Agricultural Wages Boards appointed under the provisions of the Corn Production Act; and (*d*) Maritime Boards established by the Ministry of Shipping.

11. Not only is there this difference in the state of the organisation of industry as between the United Kingdom and India, but there are many other divergent factors which must be taken into account when considering English labour legislation in relation to Indian conditions. In the United Kingdom fear of unemployment is the dominating idea in the minds of the work-people. If left unorganised labour would bid against itself for the right to work; and Trade Unions, and other labour organisations, have been therefore created, to protect the workers against themselves. In India the position is reversed. In the present stage of industrial development capital has to compete for labour. In actual practice capital in India has to bid against itself; and, by the offer of increased wages, improved working conditions, and a higher standard of living, has to attract labour in order to develop existing, and to create new, industries. The main object of the English Industrial Courts Act was to maintain the higher standard of wages brought about by war conditions; and the arbitration clauses in the Act were intended to be a safeguard against employers reducing rates. In India the conditions are exactly the opposite. There is no prospect of reducing wages. The tendency is, and must be, all the other way, if labour is to be attracted to industry. For there is no large body of Indian workers entirely dependent on industries for a livelihood. It has always been open to such workers to revert to agriculture; and in actual practice the great majority of Indian factory workers do so revert. In the highly developed industrial conditions of the United Kingdom capital holds the key to the situation; and labour, with the ever-present dread of unemployment before it, is constantly endeavouring to safeguard itself against a reduction in wages, or an eventual lock-out. In India, with its rapidly developing industries, the increasing competition of capital for labour places the latter in a strong position and, if the ordinary economic laws of supply and demand are left uncontrolled, there is every likelihood of industrial labour in India being able to raise its standard of life, and, in improving its condition, to assist in the development of industry.

12. In conclusion, I am to explain that the Committee of the Chamber realise that they have dealt with the question raised, by your letter in greater detail than is perhaps absolutely necessary. But labour problems are becoming of increasing importance as industries develop in this country ; and they feel that the slavish copying of the labour legislation of other countries should be avoided. They entirely agree that full advantage should be taken of the experience gained elsewhere. But, in the determination of policy in Indian labour matters, the special conditions of India ought obviously to receive the fullest consideration and to be the governing factor. It is for this reason that the Committee have treated the subject so fully. And, having done so, they conclude by expressing, without hesitation, their considered opinion that all-India legislation on the lines of the English statute of last year would be of no value and should not be undertaken. At the same time they recommend that early steps be taken to test the possibility of developing in this country a system of Works Joint Committees. These bodies would provide suitable machinery for the immediate ventilation of grievances for the speedy settlement of disputes, and for the steady maintenance of a good understanding between workers and their employers. The attention of the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and of the members of the various mercantile and industrial associations recognised by the Chamber, is being drawn to this important matter.

No. 365-87 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 17*th August* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 2226, dated the 31st July 1920, and its accompaniment and in thanking you, on behalf of my Committee for favouring them with a copy of your letter to the Government of Bengal to state that my Committee desire heartily to endorse the views expressed in the same.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Acting Secretary.

Appendix S-1.

HOURS OF LABOUR IN BOMBAY MILLS.

No. 150-45 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 27*th March* 1920.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to send you herewith 2 copies of the enclosed Memorial addressed by the General Committee of this Association to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council and to request that one copy of the same may be forwarded to the Government of India for the consideration of His Excellency in Council.

2. In addition to the second copy above referred to I am further to enclose ten spare copies of the Memorial in question for the information of the Bombay Government.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

The Memorial of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

SHEWETH,

1. Your Memorialists are an unincorporated Association whose membership is representative of between eighty-five and ninety per cent. of the Textile Mills in Bombay.

2. In the month of June 1919 Your Memorialists had under consideration the question of reducing the hours of employment of all operatives in any Textile factory to ten hours in any one day. Your Memorialists were however unable to arrive at an unanimous agreement on this question by the end of last year, as certain of your Memorialists were desirous of awaiting the Report of the International Labour Conference holden at Washington.

3. In January of this year all the Mill operatives in Bombay went on strike.

4. One of the main demands of the Mill operatives was the reduction in the hours of employment from twelve hours a day to ten hours a day, on the ground that a shift of twelve hours was excessive in the Indian climate. This demand accelerated the decision of your Memorialists on the question of such reduction, and your Memorialists being of opinion that the proposed reduction was desirable, conceded the demand and at the same time undertook to present to Your Excellency in Council a Memorial praying for the amendment of Section 28 of the Indian Factories Act XII of 1911 by enacting that no person shall be employed in any Textile factory for more than ten hours in any one day, and thereby establishing for the whole of India a maximum limit of employment in any Textile factory of ten hours in any one day.

5. Your Memorialists present this memorial to Your Excellency in Council in pursuance of the aforesaid undertaking given to the Mill operatives.

6. In support of their Memorial, your Memorialists would refer Your Excellency in Council to Article 10 of the draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at Washington with reference to labour in Textile Industries in British India which runs as follows :—

ARTICLE 10.

> "In British India the principle of a sixty hour week shall be adopted for all workers in the industries at present covered by the Factory Acts administered by the Government of India, in mines, and in such branches of railway work as shall be specified for this purpose by the competent authority. Any modification of this limitation made by the competent authority shall be subject to the provision of Articles 6 and 7 of this Convention. In other respects the provisions of this Convention shall not apply to India, but further provisions limiting the hours of work in India shall be considered at a future meeting of the General Conference."

7. Your Memorialists understand that the recommendation contained in Article 10 has not yet been ratified by Mr. A. R. Murray, the representative at the Conference of employers of factory labour in India, but your Memorialists assume that such recommendation will, in

due course, be so ratified. On this assumption your Memorialists would also refer Your Excellency in Council to Article 19 of the said Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Conference which runs as follows :—

ARTICLE 19.

"Each Member which ratified this Convention agrees to bring its provisions into operation not later than the 1st July 1921, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective."

8. Your Memorialists are advised that, assuming that the Convention is ratified by Mr. A. R. Murray as the representative of employers of factory labour in India, and your Memorialists understand that there is no reason to believe that the Convention will not be so ratified the action which will have to be taken to make the provisions of the Convention effective must involve an amendment of the Indian Factories Act XII of 1911, and that the principal amendment will be the repealing of Section 28 of the Act, and the substitution therefor of a Section enacting, in effect, that no person shall be employed in any Textile factory for more than ten hours in any one day, and in accordance with Article 19 of the Convention such amendment will have to be introduced not later than the 1st of July 1921.

9. Although the introduction into Bombay of a 10-hour working day in Textile factories may be said to have been accelerated by the recent strike amongst the Mill operatives and the demand for a reduction in the hours of work from 12 hours to 10 hours in any one day which demand, as previously stated, was conceded by the Millowners, your Memorialists understand that a similar reduction in the hours of Labour has already been introduced in the United Provinces and the following extract from the President's Address at the Annual General Meeting of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce held at Cawnpore on the 27th February last, and reported in the *Indian Daily Telegraph* Supplement published at Lucknow on Tuesday the 2nd of March, is recorded for the information of Your Excellency in Council, and as a further argument in support of this Memorial that the time has already arrived to introduce throughout the whole of India, by an amendment of the Factories Act, as above suggested, an universal maximum limit of 10 hours in any one day for the employment of Labour in any Textile factory. The passage referred to runs as follows :—

"In my address last year I gave it as my personal view that a reduction in working hours would have its advantages. I was pleased to find this view shared by other employers in the cotton industry, and in April last, we were able, by agreement, to reduce the hours from 12 to 11. We wanted to make it 10 hours, but on consulting the workmen best qualified to judge, we were advised to reduce only one hour. Speaking generally, the reduction was found beneficial, and on the workmen themselves asking for a further reduction in December, we had no hesitation in agreeing to 10 hours till April, when we hope results will justify its being made permanent. The Bombay Mills have also gone on to 10 hours, and it looks now as if there was nothing to prevent the Government from altering the Factory Act, and giving legislative effect to a 10 hours day. As I said last year, a shorter day, means more concentration on the part of the workmen, and we can only hope that by dint of closer application he will come more and more to realise the value of time, and put into his reduced day more labour, and so pave the way eventually for an even shorter day."

10. Your Memorialists, therefore, submit that it is to the interest both of Capital and Labour in India, in so far as that Labour is employed in any Industries at present covered by the Indian Factories Act, that a 10 hours day, or a 60 hour week, as recommended by the International Labour Conference holden at Washington, should be adopted for the whole of India at the earliest possible date.

11. Your Memorialists are also desirous that Your Excellency in Council may be pleased to make one further amendment in the Factories Act XII of 1911, which has become necessary by reason of the recent introduction, by certain of the Mills in Bombay, of the practice of working two shifts, a day, of from 8 to 10 hours each, consequent upon the reduction in the working hours from twelve to ten hours a day. Your Memorialists submit that so long as the accommodation available for housing the additional Labour required to work two shifts a day is so totally inadequate as at present, the practice of working two shifts a day constitutes a serious menace and danger to the health of the city.

12. Your Memorialists venture to suggest with the greatest respect that in view of the conditions existing in Bombay at the present time, which your Memorialists submit are peculiar to the city of Bombay, and in view of the fact that under the Factories Act XII of 1911 the Local Government has no power to refuse an application by a Mill for permission to work more than one shift, a day, it is a matter of urgent necessity that the Factories Act should be so amended as to confer upon the Local Government the power to refuse an application by a Mill for permission to work more than one shift a day, if in the opinion of the Local Government such refusal is necessary or desirable owing to the impossibility of housing the additional Labour required.

Your Memorialists, therefore, pray that it may please Your Excellency in Council:—

(*a*) To take action forthwith to amend Section 28 of the Factories Act XII of 1911 or such other action as to Your Excellency in Council may seem meet, to make, the provisions of the Convention and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference holden at Washington regarding the hours of Factory Labour in British India effective at the earliest possible date.

(*b*) To amend further the Factories Act XII of 1911 so as to confer power upon the Local Government to refuse permission to any Textile Mills in Bombay to work more than one shift a day, if, in the opinion of the Local Government, it is advisable to do so, owing to lack of housing accommodation.

And Your Memorialists will ever pray.

For and on behalf of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

RAHIMTOOLA CURRIMBHOY,

Chairman.

Dated at Bombay this 27th day of March 1920.

No. 11618.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
SECRETARIAT, FORT,
BOMBAY, *22nd November* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to invite a reference to your letter No. 150-45, dated the 27th March 1920, forwarding for transmission a memorial addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council and to convey to you the following decision of the Government of India in the matter.

2. With regard to the first request of your Association, *viz.*, that a statutory 10 hours day should be adopted for all India, the Government of India have intimated that they are prepared to recommend for legislation a maximum week of 60 hours but that the question of a daily limit is still under their consideration. As regards the second request, *viz.*, that the local Government should be empowered to prohibit double shifts in Textile mills in Bombay if it is advisable to do so owing to lack of housing accommodation the Government of India consider that any amendment of the Indian Factories Act in that respect is undesirable.—I have, etc.,

S. N. ZIMAN,
for *Secretary to the Government of Bombay.*

Appendix S-2.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS: LABOUR MATTERS.

I.—HOURS OF LABOUR IN FACTORIES IN INDIA AND COGNATE QUESTIONS.

No. 6289.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *9th June* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith the accompanying copy of a letter No. L-812, dated the 11th May 1920, and accompaniments from the Board of Industries and Munitions on the subject of hours of labour in factories in India and other cognate questions discussed at the International Labour Conference at Washington and to request that you will be so good as to communicate to Government not later than the 5th July next, the remarks which your Association may have to offer on the letter.

2. I am to add that pending receipt of your opinion the transmission to the Government of India of your memorial of the 27th March 1920 has been withheld.—I have, etc.,

M. B. MERCHANT,
for *Acting Secretary to Government.*

No. I-812.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS,
SIMLA, *the 11th May* 1920.

SIR,

In Commerce and Industry Department letter No. 4495, dated the 20th June 1919, the Government of India invited the attention of the Local Governments and Administrations to the views and recommendations of Industrial Commission on the subject of the hours of labour in factories in India and on other cognate questions. It was stated in that letter that these subjects were likely to be discussed at the first meeting of the International Labour Conference to be held, in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, at Washington, United States of America, in October 1919.

For facility of reference, there will be found appended to this letter (Appendix I) a reprint of the relevant portions of the Treaty, *viz.*, Article 23 of Part I (The Covenant of the League of Nations) and the whole of Part XIII (Labour).

2. The Conference at Washington opened on the 29th October 1919, held twenty-five sessions and was adjourned *sine die* on the 29th November 1919. The delegation from India consisted of the following gentlemen :—

I.—Government Delegates :

MR. L. J. KERSHAW, C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary, Revenue and Statistics Department, India Office, London.

MR. A. C. CHATTERJEE, C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces.

Adviser :

MR. J. D. F. ENGEL, Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency.

II.—Employer's Delegate :

MR. A. R. MURRAY, C.B.E., Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association.

III.—Workers' Delegate :

MR. N. M. JOSHI, Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay.

Adviser :

MR. B. P. WADIA, President, Madras Labour Union.

3. The Government of India have now received from the Secretary General, League of Nations, through the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, copies of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations which were adopted by the Washington Conference. They have also been informed that the meeting of the Conference was declared closed on the 27th January 1920 and that this is the date to be considered in determining the time limits referred to in Article 405, paragraph 5 of the Treaty. A copy of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations is enclosed herewith. (Appendix II.)

4. It will be observed from a perusal of Article 405 of the Treaty that the Government of India must come to a very early decision regarding the action to be taken on the Conventions and Recommendations. In inviting the advice and opinions of Local Governments on each of these Conventions and Recommendations, I am directed to communicate the following observations indicating the tentative and provisional views of the Government of India on the various points that arise.

5. *Draft Convention limiting the Hours of Work in Industrial Undertakings to Eight in the Day and Forty-eight in the Week.*

Article 10 of this Draft Convention embodies the modification relating to India adopted by the Conference in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 405 of the Treaty. For a full comprehension of the reasons and motives that guided the Conference in arriving at their decision regarding the countries covered by paragraph 3 of Article 405, reference should be made to the Report of the Special Committee on this subject appointed by the Conference. The report is reprinted in Appendix III to this letter. Notes presented to this Committee by the various delegates from India are printed in Appendix IV. Two resolutions adopted by the Conference are also pertinent to this Draft Convention and should be read with it. They are reproduced below :

"(1) The provisions of this convention shall not interfere with any better conditions already in operation, or agreed upon, for all or part of the workers of any country ; neither shall they interfere with any negotiations now proceeding in which the workers are asking for better conditions than the convention provides.

(2) The Conference hopes that in no case should the wages of workmen be reduced simply by reason of the introduction of the 8-hour day and the 48-hour week, in order that the conditions which exist in certain industries and which the present convention allows to continue may not be aggravated by the imposition of lower wages on the workers."

6. The existing law in India on hours of labour is succinctly stated in paragraph 2 of Mr. Kershaw's note (Appendix IV) and need not be repeated. The actual hours of labour that prevailed in different Indian industries, during the autumn of last year, is described in paragraph 3 of Mr. Kershaw's note. Since then considerable changes have taken place. It is understood that in the mills in Bombay and Cawnpore a ten-hour day is now the practice. The position, therefore, now is that in the great majority of the organised and larger industries in the country, including mines, workers are not employed for more than 60 hours a week.

7. Since addressing Local Governments and Administrations in June last, the Government of India have devoted continuous attention to the question of a revision of the Indian law relating to hours of labour. In the memorandum which the Government of India forwarded to the International Labour Office in answer to the questionnaire issued by that organization on the subjects included in the Agenda of the Washington meeting, they enlarged on the special conditions that prevailed in India and pointed out that any attempt to bring Indian labour conditions into line with those of Western countries by violent legislative changes would inevitably be disastrous to employers and employed alike. Subsequently, the Government of India had the opportunity of studying the summary of existing legislation in other countries prepared by the Organizing Committee of the Conference and also the proposals that were likely to be made on this subject by the various States to be represented at the Conference. In view of these proposals and the actual trend of Indian practice, the Government of India authorised their delegates to the Conference to consent to the principle of a sixty-hour week for factories as defined in the Indian Factories Act and for mines, subject to exceptions—

(1) in the case of definite classes of work and

(2) similarly, in the case of overtime under conditions to be specified by law or rule.

Since then, as stated above, in all the important industrial centres of the country, actual practice has approximated very closely to the rule suggested in the Draft Convention adopted at Washington.

8. The Government of India have not yet received replies from all provincial Governments to the communication on this subject addressed to them in June last. But the majority of Governments from whom answers have been received are decidedly in favour of an immediate statutory limitation of the hours of labour in the case of adult males to sixty per week. The Government of India have, therefore, arrived at the conclusion that in the revision of the Indian Factories Act, the principle of a sixty-hour week, with necessary exceptions, should be embodied. It is hardly necessary to explain that this limitation will apply only to the hours of labour for each worker and will not affect the time during which plant and machinery may be kept going. As at present, systems of shifts, approved by competent authority, might continue to be allowed.

9. A number of subsidiary questions arise in this connexion. They are enumerated below :—

(1) Should there be in all or in any particular industries, a further limitation of the working day to 10, 10½ or 11 hours? If such further limitation is desirable, should it be effected by statutory provision or by rules to be made under the Act by either the Central or the Provincial Government? The Government of India are inclined to the view that the law should provide for elasticity in the local

application of the principle of the sixty-hour week. With conditions varying so greatly in different parts of India, a uniform working day will probably not be possible. In this connexion the question of securing a weekly half holiday for the workers also deserves consideration.

(2) Should there be any further limitation in the working hours of women and children? This point has to be considered along with the Draft Conventions regarding the employment of women and children. The Government of India are of the opinion that differentiation between men and women, though reasonable with a working day of 12 hours in the case of men, may not be justified with an average working day of 10 hours; such differentiation may introduce complications in the working of shift systems in industries in which both men and women are employed; it may not be welcomed by women workers as they may be handicapped thereby in the labour market. It may also be observed that if Japan ratifies the Draft Convention, Japanese women will be allowed to work 57 hours a week. With regard to the subject of a further limitation of the working hours of children, I am to say that the Committee of the Conference accepted a resolution that the daily limit of 8 hours should be regarded as an absolute maximum for children, but that nothing in the resolution should be taken as approving of 8 hours as being a reasonable working day for children, nor suggesting that where shorter hours are worked, these should be increased. The point for consideration is, whether any change is desirable in the existing law in India which limits the employment of children under fourteen to six hours a day in textile factories and seven hours a day in other factories. Local Governments are requested to consider whether under modern conditions, any discrimination in this respect is justifiable between textile and other factories.

(3) Should there by any further limitation in the hours of work for labourers in mines? There is at present no provision in the Indian law with regard to the hours of work in mines. The Washington Conference has very strongly recommended that the Government of India should consider the possibility of adopting a lower weekly limit than 60 hours for underground work in mines. In the case of Japan, the Draft Convention prescribes a maximum of forty-eight hours in the week for such work, and it is understood that in South Africa the weekly limit will be at the most 54 hours in the case of such labour. The Government of India understand that, in actual practice, the hours of work in Indian mines seldom exceed 54 per week, but they would be glad if Local Governments would have a careful inquiry made into the point and make their recommendations after consultation with the interests affected.

(4) Should there be any alteration in the definition of a factory as laid down in sections 2 (3) and 3 (1) of the Indian Factories Act? The Washington Conference has suggested that the Government of India should consider the possibility of adopting in the light of the standards accepted in other countries, a modified definition of "factory" which would reduce the number of workers required to bring a factory under the scope of the Act. The same question is also involved in other Draft Conventions of the Conference and will be reverted to later on.

(5) It will be observed that Article 10 of the Draft Convention extends the principle of a sixty-hour week to such branches of railway work as shall be specified for this purpose by the competent authority. The Government of India are prepared to accept the suggested extension. Provision will be made in the revising Bill for the naming of the competent authority, and the Railway Department (Railway Board) will consult Railway Administrations regarding the rules that

will need to be framed on the subject, *e.g.*, specifying the branches of railway work that will come under the sixty-hour rule and for provisions regarding continuous processes, preparatory, complementary or intermittent work and other exceptional cases (Articles 4, 5 and 6 of the Draft Convention).

(6) Article 10 of the Draft Convention further states that any modification of the sixty-hour limitation made by competent authority shall be subject to the provision of Article 6 of the Convention. At present a number of exceptions and modifications are specified in the relative provision in the Indian Factories Act (*vide* section 30 and also compare sections 21 and 22). The question arises whether it is desirable to continue these provisions in the revised law or whether all such exceptions and modifications should be dealt with in rules made under the Act as is apparently contemplated in the Draft Convention. In order to enable the Government of India to come to a decision on this point, and in order to save delay in the framing of necessary regulations, after legislation has been enacted, I am to suggest that the Local Government should at once consider what modifications and exceptions would be necessary in the various industries in its local jurisdiction. Articles, 4, 5 and 6 of the Draft Convention merit attention in this connexion.

10. *Draft Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth.*—The subject is entirely new in India and there are at present no provisions relating to it in Indian law. The delegates of the Government of India at Washington explained there that owing to the social customs of the country there had been no occasion to prohibit the employment of women before and after childbirth or to make provision for maternity benefits. The Washington Conference has supplemented the Draft Convention by the following resolution:

"That the Indian Government be requested to make a study of the question of the employment of women before and after confinement, and of maternity benefits before the next Conference, and to report on these matters to the next Conference."

11. There is already a growing and important movement in India for the promotion of child welfare and the protection of women during critical stages in the period of maternity. The Government of India are in full sympathy with the humanitarian motives underlying the Draft Convention adopted at Washington. Effect, however, cannot be given to it in its present form, nor can any modifications be suggested, without a study of the subject, as desired in the Resolution quoted above. The actual practice in various parts of India has first to be ascertained. The Local Government is, therefore, requested to institute very early inquiries on the subject. Among others, the following points require investigation:

(1) Whether in the industrial undertakings in the province women workers, as a matter of actual practice, owing to social or religious usages, abstain from work for any period before or after childbirth. If so, what is the usual duration of the periods? Are these periods considered adequate for the health of the mother and the child?

(2) If such practice does obtain, whether the mother has any difficulty in retaining her employment?

(3) Whether she receives any wages or allowance from the employer during such period of absence? If she does not, what arrangements are in vogue for the maintenance of mother and child? It is possible that in many cases the earnings of the husband or the father are sufficient for this purpose, but the matter deserves careful inquiry.

(4) Whether there are suitable arrangements to enable a woman worker who is nursing her infant to do so. [*See* article 3 (*d*) of the Convention. In this connexion attention is invited to section 21 (1) and section 24 of the Indian Factories Act.]

(5) Whether in any industries in the province free attendance by doctors or certified midwives is available in such cases [*see* article 3 (*c*) of the Convention].

12. As in compliance with the request of the Washington meeting it will be necessary for the Government of India to be in a position to report on these matters to the next meeting of the Conference, which may be held early in the next autumn, I am to request that the reply of the Local Government may reach the Government of India not later than the end of July next.

13. *Draft Convention concerning the employment of women during the night.*—The present Indian law on the subject is embodied in sections 24 to 27 of the Indian Factories Act read with section 21 of the Act. The provision in section 27 of the Act is covered by Article 4 (*b*) of the Draft Convention. If Articles 2 and 7 of the Draft Convention are read together, the protection suggested is the same as is already secured by section 24 read with section 21 of the Indian Factories Act. The Draft Convention also provides in Article 5 that the Government of India may suspend the application of the Convention to industrial undertakings outside the purview of the Indian Factories Act. The Government of India therefore propose to ratify the Convention. But it will be necessary under the existing law to suspend its application with regard to labour in mines. Whether it is desirable to extend the protection to women workers in all or any class of mines is a matter on which I am to request that the Government of India may be favoured with an expression of the views of the Local Government.

14. *Recommendations concerning the prevention of anthrax.*—The Conference has suggested that arrangements should be made for the disinfection of wool infected with anthrax, either in the country exporting such wool, or if this is not practicable at the port of entry in the country importing such wool. The Government of India have in recent months been in communication with the Secretary of State and with His Majesty's Government on the subject of precautions for preventing the danger of infection by anthrax in the manipulation of wool. It is understood that the Government of the United Kingdom are making arrangements for the disinfection of wool on arrival in the United Kingdom. The Government of India realise the importance that is to be attached to the disinfection of wool in the interest of the operatives in this country as well as in the interest of the countries to which the wool is exported, but much wool is imported into India from the different countries on our land frontier, and there are practical difficulties in the setting up of disinfecting stations at the points of entry of imported wool into India. There are similar difficulties with regard to arranging for disinfection at the baling-presses. On the other hand, there are technical objections to disinfection at the ports. At present there is no evidence that the handling of wool in India causes infection to those employed in the process: On the other hand, the Government of India do not consider that it is safe to assume its absence. The Government of India do not feel at the present moment in a position to take any action on this recommendation. The question, to what extent infection is caused to workers in wool in India, is being investigated by the Sanitary Commissioner. The experiment that will shortly be made in the United Kingdom, in the disinfection of imported wool there, will also be watched. Should a simple and inexpensive system of disinfection be devised, it may be possible later on to introduce it in this country, either at the towns of entry, or at the baling-presses in the interior or at the ports of export.

15. *Recommendation concerning the protection of women and children against lead poisoning.*—The Conference has recommended the exclusion of women and young persons from certain processes in lead manufacture, and the regulation of the employment of women and young persons in processes involving the use of the salts of lead. These industries are at present in

their infancy in India, but there is a prospect that they will become of considerable importance in the near future. The Government of India are not aware to what extent women and children are at present employed or are likely to be employed in these industries in the provinces, where they are now being developed. *Prima facie* in view of the unanimous recommendation of the International Labour Conference it seems most desirable and, so far as the Government can judge, it should be feasible at this early stage of the industry, to introduce precautions for the protection of women and children from the dangers arising from employment in these industries, and I am to suggest that the Local Governments should give the matter their careful consideration before formulating views on the subject.

16. *Recommendation concerning the establishment of Government Health Services.*—The Conference has recommended that the countries which have not done so, should establish, as soon as possible, a system of efficient factory inspection, and also in addition thereto a Government Service for safeguarding the health of the workers. The Conference has recognized that there is already an efficient system of factory inspection in India. With regard to the recommendations for a health service, it is understood that this recommendation has a strictly limited application as it relates only to the protection of workers in the unhealthy trades, *e.g.*, in factories and workshops where lead, arsenic or any other poisonous substance is used or those in which grinding, glazing or polishing on a wheel is carried on by which dust, or any gas vapour or other impurity, is generated or inhaled by the workers to an injurious extent. Industries of this character are few in India, and it does not seem necessary, at the present moment, to establish a special medical service for this purpose. The Government of India are of opinion that the medical services of the country, augmented as may be necessary in areas where many unhealthy industries are situated, will be able to safeguard the health of the workers by seeing that the statutory regulations for the safety of persons employed in such trades are strictly carried out.

17. *Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to Industrial Employment.*—According to present law [section 23 (*a*) of the Indian Factories Act], a child under nine years of age is not permitted to be employed in any factory. Under section 35 of the Act, a register in the prescribed form is kept in every factory, of the children, if any, employed there and of the nature of their respective employment. Section 23 (*c*) limits the employment of a child (under fourteen years) to seven hours a day, and this is further reduced in the case of textile factories, under section 32, to six hours a day. Moreover these regulations at present apply only to factories as defined in the Indian Factories Act. The draft Convention on the subject suggests very important changes and I am to invite the particular attention of the Local Government to the matter.

18. The Government of India recognise that it will not be possible, for any considerable time, to maintain at nine years the minimum age for the employment of children. At the Washington Conference, the delegates from practically all States represented there, agreed to a minimum of 14 years. In the case of Japan the Draft Convention provides that ordinarily the minimum will be 14 years, but children over twelve years of age may be admitted into employment if they have finished the elementary school course. Apart from the question of extending the definition of "factories" and of applying this provision in the case of mines and quarries, a decision on the subject seems to involve the following considerations :—

(1) To what extent are children between the ages of 9 and 12 at present employed in factories in India that come under the operation of the Indian Factories Act ?

Figures abstracted from the Annual Reports for the year 1918 show that out of a total factory population of 1,122,922 persons, there were 53,184 boys and 10,926 girls or a total of 64,110 children. In other words, less than 6 per cent. of the whole factory population were children between the ages of 9 and 14. It will be useful to know what is the approximate number in each industry and in each province between the ages of 9 and 11, 11 and 12, and 12 and 14.

(2) Will there be any serious dislocation in the industries concerned if the age limit be raised to either 11 or 12 years? It may be observed that in the evidence collected by the Indian Factories Commission of 1908 several employers of labour had expressed the opinion that child labour did not pay the factories and that there would not be any serious difficulty in replacing children by adults. The Government of India feel doubtful whether, in view of the general shortage of labour at the present moment, employers will be able easily to replace children by adults. They also believe that, in some cases, the machinery and plant now in use are specially adapted for manipulation by children and there may be some difficulty in substituting other types at once.

(3) Will educational facilities be available for the children who will be excluded from factories by a raising of the minimum age? In this connection it may be pointed out that in several provinces laws have been passed in recent years, enabling local authorities to introduce compulsory primary education. It is understood however that only a limited number of local authorities have so far availed themselves of these enabling measures. The Government of India are most anxious that all artisans and industrial workers should start life after a course of primary education. As the Industrial Commission observed in their report: "A factor which has tended in the past to delay the progress of Indian industrial development has been the ignorance and conservatism of the uneducated workmen. The evidence tendered by employers was almost universally in favour of labour, both skilled and unskilled, that had at least received a primary education. This is given in countries with which India will have to compete and is a *sine qua non* in this country also." If, therefore, the raising of the minimum age for employment insures a preliminary course of education for all prospective workers, the Government of India consider that the change will be all to the good. On the other hand, if educational facilities do not exist or are not likely to be provided in the near future, there are obvious dangers in depriving Indian children of the advantages of training which they receive in a factory. There is also some risk that in such circumstances the children may be employed in unregulated occupations.

(4) Should educational facilities be available and the children can be compelled by law to go to school, what approximately will be the age when they will finish the course of elementary instruction and become eligible for industrial employment?

(5) The subject has also to be considered from the physiological point of view. Having reference to the fact that in western and northern countries fourteen years is deemed to be a suitable age of physical development for boys and girls to enter upon manual work involving some strain on the muscles and nerves, what is the corresponding age for India or for the different parts of India?

(6) Finally, public opinion has to be ascertained, specially of the workers themselves with regard to the proposed change. The Government of India understand that, in some recent instances, factory hands have themselves expressed opinions favourable to a raising of the minimum age. This, if true, is a welcome factor as it is believed that, in the majority of cases, the children now employed in factories are the wards or offspring of adult workers, and the impression has prevailed that the latter would resent a change which might have the effect of temporarily reducing the family earnings.

19. As already mentioned it will not be possible to ratify the Draft Convention unless it is decided at the same time (1) to alter the definition of a factory and (2) to fix the same minimum age for employment in mines and quarries. A reference will be made below to the

general question of the definition of a factory. As regards mines, the Government of India understand that now-a-days children are not taken underground by their parents to the same extent as they used to be and that very little actual labour is performed by children under twelve. They are also informed that in some mines children under twelve are not allowed to go underground. The Government of India will be glad to have precise and accurate information on these points, and I am to request that, in the reply to this letter, the views of the Local Governments interested may be particularly specified with regard to the fixing of a minimum age of employment for children in mines and quarries.

20. *Draft Convention concerning the night work of young persons employed in Industry.*—Under the Indian Factories Act, night work is already prohibited in the case of all females (section 24) and of boys under fourteen years [section 23 (*b*)]. The Washington Conference accepted the view that there was no reason to alter the Indian limit of 14 years, but it has made the recommendation that the present provision in the Indian factory law which limits its application to industries employing 50 persons or more should be modified, and all factories employing at least 20 persons brought under the provisions relating to the prohibition of night work. This suggestion will be dealt with in paragraph 23 below. As the Draft Convention does not alter the present position, the Government of India propose to ratify it.

21. *Recommendation concerning the application of the Berne Convention of* 1906 *on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.*—The Government of India have already taken action in the matter. The White Phosphorus Matches Prohibition Act was passed in 1913, and in October 1919 the Government of India agreed that a formal notification of the adhesion of India to the Berne Convention of 1906 should be given to the Swiss Federal Council.

22. *Draft Convention concerning unemployment.*
Recommendation concerning unemployment.
Recommendation regarding reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers.
Resolutions on unemployment and allied subjects. (Appendix V.)

The Draft Convention concerning unemployment and the three recommendations noted above are being considered by the Government of India, and a further communication on this subject will shortly be addressed to you.

23. *Definition of a factory.*—In connexion with several subjects that came before the Washington Conference, urgent suggestions have been made to the Government of India to alter the definition of a "factory," in order that the provisions of the Indian Factories Act might be applied to industries smaller than those that now come within its purview. The Indian Government delegates had urged on the Conference the view that the Government of India could not agree to alter the definition without an accurate knowledge of the character and number of the smaller industries, and without first ascertaining that they could undertake effectively the additional work of inspection and control. It is intended that at the ensuing Census endeavours be made to collect the necessary statistical data. The Government of India realise that there are strong arguments in favour of making the alteration suggested by the Conference. It is in these smaller industries that abuses are more likely to take place than in the larger and better organized industries of the country. Moreover, it is believed that in the bulk a very considerable number of people are employed in these smaller industries, and that the number of such industries, as well as the population affected are rapidly increasing. The present definition of a "factory" in India follows the definition that was in force in Great Britain in the earlier factory laws of that country. Since then the trend of economic and social legislation in all countries has been to extend the definition of a "factory" and to bring within the scope of factory laws, so far as possible, all organized industries in their respective countries. I am to ask that the Local Governments will consider whether the time has now arrived in India

for extending the definition of a "factory" so as to include all industries using power and employing 10 persons or more. If it appears to the Local Government, that in view of the fact that the adoption of this definition will lead to a very heavy additional burden in the way of control and inspection, I am to request that the Local Government may kindly put forward its suggestions for a more workable definition.

24. As has already been mentioned, in order to comply with the Treaty obligations, the Government of India have to arrive at decisions on the various points mentioned in this letter as early as possible. Such Draft Conventions and Recommendations as will involve legislation have to be brought before the Legislative Council within the period of one year, and in no case later than 18 months, from the 27th of January last. On other grounds also, it is desirable that the revision of the Indian Factories Act, that will be involved, should be undertaken without delay.

25. The Government of India consider that it is impracticable, and, it seems to them unnecessary at this stage, to appoint a Committee of Inquiry for India as a whole. Local Governments will no doubt find it possible to formulate their views on the broad lines of policy after consulting the various interests concerned. If it be decided that the legislation will deal with only the general outlines of the subject, leaving local modifications and exceptions to be regulated by Rules under the Act, there may be occasion to appoint a Committee or possibly Provincial Committees to deal with the Rules under the Act. In view of the urgency of the case, I am to request that Local Governments and Administrations will favour the Government of India with their views as fully as possible before the end of July.—I have, etc.,

F. R. R. RUDMAN,

Secretary, Board of Industries and Munitions.

APPENDIX I.

THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

ARTICLE 23.

Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the Members of the League—

(*a*) will endeavour to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women, and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organisations;

(*b*) undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control;

(*c*) will entrust the League with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children, and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs;

(*d*) will entrust the League with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest;

(*e*) will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communications and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all Members of the League. In this connection, the special necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918 shall be borne in mind;

(*f*) will endeavour to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease.

NOTE.—PART XIII (LABOUR) WILL BE FOUND IN THE REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR 1919, PAGE 67, ET SEQ.

FOR THE SUBJECT MATTER OF APPENDIX II TO THE FOREGOING LETTER FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, SEE PAGES 104-123 OF THE REPORT FOR 1919.

APPENDIX III.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

Report of the Committee of the International Labour Conference on the application of the 48-hour week convention to special countries as provided in Article 405 of the Treaty of Peace.

This Article includes the following paragraph :—

> In framing any recommendation or draft convention of general application, the conference shall have due regard to those countries in which climatic conditions, the imperfect development of industrial organizations or other special circumstances make the industrial conditions substantially different, and shall suggest the modifications, if any, which it considers may be required to meet the case of such countries.

The committee has the honour to present the following report :—

The committee was constituted as follows :—

China :

MR. YUNG CHING YANG (substitute for MR. LINGOH WANG).

France :

MR. COLLINET (substitute for MR. GUERIN).

Great Britain :

RT. HON. G. N. BARNES.
MR. STUART-BUNNING.
MR. MAGINNESS (substitute for Mr. MARJORIBANKS).

India :

MR. KERSHAW.
MR. MURRAY.
MR. JOSHI.

Italy :

ING. BERNARDI (substitute for BARON MAYOR DES PLANCHES).
DR. SACCO (substitute for MR. BALDESI).

Japan :

DR. OKA.
MR. SANJI MUTO.
MR. SHICHIRO MUTO (substitute for MR. MASUMOTO).

Netherlands :

MR. HUININK (substitute for MR. OUDEGEEST).

Persia :

MR. FINKEL.

Poland :

MR. JASTRZEBOWSKI (substitute for MR. ZAGLENICZNY).

Siam :

M. PHYA CHANINDRA BHAKDI.

South Africa :

MR. H. WARINGTON SMYTH.
MR. GEMMILL.
MR. CRAWFORD.

Switzerland:

DR. SULZER.

Tropical America:

DR. SANTOS A. DOMINICI (Venezuela).
DR. LUIS ROSAINZ (Cuba).
MR. V. A. PUJAZON (Peru).

It held 10 sessions, the first being on 11th November, and the last on November 22. At its first meeting the Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes (Great Britain) was elected chairman, and Mr. Barnes presided throughout all deliberations of the committee.

The committee took the view that its functions were confined strictly to the consideration of the application of the 48-hour convention to special countries. It did not consider it to be within its province to make special recommendations on the hours of work of particular classes of workers. It conducted all its deliberations on the understanding that nothing embodied in the modified conventions which it proposed and in its further suggestions should be construed as affording any justification for an increase of hours in the case of those workers who, though they came within the terms of the conventions, had already secured shorter working hours.

The committee, however, believes that all the recommendations embodied in its report, represent a substantial improvement in the conditions of the workers in the countries which it has considered.

On the subject of children's employment the committee passed the following resolution :—

> The committee affirms the principle that, as regards the employment of children in industrial undertakings in which hours of work have been limited by this convention, the limit of eight hours should be regarded everywhere as an absolute maximum, and that, if in any country signatory to this convention there are children working more than 8 hours per day in industrial undertakings, such practice should be discontinued.

The committee is happy to report that it was able to arrive at most of its decisions with a considerable degree of unanimity. The only point of principle on which there was a fundamental divergence of opinion was on the question of the application of the convention to Japan. On this matter, the Japanese labour delegate held the view that Japan should be treated in precisely the same way as the other countries which were parties to the convention, and that no special modifications should be permitted. The grounds for that opinion are set forth in the attached minority report.

The draft convention embodying the detailed modifications with regard to Japan was accepted by 15 votes to 3. The committee desires to express its appreciation of the conciliatory spirit which was displayed by the representatives of Japan in the protracted discussions which preceded the adoption of the modified draft convention.

The reports on India, Siam, Persia, Tropical America, and South Africa, were adopted *nem con.* The report on China was adopted by 10 votes to 2.

The committee also had referred to it, from the committee on hours of work, the request of the Government delegates of Greece and Roumania, that some delay be granted to those

countries in the application of the main convention. The committee unfortunately was not in a position to hear statements from the different interests represented in these countries, and has, therefore, adjourned the consideration of this matter for a short time. It will submit at an early date a supplementary report as regards these two countries.

JAPAN.

The position of Japan presents a problem of some difficulty. Japan is a country whose industry is still largely domestic but which is rapidly becoming organized along the lines of modern factories. During recent years the progress in the organizing of Japanese industry has been very great. At the same time Japan has had very little experience in factory legislation. The hours of work have been very long and in the case of adult male workers no regulation of hours of work exists at all. There is no provision for a weekly holiday; and over and above the hours which custom has established, overtime to the extent of two or three hours a day, is very common. The factory act of Japan applies only to women and children. It prescribes a working day of 13 hours as a maximum. But in the silk industry, for example, which is the largest industry in Japan, an additional hour of overtime is permitted on 120 days in the year. The nominal hours of work in cotton are 11 a day and in some industries, like shipbuilding and iron works, the nominal number of hours are 10, but in all cases it has to be remembered that overtime is universal and extensive. Probably in most industries other than silk it is accurate to say the usual working day is 12 hours.

Again such restriction as exists in virtue of the factory act, applies only to factories employing 15 persons or more, so that in a country in which there is still a large number of domestic industries a considerable proportion of the operatives are not subject to any limitation of hours. Thus of 900,000 workers in silk 47 per cent. come under the scope of the law, 53 per cent. do not.

In view of these facts it seemed to the committee to be impracticable to reduce the hours of work in Japan at once to the level which is contemplated for western countries. At the same time the Japanese Government has given expression to its intention to make every effort to accelerate the unqualified adoption of the rule in harmony with the general trend of the world.

The committee is, therefore, of opinion that in view of this declaration from the Japanese Government, that Government might properly be asked to bring into force within a reasonable period measures providing for a substantial reduction both in the standard working day in all industries and in the amount of overtime permitted.

The committee, therefore, proposes to apply to Japan the modified convention as set forth below, and at the same time desires to place on record its view that the provisions contained in the modified convention are to be regarded as transitional and temporary and as designed mainly to provide an intermediate step between the existing condition of Japanese industry and the condition which will ensue on the application of the main convention. The committee is of opinion that the conference might request the Japanese Government to take into consideration the possibility of applying the provisions of the main convention within a period of five years after the coming into effect of this modified convention.

It is clear to the committee that it is necessary to introduce differentiation into the treatment of Japanese industries. Coal mining, for example, might properly be brought at once within the scope of the main convention; raw silk, on the other hand, would appear to require a normal working week of 60 hours. All other industries, it seemed, might be operated on the basis of a 9½ hour daily maximum, or a 57-hour week. The committee also favours the reduction of the unit defined as a factory to 10 instead of (as at present) 15. These arrangements, together with the readjustments which will be necessary in consequence of acceptance by the Japanese Government of the Berne convention regarding the night work of women, and of the

principle of a weekly day of rest, will naturally cause some disturbance of existing conditions. The committee is of opinion that the most satisfactory way to deal with this is to allow a short delay in bringing the convention into effect.

These provisions, representing as they do considerable advance on present practice of Japan with regard to legislative principle, to the establishment of a normal working day and to the extent of overtime permitted, appear to the committee to provide a convenient and reasonable step between existing conditions and the condition which the Japanese Government desires to bring into being.

The modifications applicable to Japan shall be as follows:—

1. The limitation of the hours of work shall apply to those industrial undertakings enumerated in—

   Article 1 (*a*) of the draft convention.

   Article 1 (*b*) of the draft convention, provided that there are 10 or more workers employed in the undertakings.

   Article 1 (*c*) of the draft convention in so far as these undertakings are defined as "factories" according to the national law.

   Article 1 (*d*) of the draft convention, excluding however the transport of passengers or goods by inland waterway and road and excluding the handling of goods at docks, quays, wharves, and at warehouses, and excluding transport by hand.

   The limitation of hours of work shall also apply, regardless of the number of persons employed, to such of the industrial undertakings enumerated in article 1 (*b*) and (*c*) as are declared by the competent authority to be either highly dangerous or to involve unhealthy processes.

   The competent authority shall define the line of division which separates industry on the one side and commerce and agriculture on the other.

2. For workers under 15 years of age and miners engaged in under-ground work in the mines, the limit of 48 hours per week of actual work shall be applied.

3. For workers above 15 years of age, and workers engaged outside the mines, and in other industries the following limits shall apply:—

   (*a*) In the raw silk industry, 60 actual working hours per week;

   (*b*) in other industrial undertakings, 57 actual working hours.

4. The provisions of articles 2, 3 and 4 of main convention shall apply to Japan, with such modifications of the stated number of hours as may be necessary to bring them into conformity with the provisions of articles 2 and 3 of this modified convention.

5. Overtime shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the main convention.

6. The weekly rest period of 24 consecutive hours shall be applied to all classes of workers.

7. This modified convention shall be brought into force not later than July 1, 1922, except that the provisions of article 4 of the main convention shall be brought into force not later than July 1, 1923. The age of 15 mentioned in article 2 shall be raised, not later than July 1, 1925, to 16.

INDIA.

1. The Committee has had the advantage of access to a good deal of the available information about Indian industrial conditions, by means of the official replies of the Indian

Government and the statements of the delegates of the Government, the employers, and the workers. But it is clear that that information covers only a relatively small part of the ground, mainly for the reason that in India conditions do not approximate to anything which is known in the western world. The total number of persons in British India employed in organized industrial undertakings, such as factories, mines, and railways, constitutes an insignificant proportion of the whole population. Other industries are still almost universally on a small scale, and the predominant industry of India is agriculture.

2. At the same time it appears that such industries as exist in India, especially textiles and Government and private railway and engineering shops, are quite well organized. It is true that present Indian conditions are not such as to make easy in the immediate future either large scale factory production or the application of western standards in the restriction of working hours. Nevertheless, in the industries mentioned, something has already been done in both directions. India has had three factory laws, each law marking a substantial advance on its predecessor. The committee has had evidence that the laws have been well administered and are effective.

3. The factory law at present covers mainly textiles and certain branches of railway and engineering work, and applies only to establishments in which at least 50 persons are employed, though it is possible, by administrative order (which has often been brought into effect where abuses were suspected) to bring under the law establishments employing 20 persons.

4. The committee is of opinion that the present conference can legislate usefully only with regard to large industrial undertakings, such as are already within the scope of the factory acts and mines. With regard to these (*i.e.*, all industries at present under the factory acts, mines, and certain branches of railway and iron works), the committee recommends that the Government of India should be asked to adopt the principle of a 60-hour week.

5. The committee however recommends the conference to lay before the Government of India a very urgent request that it should consider two important matters ; first, the possibility of adopting a lower limit for underground work in mines, and secondly, the possibility of adopting in the light of standards accepted in other countries a modified definition of "factory" which would reduce the number of workers required to bring a factory under the scope of the act. The committee thinks that it should be possible at an early date to limit the hours of underground work in mines to 54, or even lower ; and recommends this step to the favourable consideration of the Government of India.

6. With regard to small industries, not coming under the provisions of the factory act, the Government of India might be requested to expedite as much as possible the collection of information and statistical data. And as apart from this the committee understands that inquiries were initiated several months ago relating to the amendment of the factory act with a view to bettering the conditions of labour, the Government of India might also be requested to communicate at the earliest possible date, and if possible before the next conference, to the International Labour Office the results of these inquiries and the proposals of the Government for carrying into effect the tendencies apparent in modern legislation.

7. The committee therefore recommends the conference to embody the substance of paragraph 4 of this report in the form of a convention, and to communicate to the Government of India the observations and requests of the remaining paragraphs.

China.

With regard to China the committee had not had as much information as it would desire. It, therefore, does not feel itself in a position to make far-reaching recommendations.

The delegate of the Chinese Government asked the committee to delay framing any recommendation on the subject of China for the time being. He pointed out that China is still very largely an undeveloped country, that there is very little use of modern machinery, and that the

population is not industrialized. It is clear to the committee that there are certain special difficulties in China—the vast extent of the territory, the fact that the Chinese Government does not possess tariff autonomy, and the existence of foreign settlements and leased territories within the boundaries of China.

The committee recognizes that the existence of these conditions, combined with the fact that China has had no experience at all in factory legislation, makes it impossible for China immediately to conform to western standards.

At the same time, there exist within China some fairly well organized factories. The committee attaches great importance to the acceptance by the Chinese Government of the principle of the protection of labour by factory legislation. It further suggests that a beginning should be made as soon as possible in the framing and administration of such legislation with reference to the same important industry.

The committee therefore proposes that China be asked to adhere to the principle of the protection of labour by factory legislation, and that, further, the Chinese Government be asked to report to the conference next year in what way it is prepared to apply that principle. It suggests for the consideration of the Chinese Government the possibility of adopting a convention embodying the principle of a 10-hour day or a 60-hour week for adult workers and an 8-hour day or a 48-hour week for employed persons of under 15 years of age; and embodying also the principle of a weekly rest day. It suggests that all factories employing over 100 workers should come within the scope of the projected legislation.

In view of the special difficulties which the Chinese Government may experience from the existence within the area of China of foreign settlements and leased territories, the committee suggests that the conference should make the necessary representations to the Governments concerned (that is, to those Governments which at present exercise jurisdiction in these settlements and territories under treaties and engagements with China) to enforce in their territories within China the same restrictions as the Chinese Government has accepted; or, in the alternative, to decree that labour legislation adopted by the Government of China shall be enforced by that Government within those foreign settlements and territories where extra-territorial jurisdiction exists at present.

Persia and Siam.

The committee heard the statements of the delegates of these countries and reviewed the information in the replies of the Governments to the questionnaire of the organizing committee.

It is clear that industry in both countries, specially in Persia, is still at a relatively low level of organization. But the committee felt that it had not before it sufficiently exact information to enable it to frame any detailed proposals. It therefore recommends the conference to accept the following suggestions:—

(1) That at the moment the convention cannot be applied to either country;

(2) That the Governments of Persia and Siam be requested to accept the principle of the protection of labour by factory legislation; and

(3) That the competent authorities of Persia and Siam, in view of the provisions of the treaty of peace governing the International Labour Organization, be requested to collect information in the coming year and to submit, together with their proposals for carrying into effect the principle enunciated in clause (2) above, to the next International Labour Conference.

South Africa.

The three South African delegates were unanimous in stating that it was the intention of South Africa to support and conform to the main convention as at present drafted. They believed that no modifications would be required for the great part of South African Industry.

They felt, however, that it might be necessary temporarily to modify the maximum number of weekly hours in the case of a few industries, such as coal mining and sugar refining, in which a similar type of workman is employed as in the same industries in India and other eastern countries, and in which working hours are at present in excess of 48 hours per week. To some degree the same considerations arise in these industries as in the eastern countries which the committee had already examined, and in virtue of which the committee had accepted the view that for these countries some modifications of the main convention might properly be made.

The South African delegates, however, did not think it necessary at present to have any special modification of the convention made in favour of South Africa, more especially as it may be found possible to accept the convention without modification. In any case, the delegates stated that if any modification were required, the hours of work in the cases specified would not exceed 54 per week; and the modifications would not operate for a longer period than the corresponding modifications in the countries referred to.

The committee is of the opinion that, in the circumstances of South African industry, the view expressed by the South African delegation is reasonable. It therefore recommends the conference to make no modifications of the convention as regards South Africa at present, and to request the Government of South Africa to lay before that next conference a statement as to the modifications (if any), within the limits prescribed above, which it thinks it desirable to adopt.

Tropical America.

The committee had before it the statement of the representatives of Cuba, which has been circulated to the conference, and had evidence in support of this statement from the representatives of other countries of Tropical America. All the delegates from these countries representing the Governments, employers, and workers, were agreed that the main convention could be applied in these countries in respect of nearly all industrial occupations. They represented, however, that the one serious difficulty which confronted them was in the case of those industries which were very closely allied to agriculture.

In sugar plantations, for example, it appears to be necessary within 24 hours of the cutting, of the cane so to prepare it that the process of deterioration which sets in very rapidly can be arrested. At this stage, the cane undergoes a certain manufacturing and chemical process, and since the industry is seasonal and depends to a considerable extent on temporary immigrant labour it would be impossible to bring this under the scope of the main convention.

Hence, in the view of the representatives of the countries of tropical America, the operations immediately necessary for arresting the deterioration of such agricultural products as are very perishable in their nature so as to render them fit for manufacture or storage might properly be regarded by the competent national authority, for the purpose of the application of the convention, as agricultural processes.

It appeared to the committee that since, under the terms of the main convention, the solution of this difficulty was entirely within the jurisdiction of the competent national authority, it was unnecessary for the committee to take any action in the matter. But in view of the desire of the representatives of the tropical American countries to have this matter brought before the conference the committee includes this section in its report.

G. N. BARNES, *Chairman.*

H. J. W. HETHERINGTON, *Secretary.*

APPENDIX IV.

APPENDICES.

Limitations of Hours of Work in India.

1. The first Indian Factory Act, passed in 1881, did not attempt to regulate the working hours of adults, but merely limited the hours of work of children, and provided for the safety of operatives and the inspection of factories. The next Act passed in 1891, limited the working day of women to eleven hours, and provided a compulsory midday stoppage and a weekly holiday. No restriction on the hours of work of men was imposed as the Factory Commission of 1890 reported that the workers themselves did not desire any change, as factories worked during day light only, the average working day being twelve hours.

The introduction of electric light completely altered the position, and although the Factory Commission of 1908 were strongly opposed to any direct limitation of adult working hours on the ground that the growth of industrial enterprise would be seriously hampered, advocating the alternative method of restricting the hours of labour of young persons, women and children only, the Government of India disregarded this advice, and agreeing with the minority report of Dr. Nair, decided to limit the working hours of men in textile factories.

2. The Act of 1911 which is still in force, regulates the working of industries (other than mines, electrical generating stations, and tea, coffee and indigo plantations) in which power is used, and more than 49 persons are employed but the provisions of the Act can by notification be applied to factories employing 20 persons and this has been done in some cases. The Act prescribes a maximum working day of 12 hours for men in textile factories, of 11 hours for women in all factories, of 6 hours for children under 14 in textile factories, and of 7 hours for children in other factories. A compulsory rest period of half an hour after 6 hours' work is provided; Sunday work is prohibited; women and children cannot be employed in any factory between 7 P.M. and 5-30 A.M.; and in textile factories men cannot be employed within these hours unless under an approved system of shifts. In textile factories, unless working under an approved system of shifts machinery cannot be run for more than 12 hours. The limitation of hours and the compulsory stoppage does not apply to certain specific processes and classes of work.

3. These are the provisions of the Act in broad outline, but it would be wrong to suppose that in all factories or other large industrial undertakings the working day is one of twelve hours. Thus in the jute mills of Bengal, which employ a quarter of a million operatives, the working day in the case of more than sixty per cent. of the workers varies from 8 to 9½ hours; the working day of the weavers being 11½ hours. These hours, however, are nominal only, and as will be explained later, the actual hours of work not only in jute mills, but practically in all industries, are substantially less than the nominal hours. In Upper India the cotton mills now work 11 hours, and other textile factories between 9½ and 10½ hours according to the season of the year. In the Tata Iron and Steel Works which employ 11,000 operatives, the working day is 8, 9, or 11 hours according to the nature of the work. In mines, where work is carried on to a great extent under the family system, the weekly hours worked are exceedingly low, while particulars of the hours worked in ordnance factories and in certain branches of railway work are given in the supplementary report of the Organising Committee.

4. But we are here concerned not with the hours worked in special industries or in industries manned by picked labour, but with the maximum hours to be prescribed for the great mass of Indian workers. Climatic conditions are the decisive factor in determining this limit and in India the ordinary operative, owing to this cause, is incapable of intensive or continuous work, his natural tendency at present being to spread his work over a long period finishing his task in the most leisurely manner. This is the chief characteristic of Indian labour and the most striking feature of the factory system is the amount of absence from work which is permitted

to take place during working hours. In some cases regular reliefs are arranged; in others under a ticket system provision is made for the continuous absence of a certain percentage of the workers, while in other cases (notably in the Bombay mills) the hands come and go as they please. The various systems will be explained in more detail to the Committee if desired, but the practical result is that whatever be the nominal hours of work the actual hours worked are substantially less. It is difficult, and might be misleading to give a figure, but it has been calculated that in a textile factory the complements of workers must always be from 10 to 15 per cent. more than the number of hands required to man the machinery at any one time.

5. Now if hours be shortened these habits of leisurely and intermittent work will not thereby be removed, though it may be hoped that in course of time more intensive and continuous working may be possible, and if in a mill in which operators are required to work 12 hours daily, the working day be reduced to 11 or 10 hours, a loss in production for some time would probably have to be faced.

At the same time a working day of 12 hours is excessive, and the Government of India who have, as the result of the report of the Industrial Commission of 1918, adopted a progressive policy for the betterment of labour not merely in regard to working hours, but in other directions, are prepared to consent to the principle of a sixty-hour week, and to apply that principle effectively. As in the present Act, there would necessarily be certain exceptions in the case of specified classes of work, but these are not sufficiently numerous to affect the general position.

The question of the desirability of limiting overtime has not been sufficiently examined to enable any statement to be made, but it may be pointed out that if a maximum working week of sixty hours be prescribed overtime beyond that limit could not be worked save in the case of special classes of work that may be exempted by law.

6. The definition of "industrial undertakings" suggested by the Organizing Committee could not be applied to India. Outside the factories, mines and railways, there are numerous petty industries not falling within the scope of the Factory Act. No reliable statistics of those are available either as to their number or character, but arrangements will be made to obtain fuller information than is now available at the census of 1921. With that information before them, the Government of India will be in a position to decide whether it is desirable or practicable to limit hours of work in these cases. Again there is in India an enormous number of casual industrial labourers whose hours of work would have to be regulated if the suggested definition were adopted. It would be wholly impracticable in such cases to insure the observance of any such limitation of hours even if it were desirable to legislate.

It might, however, be possible to regulate the hours of labour not only in factories, but also in mines, and in certain branches of railway work applying the principle of the sixty-hour week in such cases.

L. J. KERSHAW.

November 13th, 1919.

COMMITTEE ON APPLICATION OF EIGHT-HOUR DAY TO SPECIAL COUNTRIES.

Memorandum by Mr. A. R. Murray, Delegate of Employers of India.

The Memorandum of the Government of India, which is printed as Appendix A to the Supplemental Report prepared by the Organizing Committee for this conference, is a very good statement of Indian labour conditions. It is written, however, on somewhat general lines, and I wish to supplement it with a few details, which may be of use to this Committee in considering what modifications should be made on the Draft Convention so far as India is concerned.

The immense size of the country and the wide differences in the conditions obtaining in the various provinces make it difficult to explain shortly the special circumstances which stand in the way of the application of western standards to the working hours of Indian labour. The outstanding feature is not so much the absence of industries, as the limited number of industrial undertakings sufficiently organized to justify mitations on their working conditions. The

only publication which attempts to give figures regarding the number of persons employed in *industrial concerns* in India is one issued by the Director of Statistics, the last copy of which is dated Calcutta, the 14th March, 1918, but covers returns for the year 1915 only. This publication included all factories which come under the operation of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, and also all establishments not under the operation of the Act of which it has been possible to procure information. Mines which come under the Indian Mines Act are excluded.

The figures available show only 1,135,147 persons employed in the various industries listed, and it must be noted that both public and private establishments are included. The number of establishments owned by Government and other public bodies is 171, employing 99,291 persons, while the number owned by companies or individuals is 3,882, employing 1,035,856 persons. Seeing that India contains well over 300,000,000 people, this means that only ·3 of the population are engaged in industrial undertakings, worth tabulating.

The latest figures available show that during the year 1918 the average number of persons working in and about the mines regulated by the Indian Mines Act was 237,738. The total number of workers in organised industry and mining together, therefore, comes to only ·4 of the people of India.

Dealing now with the industrial undertakings only, we find that in 1915 there were 279 cotton spinning and weaving mills, employing 274,467 persons, and 73 jute mills, employing 251,173 persons. Leaving these two comparatively large industries aside for further reference, there remain 3,701 establishments, employing 609,507 persons only, or an average of 164 workers per establishment. It must be kept in view, too, that these figures include 1,656 cotton ginning and pressing factories and 125 jute presses, which are really seasonable occupations, giving employment between them to 154,668 persons during the months when cotton and jute crops are harvested.

If we leave out the cotton and jute industries, we are left with only 454,839 persons engaged in all the other organised industries, which includes railway and tramway workshops, engineering workshops, iron and brass foundries, rice mills, printing presses, tile and brick factories, arsenals, arms and ammunition factories, dockyards, woollen mills, saw mills, petroleum refineries, tanneries and leather works, sugar and tobacco factories, etc., etc.

As above indicated, the foregoing figures regarding industrial concerns are based on returns made to the Director of Statistics for the year 1915. The last complete set of Annual Reports of the working of the Indian Factories Act available when I left India was that for the year 1917 which showed a total of :—

1,076,201 persons employed in factories in the twelve Presidencies or Provinces of India that come under the operation of the Indian Factories Act. Of these workers—

907,103 or 84 per cent. are males, and
169,098 or only 16 per cent. are females
857,221 are men, and
158,644 women, making together

1,015,865 or over 94 per cent. adults, while
49,882 are boys, and
10,454 girls, making together

60,336 or barely 6 per cent. children under the age of 14 years.

Of the total number of workers—

532,588 or practically 50 per cent. are engaged in textile industries, *viz.*:—
263,778 in jute mills,
259,830 in cotton spinning and weaving mills, and
8,980 in other textile concerns, chiefly woollen.

532,588

Jute and cotton are the leading industries in India, and it is advisable to refer to them in detail.

Jute was discovered by the East India Company in 1795, but it was not until 1835 that pure jute yarn was made and sold in Dundee. In the early years of the last century there was a comparatively large hand loom industry in Bengal, and as late as 1850 the value of the jute manufactures exported from India exceeded that of the raw jute, but it was not until 1855 that the first jute spinning mill was erected in India, followed in 1859 by the first power loom factory.

When the first Indian Factories Act was passed in 1881, there were only 22 jute mills with 4,946 looms and 70,840 spindles employing 27,494 persons.

When the second Indian Factories Act was passed in 1891, there were only 26 jute mills with 7,704 looms and 156,866 spindles, employing 59,541 persons.

When the third Indian Factories Act was passed in 1911, there were 60 jute mills with 31,418 looms and 645,862 spindles, employing 204,104 persons.

The latest figures given by the Director of Statistics show 76 jute mills with 40,639 looms and 834,055 spindles, employing 266,038 persons, *viz.*:-

Male adults	196,063=74 per cent.
Female adults	42,470=16 per cent.
Children	27,505=10 per cent.

Of the children, over 24,000 are boys, so that the percentage of male workers in the jute mills is 83 per cent. as against 17 per cent. females.

It will be seen that the jute mill industry has grown up under the supervision of the Indian Factory Acts.

During the five years preceding the outbreak of war only 50 per cent. of India's raw jute crop was manufactured in the country, the other half of the crop being exported to foreign countries.

Turning now to the cotton spinning and weaving mill industry, we find the first cotton mill was started in Bombay in 1851. When the first Factory Act was introduced in India in 1881 there were altogether only 58 mills, with 13,307 looms and 1,470,830 spindles, giving employment to 39,537 persons only.

In 1917 in the whole of India under native as well as British rule there were 263 mills, with 114,621 looms and 6,738,397 spindles, employing 276,771 hands.

In the twelve Presidencies and Provinces coming under the Indian Factories Act there are 248 cotton mills, employing 260,515 workers, *viz.*—

Male adults	193,808=75 per cent.
Female adults	45,127=17 per cent.
Children	21,580= 8 per cent.

Of the children, over 16,000 are boys, so that the percentage of male workers in the cotton mills is 81 per cent. as against 19 per cent. females.

It will be seen the cotton mill industry also has grown up under the supervision of factory legislation.

But during the five years preceding the outbreak of war 55 per cent. of India's raw cotton crop was exported to other countries, while India itself is the largest user of cotton manufactures in the world.

As already stated, the jute and cotton mills provide employment for 50 per cent. of the workers engaged in organised industry in India, and as both these industries are established in the United Kingdom it is only natural that public opinion there has kept a watchful eye on India and has taken care that factory legislation in that country has been progressive and as advanced as the conditions in India permit.

In the early seventies of last century Mr. Redgrave, H. M. Inspector of Factories in England, drew attention in one of his Reports to the industrial situation in India. In 1874 questions were asked in the House of Commons and in 1875 in the House of Lords—in England. In March 1875 the Government of Bombay appointed a Commission to enquire into and report on the conditions and system of work in the factories in Bombay and its vicinity with a view to determining whether any legislation was necessary for the regulation of the hours of labour. This was followed by the introduction of the first Indian Factories Act in 1881. In 1884 the Government of Bombay appointed a Commission to report on questions of amending the Act of 1881, and after a Bill to amend that Act had been introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council the Government of India appointed another Commission in order to ascertain by means of an enquiry conducted in the centres of factory labour the views and requirements of the Indian operatives themselves as to the restrictions to be imposed upon their labour in factories. The amending Act was passed in 1891.

In 1906 the Government of India appointed a Textile Factories Labour Committee to enquire into the conditions of labour in textile factories in India, the President of which was Sir Hamilton Freer-Smith, the Superintending Inspector for Dangerous Trades in England. This Committee's Report was followed by the Indian Factories Commission of 1908, which resulted in the introduction of the Indian Factories Act, 1911.

Mr. W. A. B. Beaumont, Superintending Inspector of Factories in England, was a member of the 1908 Indian Factories Commission, so that within the last dozen years we have had two of England's Superintending Inspectors touring India and advising the Government of India as to factory legislation suitable to Indian conditions. I merely mention these facts to satisfy you that our Factory Acts in India are based on expert advice from leading English authorities on Factory Act administration after actual contact with and close examination of Indian labour conditions on the spot.

The latest report on Indian conditions is that of the Indian Industrial Commission, of which Sir Thomas Holland, President of the Institute of Mining Engineers, was President, and Dr. Hopkinson, M. P., Managing Director of Mather and Platt, England, was a member. This Commission toured all over India for two years, and published their report at the end of 1918, that is, only a year ago.

In the memorandum on Indian labour conditions, printed as Appendix A to the supplemental Report now in your hands, the Government of India give extracts from this Industrial Commission's Report to which you might please refer. There are other paragraphs in this Report which ought also to be brought to the notice of this Committee, but I will content myself meantime with reading the following extract :—

> "The present factory hours were laid down after prolonged consideration and after an enquiry by a Commission appointed for the special purpose of examining the conditions under which factory labour worked and of devising suitable legislation. We are, therefore, hardly in a position to make any definite recommendation regarding the hours of employment, a question which requires far more detailed consideration than we have been able to give it, but deserves, we think, further examination. In other countries it has been found that a reduction of the

number of hours spent inside the factory has been possible, consistently with the employment of the machinery for a longer time by means of the shift system, and that shorter factory hours have exercised an important effect in the direction of improving the standard of living of factory hands, and have helped in diminishing the congestion of labourers' dwellings by giving time for employees to come in from areas situated at a little distance from their work. But further enquiry is necessary to ascertain how far such measures are possible in India, and we recognise that in any case until the workers have learned how to use a longer period of leisure more advantageously such a concession may not be an unmixed benefit."

I am quite sure that all employers of organised labour, or rather in organised industries in India agree with this statement of the position, and will do everything in their power to co-operate with Government in framing measures for improving the conditions of factory operatives generally. As a matter of fact, before I left India the Government of India had drawn the attention of the Provincial Governments to the paragraph of the Industrial Commission's Report from which I have just quoted, and had invited the opinion of the Provincial Governments whether, taking into account the present position of Indian mills and mill operatives, they think that the hours of labour should be shortened; and if so, to what extent, for what classes of labour, and by what stages, if any; and also whether there are other points in the existing factory law requiring amendment. On receipt of replies the Government of India were to consider what further action should be taken; whether, for instance, it would be necessary to appoint a Committee of Enquiry, or whether the opinions received would warrant the framing of legislation, either with or without further discussion with Provincial Local Governments.

From the statement now submitted by the Government Delegates to this Committee it appears that the Government of India are prepared to consent to the principles of a 60-hour week. I may as well say at once that I have no authority from employers of labour in India to agree to this limitation of working hours in that country. When I left India the Provincial Governments had not had time to reply to the Government of India's request for expressions of opinion as to shortening the hours of labour. So far as this Conference is concerned, I had to leave India on a fortnight's notice to be here in time, and the papers relating to the Conference were only handed to me—some on board the steamer at Bombay and some after arrival in London. In the circumstances, you can understand it has been impossible for me to get the considered opinions of employers of labour in India on the questions now before this Conference. They were given no opportunities of discussing matters among themselves, and I therefore cannot undertake to commit Indian employers to any expression of opinion such as that given by the Government Delegates regarding a 60-hour week.

Indeed, I feel strongly that nothing should be done at this Conference which may have the effect of binding India to any particular course of action until such time as the enquiries now on foot have been completed. Otherwise recommendations may be made to which it will be impossible to give effect without dislocating the whole system of factory work and legislation in India. As an illustration of what is meant, I would point out that under the existing Factory Act no woman or child can be employed in any Indian textile factory before 5-30 in the morning or after 7 in the evening, and then only for 11 hours and 6 hours respectively. As women and children are employed in practically all Indian factories, this means that no Indian textile factory can run its machinery for longer than 13½ hours even under a system of shifts, unless, of course, the work is solely confined to men, who are at liberty to work any 12 hours out of the 24. As explained by the Government of India in its memorandum, the great majority of Indian factory operatives are drawn from agriculture with difficulty, and it will not add to the attractiveness of mill life if shifts of workers must consist wholly of men.

As long, therefore, as the existing limitations on the working hours of women and children remain it will be impossible for mills in India to run even two shifts of 8 hours each. In actual practice, the running time of machinery must be restricted to the working hours of women, which at present are 11 hours per day for six days in the week only.

Under the existing laws, the jute mills in India work by means of a system of shifts under which, apart from the children who cannot work more than 6 hours, almost all the operatives work from 8 to 9½ hours per day, excepting weavers and cop-winders who are all men, and are scheduled to work 11½ hours each, but in actual everyday practice put in much less time at their machines. Under this system of shifts the jute mills are enabled to keep their machinery running 13½ hours per day. If, however, the working hours of adult males are materially reduced, it will be impossible to continue this shift system unless by increasing the number of hands to an extent that would make the working costs prohibitive, so long as the machinery cannot be run longer than 13½ hours per day. If the jute mills are compelled to discard their system of shifts, and to resort to a single shift of 8 or even 10 hours per day—as may be the case if the proposed 48-hour week or 60-hour week is to be enforced—this will result in over 60,000 workers being thrown out of employment in Bengal alone.

I merely give this as an instance of what is possible if existing conditions are to be altered without full enquiry, and as an argument against making any definite recommendations at this stage as to the exact hours men or women may work in India. I take it upon myself to claim on behalf of employers of labour in India that the enquiries instituted by the Government of India should be completed, and all the facts taken into consideration before asking them to agree to any amendment of the present Factory Act. I therefore suggest that the whole matter be referred back to India with a recommendation that the Government of India should proceed with its enquiries, and such legislation as may be considered advisable, and report progress to the next Conference.

A. R. MURRAY.

COMMISSION ON APPLICATION OF 8 HOURS DAY TO TROPICAL COUNTRIES.

Statement submitted by N. M. Joshi, Representative of Indian Labour.

1. My individual view is that no harm will be done to the industries in India even if the principle of 8 hours a day be introduced there immediately. But I admit this view will be supported neither by the employers nor by the Government, nor by a large volume of public opinion in the country. Therefore for practical considerations I accept temporarily the position that India should be excluded for some period from the application of the principle of 8 hours a day.

2. As regards article 1 of the proposed convention I think restriction of hours of work may not for some time be applied to all industries, but shall apply to all factories worked with either electricity, steam, water or other mechanical power, and where not less than 10 persons are employed. It shall apply to mines and quarries, railways and tramways. It shall also apply to all Departments of Government and Municipal Service, and to the offices of all companies registered under the Indian Companies Act.

3. The working hours of employed persons shall not exceed 10 in one day and 60 hours a week. I am not in favour of the principle of 60 hours a week without fixing a limit for the daily hours of work. Even a day of 10 hours is too long, and it will be detrimental to the health of the worker, to employ them for longer hours even if they are compensated by an additional day's rest.

4. I am opposed to allowing overtime except for reasons mentioned in article (3), *viz.*, the breakdown of any machinery, in which case the time of overwork will be compensated for during the course of a fortnight. The period of 10 hours is too long to admit of any overtime.

APPENDIX V.

Resolutions on unemployment and allied subjects.

Resolved that the governing body of the International Labour Office be invited to form an international commission empowered to formulate recommendations upon the best methods to be adopted in each State, for collecting and publishing all information relative to the problem of unemployment, in such form and for such periods of time as may be internationally comparable.

So far as agricultural unemployment is particularly concerned, the International Labour Office shall come to an understanding with the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, in order that the latter may regularly transmit the information collected by the institute relative to the aforesaid unemployment.

Resolved that in connection with the problem of unemployment, a special section of the International Labour Office shall be established to be especially charged with the consideration of all questions concerning the migration of workers and the situation of foreign wage earners.

Resolved that the governing body of the International Labour Office shall appoint an international commission, which, while giving due regard to the sovereign rights of each State, shall consider and report what measures can be adopted to regulate the migration of workers out of their own States and to protect the interest of wage earners residing in a State other than their own, such commission to present its report at the meeting of the International Conference in 1920. The representation of States in the European countries on the commission shall be limited to one half of the total membership of the commission.

No. 7181.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, *6th July* 1920.

The SECRETARY,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to invite your attention to my letter No. 6289, dated the 9th June 1920, forwarding for favour of the opinion of your Association a copy of a letter from the Board of Industries and Munitions, No. 1-812, dated the 11th May 1920, and accompaniments, regarding the draft conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Conference held at Washington in October last and to request that Government may be favoured with a reply with the least possible delay.—I have, etc.,

M. B. MERCHANT,

For *Secretary to Government.*

No. 7781.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, *22nd July* 1920.

The SECRETARY,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to invite your attention to my letters No. 6289, dated the 9th June 1920, and No. 7181, dated the 6th July 1920, on the subject of the draft conventions and recom-

mendations of the International Labour Conference held at Washington in October last and to request again that Government may be favoured with a reply without any further delay. A reply is due to the Government of India by the end of this month.—I have, etc.,

M. B. MERCHANT,
For *Secretary to Government.*

No. 335-74 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *4th August* 1920.

The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 6289, dated the 9th June 1920, and your subsequent reminder thereto, No. 7181, dated the 6th July 1920, upon the subject of hours of labour in factories in India and other cognate questions discussed at the International Labour Conference held at Washington, I am directed to state that the papers which accompanied your letter under reply have received the careful consideration of my Committee and I am now to communicate the following expression of their views on the various subjects treated therein.

(1) *Draft Convention limiting the hours of work in Industrial Undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week.*

My Committee have already dealt with this question in their reply to the Collector of Bombay in July 1919 and further discussed it in their memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, dated the 27th March 1920, and they are, therefore, of opinion that it is unnecessary once more to cover the same ground. On the subsidiary questions arising in the same connection they have, however, a few remarks to offer.

Any further limitations in the working hours of women and children should, in the opinion of my committee, be considered only in conjunction with the draft Convention regarding the employment generally of women and children. They consider that the hours fixed at present are quite reasonable and they cannot see their way to recommend any further curtailment.

Although women under the Factory Act, as it stands, are permitted to work eleven hours a day, at the present time when the daily number of hours of work in Bombay Mills does not exceed ten, they actually work less than nine hours a day, the reason being that they are permitted to attend half an hour later, and cease work half an hour earlier than the men. Nor are the conditions under which they work and the nature of their work itself by any means strenuous. My Committee, however, desire to recommend that, in the event of the Factory Act being amended to restrict the number of hours of work to ten a day, the number of hours of work in the case of females, should, in view of the foregoing be reduced only to nine hours a day. As regards children who at present work merely for five hours a day, my Committee, having regard to the easy conditions under which they perform their work, consider that number by no means excessive.

Draft Convention concerning the employment of women before and after Child-birth.

It must be admitted that there are in Indian Law at present no provisions relating to this question, and my Committee fully sympathise with the resolution of the Washington Conference

"that the Indian Government be requested to make a study of the question of the employment of women before and after confinement, and of maternity benefits, before the next Conference, and to report on these matters to the next Conference."

My Committee desire here to assure Government that any suggestions made under this head will receive their earnest and sympathetic consideration as they feel that on occasions of this nature some facilities should be provided. In this connection I am to add that they will be glad to co-operate with and assist the Local Government in any inquiries that may be instituted.

Draft Convention concerning the employment of women during the night.

My Committee consider that the present Factory Act, as it stands, meets the case and that no alteration in the above behalf should be made therein.

Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment.

My Committee are of opinion that if the present minimum age cannot be maintained the age should be raised gradually; they are opposed to the recommendation of the Washington Conference that it should at once be raised to twelve, for the following reasons:—

(1) The work a child is put to in the factory is of an easy nature.

(2) It would create dislocation in the industries especially in the mofussil, where labour is by no means plentiful.

(3) The factory hands themselves would not view this drastic change with favour involving as it would a temporary reduction in the family earnings.

In regard to the question of making primary education compulsory, I am to say that my Committee would be only too happy to fall in with its application to the country generally but they would certainly resent any attempt to make it compulsory solely in the case of the Textile Industry. They would here point out that several of the Bombay Mills already have arrangements for giving primary education to children in their employ.

Draft Convention concerning the night work of young persons employed in Industry.

Night work in factories is already prohibited in the case of all females and of boys under fourteen years and my Committee are of the opinion that the existing procedure in this respect requires no modification, except in very special cases.

Definition of a Factory.

With reference to the suggestion to alter the definition of a factory so as to make it applicable to industries smaller than those that now come within its purview, I am to state in conclusion that my Committee are in complete agreement with the view of the Government of India that further investigation should be made before any alteration is effected in the Act. I am to add that my Committee concur with the view of the Government of India that at this stage it is unnecessary to appoint a Committee of Enquiry for India as a whole for the reason that local Governments have already appointed such Committees and their findings should be studied before the question of the appointment of an Imperial Committee of Enquiry for the whole of India is entertained.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,

Acting Secretary.

Appendix S-3.

II.—Commissions of Enquiry appointed by the Secretary General of the League of Nations.

No. L-831.

Government of India,

Board of Industries and Munitions,

Simla, *the 22nd May* 1920.

The Secretary,

Millowners' Association,

Bombay.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to Articles* 411 and 412 of the Treaty of Versailles which provide for the appointment by the Secretary General of the League of Nations of Commissions of Enquiry to examine any complaints that may be made of ineffective observance by an adherent State of International Labour Conventions. Each such Commission is to be composed of three Members—a representative of employers, a representative of workers and a person of independent standing, who will be chosen from three corresponding panels composed of persons nominated by the adhering nations, within six months of the enforcement of the Treaty.

2. According to the terms of the Treaty, the representatives of the employers and the workpeople should be persons possessing the full confidence of their respective groups, but as there is no organisation in India representing the common interests either of employers or of workers, it is not possible at present to select representatives chosen by an association of this nature. The Government of India have, therefore, decided to make their nominations under Article 412 of the Treaty for a period of two years only in the first instance, and they would be glad if your Association can suggest a name for the employers' panel. You will notice that a gentleman nominated to the panel will be required to serve only if his name happens to be selected in case a commission of enquiry is appointed in which India is not directly interested. Such selection will presumably be a rare occurrence.

As the Treaty of Versailles came into force on the 10th January 1920, the nomination under Article 412 must be made before the 10th July next. I am accordingly to request that the matter may be treated as urgent, and the Government of India may be favoured with the recommendation of the Bombay Millowners' Association by the middle of June at latest.—I have, etc.,

F. R. R. RUDMAN,

Secretary, Board of Industries and Munitions.

* For Articles 411 and 412 refer to page 72 of the Association's Report for 1919.

Telegram No. 217 69, dated the 10th June 1920.

FROM—MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Bombay.

To—MUNITIONS BOARD, Simla.

Reference your letter number L-831, dated 22nd May 1920. Please wire whether Employers' representative will be required to proceed out of India.

Telegram, No. L-831, dated 11th June 1920.

FROM—MUNITIONS BOARD, Simla.

To—MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Bombay.

Representative liable to service abroad. Letter follows.

No. L-831.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.
Dated SIMLA, 12*th June* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to confirm the telegram (copy in the margin) sent to you in reply to your telegram of the 10th June.

Representative liable to service abroad. Letter follows.

2. It will be observed, on perusal of Articles 411 and 412 of the Treaty of Versailles (copies of which were enclosed with my letter No. L-831 of the 22nd May 1920), that the representative selected by you, if nominated by the Government of India, will be one of the members of a permanent panel from which the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall nominate persons to compose a Commission of Enquiry that may be appointed under Article 411 to enquire into any complaints that may be made regarding the ineffective observance by a country of any labour convention which has been ratified by it. It will, thus, be seen that the chances of the Indian employers' representative being nominated actually to serve on a Commission of Enquiry are not very great, but, at the same time, it is not impossible that he may be asked to serve. If he is asked to serve, it will in all likelihood be with regard to a matter in which India is neither the complaining country nor the country complained against. It is more than probable that the Commission of Enquiry will have to visit the country concerned which will be outside of India. In that case, your representative will be required to proceed outside India.

3. I am directed to ask for a very early reply now to my letter of the 22nd May.—I have, etc.,

F. R. R. RUDMAN,
Secretary, Board of Industries and Munitions.

No. L-831.

Telegram, dated the 28th June 1920.

FROM—MUNITIONS BOARD, Simla.

TO—MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Bombay.

Please wire reply immediately Board's letter L-831 May twenty-second regarding nomination Employers' representative Commission of Enquiry. We must cable Secretary of State by first July as nominations must be presented Secretary General League of Nations before tenth July.

Telegram No. 250-69, dated the 29th June 1920.

FROM—MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Bombay.

TO—MUNITIONS BOARD, Simla.

Reference your letter L-831 May twenty-second Committee Bombay Millowners' Association desire to nominate their Chairman Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy Ebrahim to act as representative of employers on Commission of Enquiry appointed by Secretary General League of Nations.

No. L.-831.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.
Dated SIMLA, *the 11th August* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to your telegram, dated the 29th June 1920, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the India Office, London, letter No. R. & S. 5466-20, dated the 16th July 1920, addressed to the Director of the International Labour Office, on the subject of nomination of the members of the Commission of Enquiry.—I have, etc.,

F. R. R. RUDMAN,
Secretary.

Copy of a letter No. R. & S. 5466/20, dated the 16th July 1920, *from the Assistant Secretary, Revenue and Statistics Department, India Office, London, to the Director, International Labour Office, 7, Seamore Place, Curzon Street, W.* 1.

With reference to your letter of the 12th April 1920, No. D/17-5, on the subject of nomination of the members of the Commission of Enquiry under Article 412 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to inform you that the Government of India nominate Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy Ebrahim to represent employers and Mr. N. M. Joshi as representative of the workers. Sir Ernest Low, K.C.I.E., is nominated as the representative of independent standing. These nominations hold good for a period of two years from the 10th July 1920.

Appendix S-4.

III.—Employers' Representatives on International Labour Conferences and Commissions of Enquiry.

No. F. I. 447 of 1920.

Bombay Collector's Office,
Factory Department,
Bombay, 20*th September* 1920.

The Secretary,
Millowners' Association,
Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to address you on the subject of the nomination of the representatives of employers for International Labour Conferences and Commissions of Enquiry under Articles 389 and 412 of the Treaty of Versailles.

2. According to Article 389 of the Treaty each State which is a Member of the League of Nations, has to nominate four representatives to the periodical General Conferences of Representatives of the Members, of whom two should be Delegates representing, respectively, the employers and the work-people of the country. The Governments of the States are required to choose these two Delegates and their Advisers "in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or work-people, as the case may be, in their respective countries."

3. By Article 412 of the Treaty, which deals with the constitution of Commissions of Enquiry charged with the examination of any complaints that may be made as to ineffective observance of International Labour Conventions, each Commission will be composed of three members—a representative of employers, a representative of workers, and a person of independent standing. These members will be chosen from three corresponding panels composed of names sent in to the Governing body of the International Labour Office within six months of the enforcement of the Treaty by the Government of each State.

4. According to the terms of the Treaty, it is essential that the persons nominated under either of the two Articles mentioned above as representatives of employers and workers, should possess the full confidence of their respective groups. Under the present conditions however it has been considered practically impossible for India to fulfil this condition. So far as the employers are concerned, although there are several Associations of standing representing different interests, there appears to be no common organization or machinery for electing a representative of all the different Associations in the country.

5. These difficulties were keenly felt when the Government of India were called upon to nominate a representative for the International Labour Conference held in Washington in October 1919, and in the absence of any adequate machinery in India parallel to that in Western Countries for securing representatives, they nominated on the recommendation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Mr. A. R. Murray, the Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association as the representative of employers. In the absence of a proper constituency to elect a representative of all employers and in order to give an opportunity to an employers' Association, in a different part of India, the Government of India have decided to ask the Bombay Millowners' Association to choose a representative whom the Government of India

would nominate for the panel from which members of the Commission of Enquiry will be selected under Article 412 of the Treaty of Versailles. As the Treaty came into force on the 10th January 1920, the nominations under Article 412 had to be made before the 10th July 1920. The abovementioned nomination will be made for two years only, so that at the end of this period fresh nominations may be made, if possible, in agreement with employers' Associations more representative of the interests of this class of Association in the country generally.

6. In the opinion of the Government of India it is very desirable that the different employers' Associations in India should themselves devise machinery by means of which they can elect a common representative for the whole of India for the employers' panel under Article 412 of the Treaty of Peace as well as delegates and advisers for the General Conferences under Article 389 of the Treaty. I am accordingly asked by Government to consult the employers' Associations in this city in regard to this matter and to request them to take steps to set up in co-operation with each other some machinery whereby it will be possible to secure in the case of future selections a nomination which would be representative of all interests concerned. I therefore request to be informed of the action your Association may decide to take in connection with the subject under reference so that I may be able to form my opinion as how best to secure the desired nomination for report to Government.—I have, etc.,

J. BRANDER,
Collector of Bombay.

No. 460/74 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *7th October* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
JUTE MILLS ASSOCIATION,
Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed by the General Committee of the Association to state that they have been asked by Government to consider the question of nomination of the representatives of employers for International Labour Conferences and Commissions of Enquiry under Articles 389 and 412 of the Treaty of Versailles and to advise, after consultation with other Associations representative of employers of labour throughout India, as to how the desired nomination may best be secured.

2. In the above connection, I am to state that my Committee, before taking any action in the matter, would be grateful if you would be so good as to inform them whether your Association has any suggestions to make in the direction of devising machinery by means of which a common representative for the whole of India may be elected in accordance with the terms of the abovementioned Treaty.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Acting Secretary.

Similar letters to :

The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore.

The Secretary, Indian Mining Association, Calcutta.

The Secretary, Indian Mining Federation, Calcutta.

Messrs. Binny & Co., Madras.

The President, Associated Chambers of Commerce, Calcutta.

Also similar letter, No. 485/74, dated the 18th October 1920, to :

The General Manager, the Tata Iron Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur.

UPPER INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CAWNPORE, 12*th October* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

International Labour Conference and Commissions of Enquiry.

While thanking you for your letter No. 460-74 of 7th instant, I beg to say that the matter has been referred to the Associated Chambers of Commerce, the suggestion being put forward that steps should be taken to form a Federation of employers on the lines of the similar English Federation.—Yours faithfully,

J. G. RYAN,
Secretary.

No. 494-D.

INDIAN JUTE MILLS' ASSOCIATION,
ROYAL EXCHANGE,
CALCUTTA, 15*th October* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

The International Labour Conference, Washington, 1919.

I am directed by the Committee to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 460/74, dated 7th October 1920, inviting suggestions regarding the machinery by means of which a common representative for the whole of India may be elected in accordance with Articles 389 and 412 of the Treaty of Versailles.

In reply I am directed to inform you that this matter has been receiving consideration from the Committee who have been in consultation with Mr. A. R. Murray, the employers delegate at the above Conference, regarding the best means to be adopted for this purpose. It is hoped that proposals will be formulated shortly, and when they are ready, the approval of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, will be solicited, before general action is taken in the matter.—Yours faithfully,

A. C. DANIEL,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

No. S. L./7.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD.,
JAMSHEDPUR, 21*st October* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am in receipt of your letter 485 of 18th October. We have at present no Association representing the Iron and Steel Trade but we have just issued invitations to various metallurgical concerns to send representatives to a conference here at which the question of forming an Association will be considered.

I will place your letter before the conference and reply will be sent to your letter by the middle of November.—Yours faithfully,

S. K. SOUNDY,

For *Acting General Manager.*

No. S. M/8.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD.,

JAMSHEDPUR, 11*th November* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

Would you please refer to your letter 485 of the 18th October and my reply thereto of the 21st? The representatives of the following firms, The Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., The Bengal Iron and Steel Co., The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., The Cape Copper Co., The Tin-plate Co. of India, Ltd., and Messrs. Villiers, Ltd., have met this week and have decided to join together for corporate representation. The exact manner in which we propose to secure this has yet to be decided, but, if, as we understand, there is some prospect of existing Associations forming a Federation of employers for the purpose of selecting a representative we will, if we are given the opportunity, be very pleased to take part in any meeting through a representative whom we will select.

Further correspondence on this subject should be addressed personally to Mr. A. W. Dods of Messrs. Burn & Co., Calcutta, who has agreed to carry on all necessary correspondence until we have made more permanent arrangements.—Yours faithfully,

S. K. SOUNDY,

For *Acting General Manager.*

Memorandum No. F. I./532 of 1920.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

FACTORY DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY, 15*th November* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

This office letter No. F. I./447, dated the 20th September 1920, on the subject of the nomination of the representatives of employers of labour for International Labour Conferences and Commissions of Enquiry.

Requests an early reply to this Office reference noted in the margin.

J. BRANDER,

Collector of Bombay.

No. 556/74 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 18*th November* 1920.

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. F. I./447 of the 20th September 1920, and subsequent reminder thereto, upon the subject of the nomination of the representatives of employers for International Labour Conferences and Commissions of Enquiry under Articles 389 and 412 of the Treaty of Versailles.

2. In reply I am to state that my Committee have been in communication with the leading Associations representing employers throughout India in regard to the matter, and, as a result, they have decided to convene a meeting of representatives of all such Associations to be held in Bombay on or about the 15th December 1920. The primary object of the meeting will be to appoint, as a temporary arrangement, the employers' delegate to the forthcoming International Labour Conference, and his advisers, in a manner to be mutually agreed upon at the meeting.

3. My Committee propose, however, to lay before the meeting after the above appointments have been made, the suggestion that advantage should be taken of the same meeting to consider the formation of a Federation of Associations of employers upon the lines of the recently created Federation of British Industries in Great Britain. Should the suggestion prove acceptable to the members present and the scheme materialise, the Federation may well be the machinery by means of which a common representative for the whole of India may be elected upon subsequent occasions in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Acting Secretary.

No. 565/74 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 20*th November* 1920.

THE CHAIRMAN, THE INDIAN JUTE MILLS' ASSOCIATION, Calcutta.
" " THE INDIAN MINING ASSOCIATION, Calcutta.
" " THE AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Ahmedabad.
" " THE UPPER INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Cawnpore.
THE PRESIDENT, ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF INDIA & CEYLON, Calcutta.
MESSRS. BINNY & Co., Madras.
THE GENERAL MANAGER, THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD., Jamshedpur.

DEAR SIR,

My Committee have had under consideration recently the replies they have received to their letter, No. 460/74, dated the 7th October 1920, upon the subject of the nomination of the representatives of employers for International Labour Conferences and Commissions of Enquiry under Articles 389 and 412 of the Treaty of Versailles.

2. The replies received to date indicate a general desire upon the part of the Associations consulted to form a Federation of Employers in India upon the lines of similar organizations recently created in Great Britain and elsewhere, and in this view my Committee concur. Having regard, however, to the urgent necessity for immediate action in regard to the nomination of an employers' delegate to the next International Labour Conference, my Committee are of opinion that a meeting of representatives from all the Associations so far consulted in the matter, and of any other duly constituted Associations who may express a desire to be represented, should be held in Bombay at an early date and that the delegate in question, and his advisers, should be appointed in a manner mutually to be agreed upon at the meeting.

3. After the question of the above appointments has been disposed of in the manner above indicated, my Committee are of opinion that advantage might be taken of the meeting to consider the further question of the formation of the Federation of employers, or Associations representative of the same. In this latter connection, my Committee have observed that several Associations have already formulated schemes having that object in view and they are of opinion that, as the result of a discussion at the meeting, the nucleus of a practical scheme might well be evolved from the proposals now before them.

4. As the time is already short, I am making preliminary arrangements for a meeting to be held in the rooms of this Association, Graham's Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on Tuesday the 14th December 1920, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), and I shall be glad if you can arrange both to be present yourself on that date and to bring with you one or more representatives of your Association.

5. In order that the meeting may be as representative as possible, I am having a notice sent to the Press inviting Associations of employers other than those already consulted, to send representatives as well, should they so desire. The Associations and other bodies I have addressed so far are :—

1. The Indian Jute Mills' Association, Calcutta.
2. The Indian Mining Association, Calcutta.
3. The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad.
4. The Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore.
5. The Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, Calcutta.
6. The General Manager, The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur.
7. Messrs. Binny & Co., Madras.

6. Should you know of any others, I shall be glad if you will kindly let me know.—Yours faithfully,

RAHIMTOOLA CURRIMBHOY,
Chairman.

MADRAS, 26*th November* 1920.

THE CHAIRMAN,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We are in receipt of your letter No. 565/74 of 1920, dated 20th instant regarding the question of the nomination of representatives of employers for International Conferences and Com-

missions of Enquiry. We have passed the letter on to the Secretary of the Employers' Federation of Southern India requesting him to communicate its contents to the members of that Federation to which we belong.—Yours faithfully,

BINNY & Co. (MADRAS), LTD.

A. SYMONDS,

Director.

No. 5252.

THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.,

JAMSHEDPUR, *2nd December*, 1921.

THE CHAIRMAN,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 565-74 of the 20th November and am directed to reply that the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Limited, will be represented at the Meeting to be held on Tuesday, December 14th, in the rooms of your Association. I am unable at the present time to give you the name of our representative.

I do not know of any other Associations or Metallurgical Industries with which you should communicate. The Metallurgical Industries will be reached through Mr. Dods to whom a copy of your letter to us has been sent.—Yours truly,

S. M. MARSHALL,

Ag. General Manager.

Telegram, dated the 9th December 1920.

FROM—THE UPPER INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Cawnpore.

TO—THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Bombay.

Reference your 565-74, dated 20th November, Upper India Chamber will be represented at meeting on fourteenth instant by Mr. Ryan, Secretary of Chamber.

AHMEDABAD, *3rd December*, 1920.

THE CHAIRMAN,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to acknowledge with thanks your letter No. 565-74 of 20th November, 1920, and to state that we are at one with the proposal contained in the letter. We will try and send a representative to attend the meeting on the 14th instant.

As the Boiler Laws Committee is to sit in our Association between the 13th and the 15th instant it would be rather inconvenient for us to attend the meeting. If you can conveniently arrange to hold the meeting on the 16th or 17th we will be in a position to send our responsible office-bearer to attend the same.—Yours faithfully,

GOVERDHAN I. PATEL,

Honorary Secretary.

No. 594-74 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *6th December* 1920.

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Ahmedabad.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, and in reply to state that as the other Associations from various parts of India have agreed to meet in Bombay on the 14th of December, it will not be possible to alter the date of the meeting now. I am to express a hope, therefore, that you will arrange for your representative to be present at the meeting.—Yours faithfully,

H. ROYAL,
for *Acting Secretary.*

No. 821-R.

INDIAN MINING ASSOCIATION,
ROYAL EXCHANGE,
CALCUTTA, *4th December* 1920.

THE CHAIRMAN,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed by Mr. J. H. Pattinson, Chairman of the Association, to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 565-74 of 1920, dated 20th November 1920, and to inform you that he will arrange to be present at the meeting in the rooms of your Association, Graham's Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on Tuesday, 14th December 1920, at 3 p.m. standard time.—Yours faithfully,

A. C. DANIEL,
Ag. Asst. Secretary.

Telegram, dated the 11th December 1920.

FROM—H. M. HAYWOOD, ESQ., Calcutta.

TO—MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Bombay.

International Labour Conferences: Your letter 20th November, have arranged following representatives to attend meeting Tuesday, Bombay:—Murray, Indian Jute Mills Association and Associated Chambers; Pattinson, Indian Mining Association and Dods, Indian Engineering Association and Metallurgical Industries.

No. 2454-40 of 1920.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, *10th December* 1920.

THE CHAIRMAN,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to inform you that this Chamber has been invited by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon to nominate a representative who will attend on behalf of

the Associated Chambers the meeting of Associations, representing employers of labour in India, convened by you for Tuesday, 14th December 1920. I am to state that my Committee have much pleasure in nominating Mr. H. P. Hebblethwaite of Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co. to attend the meeting on behalf of the Associated Chambers.—I am, etc.,

H. ROYAL,
for *Acting Secretary.*

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
AHMEDABAD, 11*th December*, 1920.

THE CHAIRMAN,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter, dated 20th November 1920, I beg to inform you that Mr. G. R. Rele will attend the meeting of the 14th on behalf of our Association.—Yours faithfully,

HOMI E. MEHTA,
for *Honorary Secretary.*

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
STEAM BOILER DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, 17*th December* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to paragraph 3 of your letter No. 556-74, dated the 18th November 1920, on the subject of nomination of representatives of employers' for International Labour Conferences and Commissions of Enquiry, I have the honour to request you to be so good as to let me know the result of the meeting referred to in the paragraph at the earliest possible date.—I have, etc.,

J. BRANDER,
Collector of Bombay.

No. 640-74 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 22*nd December* 1920.

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. B. I.-8337, dated the 17th December 1920, and in continuation of my letter, No. 556-74, dated the 18th November 1920, to state that at the meeting referred to in paragraph 2 of the same it was resolved unanimously, to submit to Government the name of Mr. N. B. Saklatvala of Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay, for nomination as the employers' delegate to the forthcoming International Labour Conference.

2. I regret I am not in a poistion at this juncture to send you a copy of the proceedings of the aforesaid meeting for the information of the Government of India, but I am to state that the following representatives of Associations and other bodies representing employers of labour were present :—

Rahimtoola Currimbhoy, Esq., (*Chairman*).

(Bombay Millowners' Association.)

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Murray, C.B.E.

(Indian Jute Mills Association and The Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon.)

The Hon'ble Mr. R. D. Tata.

T. W. Tutwiler, Esq.

(Messrs. Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur.)

H. P. Hebblethwaite, Esq.

(The Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon.)

A. W. Dods, Esq.

(The Indian Engineering Association, Calcutta, and Metallurgical Industries.)

J. H. Pattinson, Esq.

(The Indian Mining Association, Calcutta.)

A. P. Symonds, Esq.

(Messrs. Binny & Co., Madras.)

J. G. Ryan, Esq.

(The Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, and The Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon.)

The following members of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association were also present :—

Sir Sassoon David, Bart.

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, Kt.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Kt.

The Hon'ble Mr. Munmohandas Ramji.

A. Geddis, Esq.

H. H. Lakin, Esq.

Cowasjee Jehangir, Esq., (Jun.) C.I.E., O.B.E.

N. B. Saklatvala, Esq.

C. N. Wadia, Esq., C.I.E., and

C. B. Sayer, Esq., (*Acting Secretary.*)

As Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., have agreed to grant Mr. Saklatvala the necessary leave of absence I am to request that you kindly communicate the contents of this letter to the Government of India and advise me at an early date as to whether the Government of India are prepared to nominate Mr. Saklatvala in accordance with the provisions of Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles.

2. I am to add that, having regard to the varied nature of the items upon the Agenda for the Conference, it was considered desirable at the meeting that other bodies not represented thereat should be consulted in regard to the appointment of advisers to the delegates and as soon as the enquiries of a special Committee appointed for the purpose are completed I shall advise you without delay of the names suggested in that connection.

5. With regard to the specific point raised in your letter of the 11th instant I am to state that negotiations in that behalf are still in progress and that you shall be advised in due course of the result.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Acting Secretary.

No. 14/74 of 1921.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *7th January* 1921.

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY,
Bombay.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No. 640/74, dated the 22nd December 1920, I have the honour to forward herewith, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the proceedings referred to in paragraph 2 of the letter in question.

2. The result of the deliberations of the Committee appointed for the purpose of making the final recommendations to Government and, subsequently, of formulating the lines upon which the proposed Federation should be constituted, will be communicated to you in due course.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Acting Secretary.

Proceedings of a meeting of representatives of Associations, and other bodies, representing employers of labour in India held in the rooms of the Bombay Millowners' Association, Graham's Buildings, Bombay, on Tuesday, 14th December 1920, *for the purpose of*:—

(*a*) Recommending the employers' delegate, and his advisers, for nomination to the next International Labour Conference, and

(*b*) Considering the desirability of forming a Federation of Associations or other large bodies of employers of labour in India.

PRESENT.

Rahimtoola Currimbhoy, Esq., (*Chairman*).
(Bombay Millowners' Association.)

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Murray, C.B.E.
(Indian Jute Mills' Association, and The Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon.)

R. D. Tata, Esq.

T. W. Tutwiler, Esq.
(Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur.)

H. P. Hebblethwaite, Esq.
(The Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon.)

A. W. Dods, Esq.
(The Indian Engineering Association, Calcutta, and Metallurgical Industries.)

J. H. Pattinson, Esq.
(The Indian Mining Association, Calcutta.)

A. P. Symonds, Esq.
(Messrs. Binny & Co., Madras.)

J. G. Ryan, Esq.
(The Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, and The Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon.)

The following Members of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association were also present :—

Sir Sassoon David, Bart.

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, Kt.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Kt.

The Hon'ble Mr. Munmohandas Ramji.

A. Geddis, Esq.

H. H. Lakin, Esq.

Cowasjee Jehangir, Esq. (Jun.), C.I.E., O.B.E.

N. B. Saklatvala, Esq.

C. N. Wadia, Esq. C.I.E., and

C. B. Sayer, Esq. (*Acting Secretary*).

The Chairman, having indicated briefly the circumstances which had led his Committee to convene the present meeting, explained that the first item upon the Agenda was the nomination, in accordance with the provisions of Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles, of the Employers' delegate to the forthcoming International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva on April 4th, 1920, and following days. The Chairman added that, under the same Article each delegate may be accompanied by advisers, not exceeding two in number for each item on the Agenda of the Conference, and having regard to the varied nature of the subjects for discussion at the next Conference, Mr. Currimbhoy hoped that the meeting would take into careful consideration the various items upon the Agenda in question, namely :—

1. Reform of constitution of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.
2. Agricultural Questions :—
   - (*a*) The adaptation of the Washington decisions to agricultural labour :—
     - (*i*) Regulation of the hours of work ;
     - (*ii*) Measures for the prevention of or providing against unemployment ;
     - (*iii*) The protection of women and children.
   - (*b*) Technical Agricultural education.
   - (*c*) Living-in conditions of agricultural workers.
   - (*d*) Guarantee of the rights of association and combination.
   - (*e*) Protection against accident, sickness, invalidity and old age.
3. (*a*) Disinfection of wool infected with anthrax spores.
   (*b*) Prohibition of the use of white lead in painting.
4. The weekly rest in industrial and commercial employment.
5. (*a*) The prohibition of the employment of any person under the age of 18 years as trimmer or stoker, and
   (*b*) Compulsory medical examination of all children employed on board ship.

The second item upon the Agenda for the present meeting, the Chairman proceeded, was, in the opinion of his Committee, a necessary corollary to the first as they considered it desirable that some machinery should be devised whereby future nominations of the present nature, and also those required in pursuance of the provisions of Article 412 of the same Treaty, might be made. Although specially created for the above purpose, the Chairman was of opinion that the Federation once in existence might prove a useful medium for the transmission to Government of the considered and unanimous views of industrial organizations upon matters of general principle affecting all branches of industry.

Appointment of Delegate :

Consideration was then given to the question of the appointment of the employers' delegate; and the representatives from the other provinces having signified their desire that, in view of Mr. Murray's appointment last year, the nominee should come from this side of India it was resolved that the Bombay Millowners' Association should recommend the delegate in question for nomination. Upon the motion of Sir Sassoon David, Bart., seconded by Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Kt., Mr. N. B. Saklatvala of Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., was duly nominated and it was understood that he was willing to accept the nomination provided the consent of his firm to the necessary leave of absence could be obtained.

Appointment of Advisers :

In accordance with the suggestion made by the Chairman in his opening remarks the question of the appointment of the advisers to the delegate was considered in conjunction with the various items upon the Agenda for the Conference and in that connection the Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Murray, the employers' delegate at the last Conference, materially assisted the meeting in its deliberations by explaining briefly the events which had led to the inclusion of the various subjects in the present Agenda.

1. Reform of constitution of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

The Hon'ble Mr. Murray explained that the Governing Body, as at present constituted is composed of the representatives of twenty European Nations and only four non-European ones and that the inclusion of this subject was the result of the strong representation made at the last Conference for the inclusion of a larger proportion of non-European Nations, including India, on that body. After discussion it was decided that the Employers' delegate did not require an adviser upon this point as the two Government delegates might be relied upon to state the case for India.

2, Agricultural Questions.

(Various sub-divisions).

As it was realised by the delegates to the last Conference that the case of Countries with large agrarian populations presented difficulties, particularly in regard to the application of the 48 hours week, the whole question of the adaptation of the draft conventions to agricultural labour was referred to the present Conference.

After discussion, the meeting decided to differentiate between " organised " agriculture, *i.e.*, the tea, sugar, and similar industries, the interests of which were represented by definite Associations, and " unorganised " agriculture, *i.e.*, the great body of agricultural labour outside the large organisations of planters, etc.

As regards the appointment of an adviser to represent " organised " agriculture, it was resolved that the Secretary should approach the recognised Associations and ask them to submit the names of suitable gentlemen, and, as regards " unorganised " agriculture, that such of the large Zamindars' Associations and similar bodies as were known to him, should be addressed to the same effect. In the latter case, it was further decided to inform Government of the action taken and to ask for their co-operation in the matter.

The Secretary was instructed to refer all replies received in the above connection to the Committee appointed to draw up the constitution and rules of the Federation; and it was agreed that the Committee should be authorised to make the final recommendations in all cases, in consultation with the delegate previously nominated.

3. (*a*) **Disinfection of wool infected with anthrax spores.**

(*b*) **Probihition of the use of white lead in painting.**

The Hon'ble Mr. Murray explained that these items formed the subject of recommendations only from the last Conference and it was decided that the employers' delegate did not require any advisers in regard to them.

4. **The weekly rest day in industrial and commercial employment.**

This item was important as it introduced Commerce for the first time into the sphere of the Conference's activities. Although it was generally agreed that in the majority of large industrial concerns one day of rest in seven is allowed, the meeting considered it desirable that firms engaged in continous processes should nominate an adviser in order that the peculiar difficulties of their position in India might be explained to the Conference. Mr. A. W. Dods, representing the Indian Engineering Association, having expressed his willingness so to act, was accordingly nominated. At the same time the Secretary was requested to approach the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, with a view to the submission by that body of the name of a gentleman competent and willing to represent the case of the small commercial concerns employing only one or two workpeople or assistants.

5. (*a*) **The prohibition of the employment of any person under the age of 18 years as trimmers or stokers,**

(*b*) **The compulsory medical examination of all children employed on board ship.**

It was decided to approach the various shipping interests represented in Bombay and to ask the firms concerned to suggest the name of a suitable adviser.

Formation of Federation of Associations of Employers;

With regard to the second item upon the Agenda before the meeting, namely, the formation of a Federation of Associations of Employers, the meeting agreed, after discussion, to accept the general principle that some form of permanent organisation was necessary and it was decided to appoint the following Committee for the purpose of formulating a suitable scheme and drawing up the necessary constitution and rules :—

Rahimtoola Currimbhoy, Esq., Bombay Millowners' Association.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Kt. ,, ,, ,,

One representative of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association.

One representative of the Employers' Federation of Southern India.

Two representatives of the Indian Jute Mills' Association.

One representative of the Indian Mining Association.

One representative of the Indian Mining Federation.

One representative of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.

As no Association of Employers is at present in existence in Upper India, it was resolved that the result of the Committees' deliberations should be communicated to Mr. J. G. Ryan for the consideration of Cawnpore employers.

The general lines upon which the proposed Federation should be constituted were the subject of discussion and it was finally resolved as under :—

(*a*) That the principal aim of the Federation should be to nominate the various representatives and delegates of employers required in pursuance of the provisions of Articles 389 and 412 of the Treaty of Versailles.

(*b*) That a subsidiary aim might be to consider and discuss broad questions of principle affecting all branches of industry without interfering in any way with the internal affairs of the various industries.

(*c*) That the membership of the Federation should be confined to Associations of employers with certain exceptions to be clearly defined in the constitution.

(*d*) That the basis of voting should be the number of workers employed.

(*e*) That the annual General Meeting or Conference should be held in each of the principal industrial centres in turn.

The Chairman, in conclusion, expressed the thanks of his Committee to the representatives from the various provinces and his satisfaction at the decisions arrived at and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

RAHIMTOOLA CURRIMBHOY,

Chairman.

Report of the delegates from Calcutta in connection with the meeting held on the 14th December 1920.

In terms of the labour part of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June 1919 and of the Treaty of St. Germain of 10th September 1919, a permanent International Labour Organisation was established. The original members of the League of Nations were the original members of this organisation which consists of :—

(1) a General Conference of representatives of the members and

(2) an International Labour Office controlled by a Governing Body.

Meetings of the general Conference are held as occasions require and at least once in every year. The first Conference of the members of the International Labour Organisation was held at Washington from 29th October to 29th November 1919, and dealt with industrial matters. The second Conference was held at Genoa from 15th June to 10th July 1920, and discussed questions relating to seamen. The third Conference is to be held at Geneva on 4th April 1921 when agricultural questions will form the principal item on the agenda. Geneva is now the seat of the League of Nations and the International Labour Office is also permanently settled there.

Under the Treaty of Peace, Part XIII, article 389, each Conference shall be composed of four representatives of each of the members of the International Labour Organisation, of whom two shall be Government delegates and the two others shall be delegates representing respectively the employers and the workpeople of each of the members. Each delegate may be accompanied by advisers, who shall not exceed two in number for each item on the agenda of the meeting. Each member, *i.e.*, each country that is a member of the International Labour Organisation, undertakes to nominate non-government delegates and advisers chosen in agreement with the industrial organisations, if such organisation exist, which are most representative of the employers and workpeople, as the case may be. The credentials of delegates and their advisers shall be subject to scrutiny by the Conference which may refuse to admit any delegate or adviser whom it deems not to have been nominated in accordance with article 389.

As one of the original members of the League of Nations, India was entitled to representation at the first Conference of members of the International Labour Organisation. After consulting various public bodies, the Government of India, in August 1919, selected the Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association, as the representative of employers of factory labour in India to attend the International Labour Conference held at Washington in October-November 1919.

Similarly, after consulting parties interested, the Government of India nominated a representative of the P. & O. and the B. I. Shipping Companies as the employers' delegate at the International Labour Conference held at Genoa in June-July 1920. Both these Conferences were held on comparatively short notice, and the Government of India had to proceed to the nomination of employer's delegates on the advice of such organisations representative of employers as they were able to get in touch with.

In like manner Government, in June 1920, nominated the Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association as the representative of employers in India on the panel of persons of industrial experience from which members of Commissions of Enquiry will be drawn, if and when necessary, by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office under article 412 of the Treaty of Peace.

In a letter dated Simla, 25th May 1920, the Government of India expressed the opinion that it is very desirable that the different Employers' Associations in India should themselves devise machinery by means of which they could elect a commom representative for the whole of India for the employers' panel under article 412 as well as delegates and advisers for the General Conferences under article 389 of the Treaty; and Government further invited Employers' Associations to take steps to set up, in co-operation with each other, the necessary machinery for securing nominations representative of all interests concerned. As the result of informal discussions and correspondence between representatives of leading industrial organisations in India, the Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association issued invitations for a meeting to be held at Bombay on Tuesday, 14th December 1920, at 3 p.m.

Invitations were addressed direct to :—

1. The Indian Jute Mills Association, Calcutta.
2. The Indian Mining Association, Calcutta.
3. The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad.
4. The Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore.
5. The Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, Calcutta.
6. The General Manager, The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ld., Jamshedpur.
7. Messrs. Binny and Co., Madras, and
8. The Bombay Millowners' Association, Bombay.

In order that the meeting might be as representative as possible a notice was sent to the press inviting Associations of employers, other than those addressed direct, to send one or more representatives as well, should they so desire.

The meeting was called to discuss the appointment of the employers' delegate and advisers for the next International Labour Conference and to consider the possibility of forming a Federation of Employers or of Associations representative of employers, on which body might be imposed the duty of taking the initial steps for the selection of delegates and advisers to represent employers in the future. Minutes of the proceedings will be circulated in due course showing who were present and what passed at the meeting but meantime it is desirable that the interests in Bengal and in Behar and Orissa which were represented at the meeting should be advised of what took place.

The representatives who travelled from Calcutta were :—

Mr. A. R. Murray, President, Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, and representing The Indian Jute Mills Association.

Mr. J. H. Pattinson, Chairman, the Indian Mining Association, and

Mr. A. W. Dods, representing the Indian Engineering Association, and Indian metallurgical industries.

These representatives arrived in Bombay on the morning of the meeting and during the forenoon had informal discussions with Sir C. Ernest Low who is to be one of the Government delegates at the next International Labour Conference, with Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy,

Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association and with Mr. R. D. Tata and other leading representatives of the Tata interests. They thereafter attended the meeting which was presided over by Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy in whose name the invitations were issued. Besides him there were present other gentlemen from the Bombay side, representatives of the Tata interests, Mr. Symonds of Messrs. Binny & Co., Madras, Mr. H. P. Hebblethwaite of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Mr. J. G. Ryan of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, the latter two also representing, along with the President, the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon.

The meeting first resolved to recommend a delegate of employers in India for the International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva on 4th April 1921 and selected Mr. N. B. Saklatvala of Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., a former Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, as a fit and proper person to act as delegate. Mr. Saklatvala was asked to allow his name to be put forward for nomination and he promised to let the Chairman know in a few days whether he could accept the appointment.

With a view to deciding how many advisers should accompany the employers' delegate, the meeting thereafter went over the agenda of business down for discussion at Geneva which is as follow :—

1. Reform of constitution of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.
2. Agricultural questions :—
   - (*a*) The adaptation of the Washington decisions to agricultural labour :—
     1. Regulation of the hours of work.
     2. Measures for the prevention of or providing against unemployment.
     3. The protection of women and children.
   - (*b*) Technical agricultural education.
   - (*c*) Living-in conditions of agricultural workers.
   - (*d*) Guarantee of the rights of association and combination.
   - (*e*) Protection against accident, sickness, invalidity and old age.
3. (*a*) Disinfection of wool infected with anthrax spores.
   (*b*) Prohibition of the use of white lead in painting.
4. The weekly rest day in industrial and commercial employment.
5. (*a*) The prohibition of the employment of any person under the age of 18 years as trimmer or stoker, and
   (*b*) Compulsory medical examination of all children employed on board ship.

As regards items 1 and 3 it was not considered necessary to nominate advisers to accompany the employers' delegate for the discussion of these particular matters with which the Government delegates and advisers would be thoroughly conversant.

As regards item 2, it was felt that the agricultural questions to be discussed were of such far reaching importance as to necessitate the nomination of at least two and probably more advisers to accompany the delegate to Geneva.

The meeting was of opinion that agriculture in India might be treated as partly organised and partly unorganised. On the organised side there were tea, coffee, sugar and rubber plantations, indigo, copra, etc., and it was decided to invite all the Associations in India interested to put forward names of planters or others enjoying the confidence of the interests concerned and competent to advise the delegate on the matters to come up for discussion.

(In this connection it was noted that provision is made in article 389 of the Treaty for the delegate appointing one of his advisers to act as his deputy and to speak and vote as such, and that it is the practice for the delegate to stand down and to allow his expert, adviser to take the active part in the Conference and/or Committee when matters requiring expert knowledge are under discussion.)

As regards the unorganised side of agriculture, the meeting had difficulty in deciding what type of adviser should be selected, whether he should be drawn from landholders, or similar Associations, from managers of zemindaries or from large landowners or cultivators. It was ultimately agreed to consult the Government of India before deciding on the adviser or advisers to be selected to represent these particular interests.

The meeting next considered the apointment of advisers for item No. 4. It was agreed that a weekly rest day was already given in all organised industries with certain recognised exceptions such as works involving continuous process. Special provision is made for the latter in conventions dealing with hours of labour, etc., and the metallurgical industries represented at the meeting asked that an adviser might be appointed to look after their particular interests. They put forward the name of Mr. A. W. Dods of Messrs. Burn & Co. and of the Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. The meeting unanimously selected Mr. Dods and authorised the submission of his name to Government for nomination as an adviser for the next Conference.

As regards commercial employment it was agreed that although the larger concerns engaged in commerce in India recognise a weekly rest day, the practice is far from common amongst smaller Indian traders and shopkeepers who however observe a great many festivals as holidays. The meeting ultimately agreed to consult the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, as to the necessity for appointing an additional adviser to accompany the employers' delegate.

Dealing with the last item on the Agenda, the meeting decided to communicate with the shipping interests concerned as to the advisability of selecting an adviser to proceed to Geneva for the discussion of the matters detailed in No. 5.

The meeting then discussed the procedure to be followed in dealing with the various matters that had been under discussion and regarding which a good deal still remained to be done before all the necessary advisers could be finally appointed. It was ultimately decided to ask the Secretary of the Bombay Millowners' Association to be good enough to take the necessary steps for giving effect to the decisions and wishes of the meeting and that the correspondence and the replies to be received by him should be submitted to a Committee.

The meeting thereupon proceeded to consider the lines upon which a Committee representative of all the interest concerned could be formed. It was agreed that it would be necessary to constitute a Committee or Organisation of some description not only to deal with the matters still remaining over for disposal in connection with the next International Labour Conference but also to arrange for future meetings which would have to be called for the selection of delegates and advisers in the years to come. Under the Treaty of Peace a duty had been imposed upon employers of labour which could not be evaded. The Government of India had to nominate non-government delegates and advisers chosen in agreement with the industrial organisations most representative of employers or workpeople as the case may be. Unless all the leading associations representative of employers' interests in this country came together on a common footing, it would be a very difficult and invidious task for Government to decide between the competing claims of the leading industrial organisations. Ultimately it was agreed that it would be to the best interests of all concerned to form an organisation representative of employers of labour in India.

The repesentatives present at the meeting therefore unanimously resolved to recommend to their respective Associations that a Federation of Indian industries should be formed on the following lines:—

(1) That the Federation, as far as possible, shall be composed of Associations representative of the different classes of Indian industries, but that where no Association exists or where employers do not belong to an Association it shall be at the option of the Executive to admit individual employers as members of the Federation on certain terms.

(2) That the voting shall be on the basis of the numbers of workers employed.

(3) That the Federation shall not interfere in any way with the internal affairs of the various industries, and

(4) That the annual meetings of the Federation will be held in rotation at Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Madras or elsewhere as may be arranged.

It was remitted to a Committee to frame the draft constitution and rules to be submitted for approval to all the Associations interested. This Committee is to consist of representatives from :—

The Bombay Millowners' Association	2 Members.
The Indian Jute Mills Association	2 „
The Indian Mining Association	1 Member.
The Indian Mining Federation	1 „
The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association	1 „
The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ld.	1 „
Messrs. Binny and Co., Madras	1 „

The draft constitution and rules are also to be sent to Cawnpore before being circulated for approval.

It was further resolved that the foregoing Committee should be kept advised of the correspondence and of the replies to be received by the Secretary of the Bombay Millowners' Association regarding the matters still to be disposed of in connection with the next International Labour Conference with a view to their making final recommendations as to the appointment of advisers.

Appendix T.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSUMERS' SOCIETIES IN MILL AREAS.

No. 1239 of 1920.

CAMP POONA, 12*th February* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I understand that one of the demands of the millhands during the recent strike was that provision should be made for the supply of grain and other necessaries of life at cheap rates to millhands. I have the honour to point out that perhaps the best way in which this demand can be met would be by opening Co-operative Stores for the sale of these articles in mill areas. You are probably aware that Government are giving every encouragement to the establishment of such stores and have appointed a special Officer to organise them in the Presidency, and that a Wholesale Co-operative Store has recently been registered in Bombay. Through this last organisation, the retail stores will be put in touch with the producer, profiteering will be eliminated, and it will be possible to sell goods at a fair rate.

2. I enclose herewith a copy of leaflet J which gives information about the organisation and the benefits of such stores. The bylaws given therein will have to be modified to some extent to meet the conditions of the millhands in Bombay. The millhands will have to organise themselves into Co-operative Societies by paying the entrance fee and if possible purchasing one or more shares. The management will be carried on by a paid manager acting under the control and guidance of a Committee appointed by the members. The millowners can help by advancing a loan, preferably at a concessional rate, and helping the society to secure the necessary staff and by allowing, if necessary, deductions to be made out of the millhands' pay for purchases made by them at the stores.

3. There are other details which can best be settled by personal discussion. I should like to suggest that the whole proposal may be discussed by a meeting at which

representatives of the Millowners' Association, and of the millhands should meet the Special Assistant Registrar Purchase and Sale and myself. I shall be happy to arrange such a meeting if you and the other parties are agreeable.

4. I may add that the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, strongly approves of the idea of starting co-operative stores in mill areas and will be very pleased to meet you later after the preliminaries have been arranged.

5. I had also an opportunity of discussing the above proposals recently with the propaganda Committee of the Bombay Co-operative Institute and they are also willing to help. A representative of the Institute will be invited to attend the above meeting.—I have, etc.,

J. A. MADAN,
Assistant Registrar,
Co-operative Societies, C. D. Bombay.

LEAFLET J.

Co-operative Stores Societies.

1. *Necessity for Co-operative Stores.*—In India commodities usually pass through many hands before they finally reach the consumer. Their price to the consumer is thus enhanced by numerous small commissions and margins of profit, and the risk of fraud and adulteration is greatly increased. Local shop-keepers often form rings in order to sell off their stock at exorbitant prices and since the customer is frequently in debt to his local shop-keeper and is not at liberty to deal with another shop, even if such exists in the neighbourhood, the shop-keepers have a fine opportunity of abusing their position by charging excessive prices, giving false weight, or supplying old or rotten stock. These are the evils which Co-operative Stores are designed to combat. Their main object is to enable consumers by combination among themselves to deal direct on fair terms with the producers and to save all unnecessary intervening expenses.

2. *Scope and Membership.*—The need for food and clothing is universal, and, therefore, stores should aim at embracing in their membership every body who is eligible without regard to caste, rank or occupation. They should be catholic not exclusive. By-law 8 explains how any person, who cares to join the stores, may do so by simply paying his entrance fee. Application forms should lie on the counters, and should always be brought to the notice of non-member purchasers. But no *bona fide* purchaser should be rejected simply because he is a non-member. Stores cannot fail to be gainers by having a big turn-over. At the outset they should deal with a few articles only, *e.g.*, they might order a waggon load of salt or kerosine or rice, a chest of tea, or a bale of cloth. It is desirable that until they have acquired further experience of retail business they should be cautious in investing much capital, because they might either suffer a loss owing to market fluctuations and fraud or might find that their initial stock was not of the sort liked by their customers.

3. *How to start Co-operative Stores.*—Stores cannot be well managed without some knowledge and experience. It is not recommended that they should be opened unless a certain number of intelligent and literate persons join in the promotion. As a rule in villages it is best to start a credit society first, in order to give the members some experience of co-operative work and accounts in its simplest form. When the credit society has proved a success, members may turn their attention to stores as the second step. But this rule is not feasible in towns. The promoters should meet together to discuss what articles they require and what saving might be expected by joint wholesale purchase. They should consult the Manager of the Bombay Wholesale Co-operative Stores as to the prices at which he could supply the goods which they require. If they are satisfied that it is worthwhile to try a co-operative store, and are willing themselves to undertake the trouble of managing it, and can find a competent salesman to look after the shop, they should then go through the accompanying mode by-laws, make such corrections as are necessary, and cause at least 12 promoters to sign two

copies of the by-laws and the attached Schedule A. These papers should then be sent either to the local Honorary Organiser or the Assistant Registrar in charge with a note explaining what working capital is promised and in what classes of goods the society proposes to deal at the outset.

4. *Working Capital.*—The entrance fees prescribed in by-law 8 will not give the society sufficient capital to go upon. Therefore, all members should be encouraged to buy as many shares as possible. The value of the share should be kept as low as possible in order to raise sufficient working capital and yet not keep out the poorest members from participating in the bonus distribution. In by-law 5, Rs. 3 is suggested as a suitable figure for India in order to make shares attractive they bear a fixed rate of the 6¼ per cent. dividend (by-law 13) and are withdrawable (by-law 12). The possession of a share also entitles a member to partake in the half yearly distribution of bonus [by-law 44 (1)]. In addition to shares deposits should be obtained from members and well wishers on the easiest terms available.

5. *Management.*—Government does not intend to superintend the management of co-operative stores as closely as it superintends credit societies and banks. It will provide an expert staff for organising and occasionally visiting and advising such stores, and will also arrange for their audit by a trained Government Auditor, on payment, if so desired. But committees must realize that the success or failure of their societies rests in their own hands. The points to which they are advised to pay particular attention are the following :—

(1) They must find an intelligent and hard working Secretary and a competent and honest salesman who will sit in the shop and carry on the business.

(2) The Stock Register should be frequently tested and checked [by-law 31 (4)].

(3) Fresh stock should be indented for in good time after consulting the Bombay Co-operative Wholesale Society and obtaining its advice and quotations. In purchasing fresh stock the preferences of the customers should be carefully studied.

(4) The shop should be kept clean and tidy, all prices should be clearly marked, and the salesman should be required to be punctual and obliging.

(5) The committee must arrange to pay for all stores ordered by it punctually and in cash, and should sell all goods for cash only. It should aim at turning over the whole of its capital 8 times per year and making a gross profit of about 2 annas in the rupee on each turnover.

(6) Prices should not be much lower than the Bazaar prices, in order not to convert all local dealers into bitter enemies. If the prices charged yield a good profit, this will be all returned to the purchasers in the form of half-yearly bonus on purchases [by-law 44 (1)], which will usually be found to be very popular.

(7) Women are the chief purchasers of domestic commodities. It is generally desirable to include one or two experienced housewives on the committee, and to obtain their opinion on the goods stocked and the arrangements generally.

(8) In ordering goods, committees should try to order a complete waggon, bale, cask, chest, or other unit at one time. This prevents thefts in transit and is generally cheaper and more convenient to the seller as well as to the store.

If these hints are carried out, and the advice of the Bombay Co-operative Wholesale Society as to probable movements of prices obtained in advance, there is every prospect that the stores will work well and prove popular.

6. *Accounts.*—The necessary account forms are detailed in by-law 48 and the distribution of accountancy duties between the Secretary and the salesman laid down in by-laws

34 (3) and 37. The forms mentioned in by-law 48 (1) to (4), (7) and (8) may be indented from the Yeravda Press by V. P. P. through the Registrar. The minutes of the proceedings of the General Meetings and Managing Committee Meetings may be kept in blank note books. For the remaining accounts the following forms are recommended :—

(1) *Daily Sales Accounts.*

Date.	Articles sold.	Quantity.	Cash price paid.	If purchased by a Share-holder, note his name.

Every sale is to be entered in this register. At the end of the day the totals extracted from this register should be posted in the Stock Register the Cash Book and the Bonus Ledger. It is desirable also to give purchasers a written receipt or cash memo. for every payment, keeping a counterfoil or carbon duplicate on the salesman's record. Such counterfoil receipt books can be obtained from the Registrar by V. P. P. if required.

(2) *The Stock Register.*

Date.	Item.	Ghi.	Shoes.	Lamps.	Kerosine.	Bajri.	Sugar.	Saries.	Caps, quality A.	Caps. quality B.	&c.
		Seers.	Pairs.	Number.	Gallons.	Seers.	Seers.	Number.	Number.	Number.	
1st April 1913 ..	Opening Stock ..										
	Incomings ..										
	Total ..										
	Outgoings ..										
2nd April 1913	Opening Stock ..										
	Incomings										
	Total ..										
	Outgoings ..										

This register should be frequently checked and verified by the Managing Committee, who should ascertain how losses have occurred and sanction their writing off where necessary. It should always be placed before the Managing Committee when framing their periodic indents for fresh stock. Outgoings will correspond with the daily Sales Register and with wastage or other deficiencies sanctioned by the Managing Committee. Incomings will correspond with the Ledger of Purchases and should be supported by the advice notes and invoices of the supplying agents.

(3) *Register of Stock Purchased.*

Date of receipt of goods.	Serial No. of invoice.	Kind of goods.	Quantity.	Price paid.	Page in Cash Book.

The Society will need this ledger both for checking its stock and for calculating its half-yearly profits. It should be supported by office copies of the indents of the Managing Committee, the Cash Book and the file of invoices and receipts.

(4) *Bonus Ledger.*

Name of Member—

Date.	Price paid for goods purchased.	Date.	Price paid for goods purchased.

A separate page should be assigned to each share holder, and the half-yearly distribution of bonuses will be made in proportion to the total amount of purchases as shown in this ledger. All members may have access to this ledger, if they so wish, and may compare it with the receipts or cash memos in their own possession.

POONA,
September 22nd, 1919.

R. B. EWBANK,
Registrar, Co-operative Societies,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Model Bye-laws of the Co-operative Stores Society, Limited.

(Retail Stores).

I.—Preliminary.

1. The name of the Society is , Limited, and its registered address is

2. The first meeting of the members after registration shall have the same powers as are herein given to the Annual General Meeting.

3. The object of the Society is to buy wholesale and retail to its members articles in general use of good quality at a fair price.

II.—Funds.

4. Funds may be raised—
   (1) by the issue of shares;
   (2) by receiving deposits;
   (3) by raising loans; and
   (4) by donations.

5. The amount of capital to be raised by shares shall not exceed Rs. 10,000, without the special sanction of the General Meeting of the Society. The value of each share shall be Rs. 3. Every share shall be fully paid up on allotment.

6. Deposits and loans may be received for fixed periods or upon current account at such rates of interest and to such an amount as may be determined by the Managing Com-

mittee: Provided that the total of loans and deposits shall never exceed fifteen times the paid up share capital plus the reserve fund.

7. The funds of the Society when not utilized in its business shall be invested or deposited as required by Section 32 (1) (*a*), (*b*) or (*d*) of Act II of 1912.

III.—Membership.

8. All persons resident in are eligible for membership and shall become members on filling up the form of application and paying an entrance fee of rupee one which will be credited to the reserve fund. The Managing Committee may reject within one month the application of any member whom they regard as a man of bad character and his entrance fee will then be refunded to him.

9. Any member may withdraw from the Society at any time.

10. A member of the Society may be expelled by a vote of General Meeting—

(1) if he wilfully deceives the Society by false statements;

(2) if he is bankrupt or legally disabled;

(3) if he is criminally convicted; or

(4) if he intentionally does any act likely to injure the credit of the Society.

Expulsion involves the forfeiture of all shares held by him.

11. A person ceases to be member on death, resignation, expulsion or rejection of his application under Bye-law 8.

IV.—Shares.

12. Application for shares shall be made in writing and shall be disposed of by the Managing Committee. Shares may be held by members only. No member is bound to subscribe to a share. A member may withdraw his share money at his discretion and is entitled to receive it from the Society within eight months of the date of his notice of withdrawal.

13. Shares shall bear interest at 6¼ per cent. cumulative.

14. A member may transfer his share or shares to another member with the approval of the Managing Committee. The transfer is not complete until the name of the transferee has been entered in the Share Transfer Register and such fee as the Managing Committee may prescribe has been paid. If a person ceases to be a member under Bye-law 9, his share shall be refunded to him within eight months of his withdrawal.

15. A share certificate bearing a distinctive number shall be issued for every share subscribed.

16. Any member of the Society may, by a writing under his hand deposited with the Society, nominate any person (other than a servant or officer of the Society), to whom the whole or any part of his interest in the Society should be transferred in the event of his death. A fee of four annas will be charged for recording such nominations and any subsequent revocation or variation.

17. On the death of a member the amount standing to his credit by way of shares or dividends shall, subject to deductions on account of his liabilities, be paid to his heir nominated by him or in the absence of such nominee to such person as may appear to the Committee to be entitled to receive the amount as heir or legal representative of the deceased member on his executing a deed of indemnity to the Society. The deposits of the deceased may be withdrawn by such heir only if the period of deposit has expired.

V.—General Meetings.

18. The General Meeting shall be held during the months of April and October.

19. The functions of the General Meeting are:—

(1) to elect a president once a year whose duty shall be to preside at General Meetings, to supervise the administration of the Society generally, and to summon, through the Secretary, General Meetings, whenever necessary;

(2) to appoint persons to audit the accounts of the Society during the year and to fix their remuneration;

(3) to elect a Managing Committee once a year and to appoint a Secretary and any other officers that may be required;

(4) to receive from the Managing Committee the balance sheets for the last six months and to sanction the distribution of profits;

(5) to appoint persons to take stock of the property of the Society and to report the figures to the auditors;

(6) to consider the audit memorandum and any communication that may have been received from the Registrar or any other business duly brought forward;

(7) to consider the sales of the past year and the stock on hand and to determine in what sort of goods dealings be carried on during the next year; and,

(8) to decide what fees, if any, shall be paid to the members of the Managing Committee for attending Committee meetings.

20. A Special General Meeting shall be summoned on a requisition from a majority of the Managing Committee or the Registrar or from the 25 ordinary members. It shall be the duty of the President to call such a meeting.

21. In the case of an Ordinary General Meeting, at least 14 days' notice and in the case of a Special General Meeting 7 days' notice shall be given. The notice shall specify the date, hour and place of the meeting and the business to be transacted.

22. With the permission of two-thirds of the members present at a General Meeting, any member may bring forward a proposal not mentioned in the notice convening the meeting: provided that such proposal does not relate to the expulsion of a member or the alteration of a By-law.

23. The President shall have a casting vote, in addition to his ordinary vote.

24. Every member shall have one vote only, whether he owns a share or not.

25. One quarter of the total number of members or 25 (whichever is less) shall form a quorum at a General Meeting. If there be no quorum the meeting shall be adjourned for at least seven days and at the adjourned meeting the business of the original meeting shall be disposed of, whether there is a quorum or not.

VI.—The Managing Committee.

26. The Managing Committee shall consist of not less than five members or more than seven. Three members shall form a quorum. It shall elect its own Chairman, who shall have a casting vote.

27. Subject to the Bye-laws and resolutions passed at a General Meeting the Managing Committee shall have full authority to carry on the business of the Society. It shall meet for the transaction of the business not less often than once a month.

28. Vacancies on the Managing Committee from death or any other cause shall be filled up by co-option until the next ensuing General Meeting.

29. A Committee Minute Book shall be maintained by the Secretary in which the names of members present and the proceedings at each meeting shall be recorded.

30. No member shall be present or vote on any matter in which he has a personal interest.

31. The powers of the Managing Committee shall be—

(1) to admit members ;

(2) to appoint, suspend, punish or dismiss all salaried servants of the Society subject to Bye-law 19 (2) and (3) ;

(3) to hear and deal with complaints ;

(4) to examine the Stock Register, and sanction the purchase of whatever stock may be required, to see that the quality of all articles in stock is good, to fix the selling price of all articles in the shop, to increase or reduce the selling price where necessary, to satisfy themselves that all goods in the shop are bought as cheaply as possible, to see that all prices are clearly marked on the stock, to note whether any articles in stock are deteriorating in quality and to reduce the price accordingly and to approve orders for fresh stocks that may be required ;

(5) to examine and check the accounts, especially by comparing the Stock Register, the Sales Books and the Cash Book ;

(6) to prepare annual balance sheets and to decide what allowance to make for depreciation of assets ;

(7) to enquire into and take action in cases of arrears ;

(8) to raise working capital ;

(9) to institute, defend or compromise legal proceedings ;

(10) to test the scales, weights and measures, and to ascertain that there is no avoidable adulteration ;

(11) to arrange Recreational Meetings, lectures, a reading room, etc., for members ; and

(12) generally to conduct the business of the Society.

32. An appeal shall lie from decisions of the Managing Committee to the General Meeting only in cases where such power has been specially reserved to itself by the General Meeting.

33. It shall be the duty of the auditors appointed under Bye-law 19 (2) to audit the accounts and documents of the Society quarterly ; and of the Managing Committee to produce all the requisite books for their inspection.

34. The Managing Committee shall control the Secretary whose duties shall be—

(1) to carry on the correspondence of the Society, to attend all meetings of the general body and of the Managing Committee, to record the proceedings of all such meetings and to convey all orders to the officers or members of the Society concerned ;

(2) to receive applications for membership or the payment or withdrawal of deposits or shares, suggestions from members and other correspondence to lay them before the Managing Committee for orders ; and

(3) generally to conduct the correspondence of the Society, to maintain all account books other than those mentioned in Bye-law 37 and to perform such duties as are assigned to him by the Managing Committee.

VII.—Purchases and Sales.

35. The Managing Committee shall acquire a shop in which the goods of the Society shall be stored and exposed for sale.

36. The price of every article shall be clearly written upon it or upon the receptacle in which it is stored.

37. The shop shall be managed by a salesman who shall be appointed and whose remuneration shall be fixed by the Managing Committee. He shall be responsible for maintaining a Stock Register, a Daily Sales Register, a Cash Book, a Register or Stock purchased and a Bonus Ledger.

38. All sales shall be for cash only.

39. Any person may make purchases at the Society's shop whether he is a member or not.

40. The Managing Committee shall have power to open with the previous sanction of the Registrar branch stores under these Bye-laws in their neighbourhood and to delegate any or all of its powers to the local sub-committees in charge of such branches : provided that such branch shall submit a weekly list of sales and receipts to the central store.

VII.—Deposits.

41. Deposits may be received at any time within the limits fixed in Bye-law 6 either in current account or for a fixed period. Interest shall be payable half-yearly on April 1st and October 1st. Members, who make deposits on current account may, if they so wish, have the cost of their purchases debited against such accounts.

42. After the period of a fixed deposit has expired, interest shall be paid on it at current deposit rates unless the deposit has been accepted by the Committee for a further fixed period.

XI.—Distribution of Profits.

43. At the ordinary half-yearly General Meetings the gross profits earned shall be announced ; and the following deductions shall be made in the following order :—

(1) interest payable on loans and deposits ;

(2) working expenses, including salaries and fees paid to Committee members ;

(3) loss of stock as revealed by the stock-takers, when the actual stock is less than nominal stock shown in the accounts ;

(4) depreciation on buildings and other wasting assets ;

(5) dividend at 6¼ per cent. on shares.

The balance remaining after these deductions shall be treated as the net profits.

44. Of the net profit at least 10 per cent. shall be carried to reserve fund until the reserve fund amounts to at least 50 per cent. of the total working capital as declared at the end of the last preceding year. The balance shall be available for—

(1) distributing as a bonus to share-holders in proportion to the purchases made by them during the half-year ;

(2) devoting to any objects of common good that may be approved by the majority; and

(3) paying a bonus to the staff.

X.—Reserve Fund.

45. In addition to the sum prescribed above, all admission fees and receipts on account of forfeited shares, fines and donations, shall be carried to reserve.

46. Not less than half the reserve fund shall be deposited with some outside Society or bank approved by the Registrar.

47. Any loss on the year's working may, with the previous sanction of the Registrar, be made good from the reserve fund.

XI.—Accounts.

48. Accounts and records shall be maintained in the forms prescribed by the Registrar with such additions as the Managing Committee think necessary. The Chairman and the Secretary have the power jointly to execute documents, grant receipts, and sign share certificates on behalf of the Society. The following forms shall always be maintained :—

(1) Register of Members, including nominations of heirs.

(2) Register of shares.

(3) Share Transfer Register.

(4) Cash Book.

(5) Minute Book of General Meetings.

(6) Minute Book of Managing Committee Meetings.

(7) Deposit Account.

(8) Expenses Account.

(9) Stock Register.

(10) Daily Sales Account.

(11) Register of Stock Purchased.

(12) Bonus Ledger.

49. Before the end of April and October, the Managing Committee shall draw up statements showing the receipts and expenditure, assets and liabilities, and profit and loss for the previous half-year and shall get them printed. A copy of these statements shall be supplied to the Government Auditor, and to every member of the Society.

XII.—Amendments of Bye-laws.

50. Subject to the rules framed by the Local Government, Bye-laws can be amended : provided that notice of the amendment has been given to the Registrar, and the members at least 10 days prior to the meeting. Amendments take effect after being registered under Section 11 (3) of the Act.

Dated 19 .

(Signed)

Copy of para. 2 of the Registrar's No. 2412 of 27th February 1920.

The Assistant Registrar is requested to inform the Registrar of further developments as soon as possible. The Registrar takes a strong personal interest in the matter and would be glad to meet the Millowners' representatives and those of the men as soon as preliminaries have been arranged.

No. 1680 of 1920.

BOMBAY, *3rd March* 1920.

Copy forwarded with compliments to the Secretary Millowners' Association in continuation of this office No. 1239, dated 12th February 1920, for information. The favour of an early reply to this Office letter is requested.

J. A. MADAN,
Assistant Registrar,
Co-operative Societies, C. D. Bombay.

No. 146-33 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.
BOMBAY, *16th March* 1920.

THE ASSISTANT REGISTRAR,
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, C. D.,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1239, dated 12th February 1920, and the further communication No. 1680 from your Office, dated 3rd March 1920.

2. In reply I am to state that my Committee have given careful consideration to your letter of the 12th ultimo and its enclosures and they will be glad to send representatives to such a meeting as suggested by you, if you will kindly inform them at a later period as to the time and place where the same is to be held.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Asst. Secretary.

No. 1226 of 1920.

BOMBAY, *19th June* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

Regarding Consumers' Societies, for Mill-hands.

I have the honour to invite your attention to my letter, dated the 22nd April 1920, and request the favour of an early reply.—I have, etc.,

L. S. POTNIS,
Special Assistant Registrar.

No. 240-33 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 22*nd June* 1920.

THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT REGISTRAR,

CO-OPERATIVE PURCHASE AND SALE SOCIETIES,

Bombay, No. 7.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 1226 of the 19th instant, I have the honour to state that your letter of the 22nd April 1920 has not been received in this office. I shall be obliged therefore if you will kindly send me a copy thereof.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,

Acting Secretary.

No. 8 C. S. B. Mills of 1920.

BOMBAY, 25*th June* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to your No. 240-33 of 22nd June I have the honour to forward herewith copies of my letter No. 932 of 22nd April 1920 together with accompaniments. I shall be glad to discuss the scheme in person in the 1st week of July if convenient to you.—I have, etc.,

L. S. POTNIS,

Special Assistant Registrar.

P. S.—Mr. Otto Rothfeld, I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies is likely to be here on 17th July and I shall be obliged if that date can be fixed for our meeting.

Copy of letter No. 932, *dated the* 22*nd April* 1920, *from the Special Assistant Registrar, Co-operative, to the address of the Secretary, Millowners' Association, Bombay.*

"With reference to your letter No. 146-33 of 16th March 1920, to the address of the Assistant Registrar, C. D., I have the honour to state that it is proposed to hold the meeting some time in May when Mr. Rothfeld, I.C.S., Registrar, Co-operative Societies is expected in Bombay. In the meantime I enclose herewith 4 copies of a brief note on the subject with 4 copies of leaflet (J). Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S., Assistant Registrar and myself would like to discuss this note with you and with some representatives of your association. Mr. Madan will be here on the 30th instant. Will you kindly let me know whether you could arrange to have the discussion on either of these dates, if so to let me know the date, the time and hour and the place where we can have it.

The favour of an early reply will oblige."

Consumer's Societies for Mill-Hands.

The accompanying leaflet (J) explains the necessity for consumers' societies for people in general. The necessity for having such Societies for Mill-hands was clearly explained by Mr. Rothfeld, I.C.S., Registrar, Co-operative Societies, in his lecture before the Co-operative Central Institute on the 27th of March last. The lecture has been published in the *Times of India* of the 29th idem.

The main object is to supply Mill-hands with the necessaries of life—good articles, correct in measurement, at reasonable rates. At present many of them get their supplies from local traders to whom they are usually in debt, and who therefore have many opportunities of cheating them.

The Mill-hands will have :—

(1) to organise themselves into a Co-operative Society and get it registered.

(2) Purchase shares of Rs. 10 each to be paid in easy instalments.

(3) Appoint a Managing Committee who will be conversant with their needs, and be in a position to supervise the working of the society.

(4) Select a good and honest salesman and an accountant.

The society will be placed in direct communication with the producer or wholesale merchant, Manager of the Bombay Wholesale Co-operative Society, and will be in a position to obtain such quality of goods as is required by its members. Profiteering and middlemen's profit will be eliminated and prices could be fixed at a reasonable profit.

It cannot however be expected that the Mill-hands, most of whom are illiterate, will all at once be in a position to manage such a society. The departmental officers and such bodies or the Social Service League will be glad to assist them. But the co-operation and assistance of the Millowners is both desirable and essential. At present many Mills have cheap grain shops of themselves. It should be possible to convert them into Co-operative Societies and start new societies even where there are no such shops at present.

The assistance required from the Millowners will be more or less as follows :—

(1) The capital raised by shares will not be enough to run the Consumers' Societies. The Millowners should advance a certain sum to the Society as a deposit preferably without interest for the first few years and at a low rate of interest afterwards. The sum required would it is expected be about Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 25,000 per each Mill.

(2) They should contribute Rs. 1,000 towards the initial expenditure, which is comparatively heavy. The shop has to be fitted and dear articles have to be purchased.

(3) They should give the Society a room for the shop and a godown, preferably in or near the Mill premises.

(4) They should help the Society in securing the services of a competent and honest salesman and an accountant. If the services from the Mill are lent free for the first year they will be very useful.

(5) The goods will have to be sold on credit for a month. Each purchaser will have a note authorising the Manager to deduct value of goods purchased by him from the shop, if such a requisition is made by the Society. The men will be expected to make their payments themselves direct to the shop. But in case of default, etc., the Manager should undertake to recover arrears from the mill-hands' pay.

(6) Articles produced in the Mill should be supplied at cost price, for the benefit of the mill-hands only.

(7) If possible the Mill should lend its lorry occasionally to the Society for bringing in its stores.

No. 8-1 C. S. B. Mills of 1920.

CAMP, PATAS, *July* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

SIR,

In continuation of this office No. C. S. B.-8, dated the 25th ultimo, I have the honour to request you to be good enough to discuss the scheme in person. Mr. Otto Rothfeld, I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, is likely to be in Bombay on the 17th instant. I shall be glad if that date can be fixed for our meeting.—I have, etc.,

L. S. POTNIS,

Special Assistant Registrar.

No. 381-33 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 26*th August* 1920.

THE AGENTS,

SPRING MILLS,

Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,

I am desired by the Sub-Committee appointed by the Association to consider the question of Consumers' Societies for mill-hands to introduce to you, by means of this letter, Mr. Potnis the Special Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Purchase and Sale Societies, Bombay Presidency.

2. I may add that at a meeting that took place on the 24th instant between the Sub-Committee and Mr. Otto Rothfeld, I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, it was decided that Mr. Potnis should interview the Agents of the Spring, Kohinoor, Gold Mohur, Kasturchand and Tata Mills and discuss with them the possibility of setting up the first Society within that area.

3. It is not intended that Mill Agents should commit themselves at this juncture to any definite statement of opinion as to how far they are prepared to assist in the venture but the Sub-Committee will be glad if the members concerned will discuss the question generally with Mr. Potnis and at the same time afford him every assistance in the preliminary enquiries he has been instructed to make.

4. Upon receipt of Mr. Potnis's report, the Registrar will communicate further with the members concerned through the Association and a definite scheme will then be submitted to you.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,

Acting Secretary.

Similar letters to :

Kohinoor Mills Co., Ld.

Gold Mohur Mills.

Kasturchand Mills,

and Tata Mills.

A similar letter was also addressed to the E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ld., on 18th October 1920.

No. 734 of 1920.

BOMBAY, 11*th October* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

SIR,

As per letters handed over personally, I saw agents of several mills except Mr. Saklatvala, whom I could not meet when I had been to his office. However I discussed the subject with all the agents, and also with Mr. Josh of the Servants of India Society, and his workers in the Social Service League, working amongst the Mill-hands, and also with some of the representatives of the Mill-hands. They say that the class of workers working in the marginally-noted Mills is rather scattered and those who live at long distances will not like to purchase their necessaries of life from the Society's Shop, if opened at some inconvenient place, but if opened on the Vincent Road, or near Dadar station of the G. I. P. Railway, it would be convenient for many Mill-hands working in these Mills.

Spring.
Gold Mohur.
Kohinoor.
Kasturchand.
Tata.

In order to ascertain the probable number of members, and the actual workers in the several Mills, I am going to arrange a few lectures (with Magic Lantern slides if possible) in order to explain the real advantages of such sort of Co-operative Societies. For the present there are many influences like those of jobbers, head jobbers, masters, and such other persons which come in the way of poor workers and prevent them from making their purchases through the Consumers' Society's Shop where they have been started. These petty officers of the Mills act as touts or Commission Agents of several Banias and get regular commission for the purchases of grain and cloth made by workers under them. These persons command a lot of influence over the actual workers, and when they do not act according to their wishes, they are afraid of either losing their employment, or of not getting any facilities as regards the purchases on credits or loans in cash.

I hear from some Mill-hands, that this superior class of workers is losing its influence, and hold over the subordinate workers, but I think that it would be better to get their consent beforehand in a regular meeting, after explaining all the advantages of being a Member of such a Society.

The Agent of the Kohinoor Mills has consented to spare the Hall of the Institute in the Mills for such a Lecture, and I would let him know the dates and time for some lectures in November. Soon after this I will let you know what financial assistance will be necessary from several Millowners for such central shops. It has been proposed by well known workers amongst the Mill-hands, like Mr. Joshi, not to disturb the present arrangement of mill shops dealing in grain and cloth, but to start a central shop independently for the use of the Mill-hands.

I learn that there are two more good centres (1) E. D. Sassoon Mills, near Kala Chauki, Chinchpokli Road, and (2) Jacob Sassoon Mills, Supari Bag Road, Parel. It would be better if you send introductory letters to the Proprietors or Agents of these Mills if possible. I would see them at my leisure, and get every thing arranged as regards lectures, etc. For the present I have got good workers for organisations like Mr. Varadkar in this area. I will try to see you on the 23rd at about 1 P. M. if possible.—I have, etc.,

L. S. POTNIS,

Special Assistant Registrar.

Appendix U.

MILL OPERATIVES AND INTEREST ON LOANS.

BOMBAY EUROPEAN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION,
"THE CLIFFS," WORLI,
BOMBAY, *30th July* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

My Committee are at the present time engaged on several subjects of interest and importance to the Mill industry. One of which is the value of the Rupee from the standpoint of the work-people.

We have found that about half the value of the Rupee is lost to the work people by demands of money lenders—Marwari, Grain Dealers and Pathans. In order to enable us to complete our report, we shall be glad if you are in a position to give us full details of the law in so far as the amount of interest a money lender, of any kind whatever, is entitled to charge his clients.

May I suggest, if you are not in possession of this information, that you secure same for my Committee and forward full particulars to me at your earliest convenience.

When my Committee have completed their enquiries I shall be happy to forward you the result, along with our recommendations on the subject, which, it is needless to say, is of great importance to employers and employees, during the period of constant demands for increased wages and better conditions.—I remain, etc.,

J. B. GREEN,
Honorary Secretary.

No. 341-88 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *6th August* 1920.

MESSRS. CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE,
SOLICITORS, Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed to forward the accompanying letter which my Committee have received from the Bombay European Textile Association, and to request you kindly to furnish me with full details of the law upon the point raised with particular regard to the maximum rate, if any, a money lender of any kind whatever is legally permitted to charge his clients.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Acting Secretary.

BOMBAY, 13*th August* 1920.

THE ACTING SECRETARY,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We duly received your letter of the 30th Ultimo with a letter from the Bombay European Textile Association enclosed. We understand that we are desired to give full details of the law relating to the amount of interest which a money lender can charge, dealing in particular with the maximum rate. We beg to give you as desired details of the law on his subject, as we understand it, at present.

The principal Statutory provisions in connection with loans and interest are to be found in the Indian Contract Act and in the Usurious Loans Act, 1918. In addition to this there has also to be considered what is commonly known as the Rule of Dam-dupat. We will deal with these in order.

The important Sections of The Indian Contract Act are Section 16 and Section 74. The Sections deal with the whole subject, but the point of interest is involved where there is an unconscionable bargain. Section 16 is that Section of the Act which deals with undue influence. Where there is undue influence there cannot be that consent which is one of the essentials to the making of a valid contract. The importance of the section lies in this that where a person who is in a position to dominate the will of another (as a money lender may be) enters into a contract with him and the transaction appears on the face of it (as for example from the rate of interest reserved) or on the evidence adduced, to be unconscionable, the burden of proving that such contract was not induced by undue influence shall lie upon the person in a position to dominate the will of the other. Illustration C to the Section is as follows :—

> " A being in debt to B the money lender of the village contracts a fresh loan on terms which appear to be unconscionable. It lies on B to prove that the contract was not induced by undue influence."

In such cases the Court would give relief on equitable grounds, previously to the introduction of the Usurious Loans Act, 1918. As an instance of such relief in a case where a bond was executed to secure Rs. 500 with interest at Rs. 37-8-0 per cent. per annum with 6 monthly rests with a proviso that the money should not be repaid within three years, or if so, interest for the three years should be paid, the Court granted a decree for Rs. 500 with simple interest at 24 per cent. per annum.

Section 74 of The Contract Act deals with stipulations on breach of a contract where a sum is named to be paid in case of breach. The Section provides that when a contract has been broken if a sum is named in the contract as the amount to be paid in case of such breach ,or if the contract contains any other stipulation by way of penalty the party complaining of the breach is entitled whether or not actual damage or loss is proved to have been caused thereby, to receive from the party who has broken the contract reasonable compensation not exceeding the amount so named, or as the case may be, the penalty stipulated for.

By the explanation to the section a stipulation for increased interest from the date of default may be a stipulation by way of penalty. Many cases have been decided under this section.

Stipulations for payment of interest may be divided as follows :

1. Stipulation for payment of interest at a higher rate on default in paying the principal or part of it or interest on the due date.

Either (*a*) from the date of the bond,

or (*b*) from the date of default.

In case (*a*) the provision has been held to be a penalty and the Court will give relief and such compensation only as is reasonable.

In case (*b*) wherever the provision has the effect of being penal the Court will grant relief but it seems the provision will not necessarily be regarded as penal. If it was a very exorbitant increase in the rate of interest it would be held to be penal.

2. Stipulations for compound interest.

A stipulation for payment of compound interest on failure to pay simple interest on the same amount is not a penalty within the section. If however the compound interest is at a higher rate than that of the simple interest, it seems it is a penalty.

3. Stipulations for payment of interest if principal not paid on the due date.

It seems that where an excessive rate of interest is reserved in this event, then the Court will grant relief.

4. Stipulation for payment of lower rate of interest where punctually paid. Such a clause in which a higher rate has to be paid if interest was not paid on due date is not a penalty provided the increased interest is reasonable.

In view of the provisions of the Usurious Loans Act, 1918 and the powers thereby conferred upon the Court the above provisions are not now of such importance, but we have considered the sections as they show the grounds and the manner on and in which it is presumed, the Court would grant relief where the question of interest is concerned.

With the Usurious Loans Act, 1918 we propose to deal in detail. The act recites that it is expedient to give additional powers to Courts to deal in certain case with usurious loans of money or in kind. As to loans in kind we cannot say that we have had any experience of such loans but we presume these would be such loans as are referred to in Illustration (2) to Section 74 of The Indian Contract Act, *e. g.*, where A owes money to a money lender and engages to repay him say 10 maunds of grain by a particular date. The Act extends to the whole of British India except where the Local Government by notification exempts any area, class of persons of class of transactions.

A suit to which the Act applies means any suit brought for the recovery of a loan made after the 22nd March 1918 or for the enforcement of any security taken or any agreement, whether by way of settlement of account or otherwise made after the 22nd March 1918 in respect of any loan made either before or after the 22nd March 1918. Section 3 deals with the power of the Court in suits to which the act applies. It provides that whether the suit is heard *ex parte* or otherwise, if the Court has reason to believe that the interest is excessive *and* that the transaction was as between the parties substantially unfair it may do all or any of the following things :

(1) reopen the transaction, take accounts, and relieve the debtor of excessive interest.

(2) notwithstanding any agreement purporting to close previous dealings and create a new obligation, reopen any account taken, relieve against any excessive interest and order repayment of such sum as the Court deems fit.

(3) Set aside or revise or alter any security or any agreement made in respect of a loan, and, if the creditor has parted with the security, order him to indemnify the debtor as the Court deems fit.

A proviso to this Section provides that the Court shall not reopen any agreement which purports to close previous dealings and to create a new obligation entered into by the parties or any person under whom they claim at a date more than six years from the date of the transaction, *or* do anything affecting any decree of a Court.

(Then follow definitions.)

As to *transaction* where there is a series it means the first of such transactions. As to *excessive* it means in excess of what the Court considers reasonable having regard to the risk incurred as it appeared or must be taken to have appeared to the creditor at the date of the loan. In considering whether interest is excessive the Court shall take into account any amounts charged or paid in money or in kind, for expenses, inquiries, fines, bonuses, premia, renewals or any other charges, and if compound interest is charged the periods at which it is calculated and the total advantages which may reasonably be taken to have been expected from the transaction.

The act also provides what points the Court shall take into account when considering the risk and in considering whether a transaction was substantially unfair. The act protects the rights of *bona fide* transferees without notice of facts entitling the debtor to relief.

It will be seen therefore that the Act is very comprehensive, and the Court has wide powers to grant relief in proper cases including relief against excessive interest where the transaction is unfair.

Whether interest is excessive or not will depend upon the circumstances of each particular case. We do not think there is any hard and fast rule as to the rate of interest, nor do we think that the law could lay down any such rule as it is manifest that the value of the security and other circumstances must affect the matter, and that a rate of interest which might be excessive in one case would not be excessive in another. There remains the Rule of Dam-dupat.

The rule briefly put is a rule which limits the arrears of interest recoverable at any one time so as not to exceed the principal remaining due at that time. The rule can only be enforced when the debtor is a Hindu and a Hindu debtor cannot avail himself of it against a non Hindu creditor. The rule does not apply where a mortgagee is in possession.

We have endeavoured to give you a summary of the law which bears upon the amount of interest which can be claimed, but, for the reasons already stated, it is impossible to specify any particular figures as to the maximum amount permitted, as each case must depend upon the circumstances of that case.

We return to you the letter of the 30th Ultimo from The Bombay European Textile Association.—We are, etc.,

CRAIGIE BLUNT AND CAROE.

No. 368/88 of 1920.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 18*th August* 1920.

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
BOMBAY EUROPEAN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter, dated 30th July 1920, requesting to be furnished with full details of the law relating to the amount of interest a money lender can charge with particular regard to the maximum rate I beg to forward herewith a copy of the letter from the Association's Solicitors which will doubtless meet your requirements.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Acting Secretary,

BOMBAY EUROPEAN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION,
THE CLIFFS, WORLI.
BOMBAY, 21*st August* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 18th instant, and thank you for the information contained therein *re* "money lenders" which I feel sure will be of the utmost value and will enable us to cope with the difficulties frequently encountered.—I am, etc.,

J. B. GREEN,
Honorary Secretary.

Appendix V.

PROPOSED FORMATION OF WORKMEN'S UNIONS.

MATHARPACADY,
BOMBAY, 15*th November* 1920.

SIR,

The existence of the Millowners' Association postulates or engenders the Workers' Union but at present the various efforts made have given poor results as the value of Unions was not appreciated by the workmen. But things have considerably changed and I now find a widespread desire for organisation on sound lines. You have no doubt seen H. E. the Governor's reply to the Trade Union Congress Deputation's address. I now propose to organise every Mill distinctly and after they have been so organised to have a Central Committee by way of federating each Union. It may be necessary to form minor Central Committees in cases where the same Company owns more than one Mill in Bombay. In order to bring employers and employees in trust with one another and ensure harmony or prevent misunderstanding it appears to me desirable that the very first step taken should be taken jointly as far as possible. I shall therefore be obliged if you would let me know whether you are prepared to co-operate with me in forming these Unions and if so, whether it would be desirable to discuss a constitution for these Unions so as to eliminate whatever may not appear unobjectionable from the employer's point of view.—Yours sincerely,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

No. 605/104 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *7th December* 1920.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA, ESQ.,
MATHARPACADY,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th ultimo, regarding the proposed formation of a Workers' Union, and in reply to state that the Millowners' Association, as a Trade Organised Body, can obviously have no objection to a similar organisation formed from Millworkers, and run by Millworkers on truly representative lines, but at the same time, my Committee do not consider it desirable that such an organisation should be fostered by any outside influences, particularly the Millowners' Association, as such action would only retard the normal growth of industrial relations between employers and employees.—Yours faithfully,

H. ROYAL,
for Acting Secretary.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

MATHARPACADY,
12th December 1920.

DEAR SIR,

I regret the view taken by your Committee. Far from retarding the normal growth of industrial relations between employers and employees, any help rendered by you in forming Unions would really be calculated to promote the growth of desirable harmony between employers and employees, which does not exist at present. However I shall not trouble your Committee any further and propose to address individual employers for the purpose.—Yours sincerely,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Appendix W.

INCREASED COTTON DUTY IN HYDERABAD STATE.

No. 2021/GL-2.

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD,
OLD CUSTOM HOUSE,
CUSTOM HOUSE ROAD,
BOMBAY, *24th January*, 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to acknowledge your letter No. 38-115 of 1920, dated 21st January 1920, regarding a Ferman issued by the Government of H. H. the Nizam doubling the export duty on Cotton and to enclose copies of letters addressed by the Chairman of my Board to the Secretary to Government, Hyderabad, and to the Political Secretary to the Government of Bombay on the subject. My Board will be glad of any support the Millowners' Association can give to their representation.—Yours faithfully,

D. MEHTA,
Secretary.

Copy of letter No. 2004-GL-2, *dated* 23*rd January* 1920, *from the Chairman, Cotton Contracts Board, to the Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay.*

I have the honour to forward copy of a letter addressed by me to the Hyderabad Government in accordance with the wishes of my Board. The Board will be glad if the Government of Bombay can support the representation through the Resident at Hyderabad. The matter is urgent, as the Board is informed there are considerable stocks of cotton awaiting export.

Copy of letter No. 2005 *GL.*-2, *dated* 23*rd January* 1920, *from the Chairman, Cotton Contracts Board, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Hyderabad, Deccan.*

The attention of this Board has been drawn to the issue of ferman by the Government of His Highness the Nizam doubling the export duty on cotton.

I have the honour on behalf of my Board to represent that increase of the export duty in the middle of the cotton season is a heavy loss on those Bombay traders who had bought cotton in Hyderabad for export after entering into contracts in Bombay at prices fixed on the basis of the old export duty. To firms or individuals dealing in hundreds, or even thousands, of bales an additional and unforeseen duty be of Rs. 400 on a hundred bales makes a serious difference.

I am to request that this grievances may receive the sympathetic consideration of His Highness the Nizam's Government and that duty be levied at the old rate on cotton bought before the publication of the ferman.

No. 73-26 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *5th February* 1920.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to refer to a letter, dated 23rd January 1920, addressed to Government by the Chairman, Cotton Contracts Board, in connection with the Ferman issued by the Government of H. E. H. the Nizam doubling the export duty on Cotton.

2. In this connection I am to state that my Committee desire to support the representation referred to above, and to express the hope that the Government of Bombay will support the same through the Resident at Hyderabad.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. G. Mis. 809 of 1920.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *3rd April* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

Subject.—Enhancement of the export duty on Cotton leaving the Hyderabad State.

SIR,

With reference to your letter, dated 5th February 1920, on the subject mentioned above I am directed to forward for the information of the Association copy of letter from the Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad No. 519-P-1, dated 18th March 1920.—I have, etc.,

A. H. DRACUP,
For Under Secretary to Government.

No. 519-P-1.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY,
The 18th March 1920.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 1143, dated the 7th February 1920, regarding the recent enhancement of the export duty on cotton leaving the Hyderabad State, I have the honour to state that the Sadı-ul-Maham in the Political Department of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government in a letter, dated the 15th March 1920, has intimated that His Exalted Highness' Government have decided to grant a rebate on all purchases of cotton made in the Hyderabad State before the 12th December 1919, provided the exporting parties produce documentary evidence before the Inspector-General of Customs of His Exalted Highness' Government and satisfy him that the cotton intended to be exported was purchased before the recent enhancement of the export duty.

2. The Sadr-ul-Maham has also stated that all applications for the grant of rebate should be submitted within two months from the date of the publication of his letter in the Hyderabad State Jarida (Gazette), to the Inspector General of Customs whose decision in the matter will be final.—I have, etc.,

L. RUSSELL,
Resident.

Appendix X-1.

INDIAN COTTON COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

No. G.-103 of 1920.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *22nd April* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

Subject.—Views of the Government of India on certain recommendations of the Indian Cotton Committee.

SIR,

I am directed to forward, for your information, a copy of Government Order, Revenue Department, No. 1243, dated 17th April 1920, on the subject mentioned above.—I have, etc.,

A. H. DRACUP,
For Under Secretary to Government.

Trade and Commerce.

Views of the Government of India on certain recommendations of the Indian Cotton Committee.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17*th April* 1920.

Order No. 1243.

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1718-D., dated 28th February 1920 : —

"With reference to the Resolution in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture No. 674—191, dated the 2nd August 1919, I am now directed to address you on the subject of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 205, 212, 213, 223—229 and 231 of the Report of the Indian Cotton Committee (Chapter XVI).

"2. In paragraph 205 of the Report the Committee suggest that cotton markets on the Berar system should be established in other provinces as soon as possible, more especially in the cotton tracts of the Bombay Presidency (except Sind), the Madras Presidency (with the exception of the Coconada tract) and the Punjab Canal Colonies. In the opinion of the Government of India this recommendation is clearly sound and they hope that the Local Governments and Administrations concerned will give it their careful attention and take necessary steps to give effect to the Committee's proposal, with the aid, where necessary, of local legislation.

"3. The committee recommend in paragraph 212 of their Report the universal use of a cotton maund of 28 lbs., but it appears from paragraph 213 of the Report that they do not consider any separate legislation to be necessary for the purpose. Apparently all that they intend is that standard weights should be prescribed by Local Governments as one of the conditions of the licensing of gins and presses, and further that in local legislation for the establishment of cotton markets on the Berar system power should be taken to prescribe standard weights for use in those markets. The Government of India think that these proposals are on sound lines and should receive the careful consideration of Local Governments and Administrations.

"4. Paragraphs 223 to 229 of the Report deal with the important question of the licensing of gins and presses, and after giving the matter their most careful consideration, the Government of India are of opinion that the conclusions arrived at by the Committee in this respect are entirely sound. They accordingly propose, subject to certain minor modifications indicated below and to any observations which the Local Governments and Administrations may have to make, to accept and to put into force the Committee's proposals.

"5. The Government of India agree with the Indian Cotton Committee that if, effect is to be given to these proposals, it will be necessary to undertake special Imperial legislation for the purpose. They also agree with the suggestion made in paragraph 227 of the Report that all gins and presses should be brought within the provisions of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), irrespective of the number of workpeople they employ. It must be realised, however, that this action will undoubtedly throw a considerably increased burden of work on the local factory inspection staff and the Government of Bombay will, no doubt, separately consider what increase, if any, in the number of factory inspectors will be necessary for this purpose in the Bombay Presidency.

"6. The recommendations made by the Indian Cotton Committee in regard to the conditions on which licenses should be granted to gins and presses—*vide* paragraph 225 of the Report—appear to the Government of India to be generally suitable, with the possible exception of condition (*m*), *viz.*, that owners of ginning and pressing factories should undertake to work for at least eight weeks in the year, unless prevented by causes beyond their control. The necessity for this condition the Government of India consider to be open to doubt. If, however, the Local Governments and Administrations see no objection to this condition, the Government of India will be prepared to accept it. The proposed condition (*l*) regarding lighting seems to be unobjectionable, but if all gins and presses are brought within the scope of the Factories Act, no special legislation would be required to cover this point, inasmuch as section 11 (1) of the Act already requires that *every* factory shall be sufficiently lighted.

"7. In paragraph 229 of the Report the Committee recommend that action in regard to breaches of the conditions laid down in the license should only be taken on a complaint to the Central Cotton Committee or to the Provincial Committee. The Central Cotton Committee, the formation of which is advocated in Chapter XIX of the Report, and in connection with which Local Governments and Administrations have been addressed in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture Circular No. 1239, dated the 27th November 1919, would, after suitable enquiry, recommend to the Local Government concerned the withdrawal of the license or the issue of a warning as it thought fit. This procedure, though somewhat cumbersome, would, in the opinion of the Government of India, work satisfactorily so far as the withdrawal of licenses is concerned, but as full meetings of the Central Cotton Committee will probably be held only once or twice in a year warnings might well be issued on the recommendations of the Provincial or Local Committees.

"8. The Government of India doubt whether it would be advisable that the conditions on which licenses should be granted or withdrawn should be entered in the specific provisions of any legislation that may be undertaken, as the conditions might vary from time to time or in different parts of the country. It must be recognised, however, that a law which gave Local Governments unrestricted power to grant, withhold, or withdraw licenses might reasonably be open to objection. For these reasons the Government of India are of opinion that the best course would be to enact that licenses may be granted, withheld or cancelled by the licensing authority in accordance with conditions to be laid down by the Local Government, after consultation with an advisory body on which commercial interests should be represented, and that, when the conditions laid down by the Local Governments are not in consonance with the recommendations of such Advisory body, an appeal shall be allowed to the Governor General in Council. This advisory body would in practice no doubt be the Central Committee recommended in Chapter XIX of the Report.

"9. The Government of India are further of opinion that there should be no penalties laid down in the law, except the penalty of withdrawal of license for breach of the conditions, and a penalty for working a gin or press without a license. Gins and presses would, of course, be liable for breaches of the Indian Factories Act.

"10. In the opinion of the Government of India the proposed law should apply to the whole of British India. It will not, of course, apply to Indian States, but it is essential that they should follow suit and the Government of India intend to invite them to do so as soon as a definite decision has been arrived at as regards the action to be taken in British India.'

"11. In paragraph 231 of the Report the Committee recommend the offer of concessions in regard to the grant of Government land in the case of surplus factories forming a pool. This is a matter mainly for the consideration of the Local Governments and Administrations ;

but the Government of India agree with the Committee that, where members of a pool in any district keep one or more factories closed without adequate justification, no night shift working should be permitted.

"12. In conclusion, I am to request that the Government of India may be favoured at any early date with the views of the Government of Bombay on the proposals described above after consultation with such commercial bodies or individuals as the Local Government may consider necessary."

ORDER.—Copies of the letter from the Government of India should be forwarded to the Commissioner in Sind, the Commissioners of Divisions, the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Industries, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Collector of Bombay for favour of their opinion on the several proposals described in the letter. The Commissioners should consult such Collectors in their respective charges as they consider necessary.

2. Copies of the letter should also be forwarded to the Chambers of Commerce, Bombay and Karachi, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, the Bombay Millowners' Association, the Bombay Presidency Trades Association and the Cotton Contracts Board for favour of their opinion on the several proposals described in it.

H. F. KNIGHT,
Under Secretary to Government.

G. O. No. 1243, R. D., dated 17th April 1920.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
All Collectors, including the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Director of Industries,
The Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
The Collector of Bombay,
*The Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,
*The Chamber of Commerce, Karachi,
*The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau,
*The Bombay Millowners' Association,
*The Bombay Presidency Trades Association,
*The Cotton Contracts Board.

*By letter.

No. 304-59 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 22*nd July* 1920.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. G. 103, dated the 22nd April 1920, and its accompaniment, upon the subject of the views of the Government of India on certain recommendations of the Indian Cotton Committee.

2. In reply I am to state that the views of the Government of India in the above connection have received the careful consideration of my Committee and that they are in agreement with the proposals contained therein.

3. I am, however, to state that my Committee desire to emphasise not only the necessity for special All-India Legislation, in connection with the licensing of Gins and Presses, to which reference is made in paragraph 5 and following paragraphs of the letter from the Government of India which accompanied your letter under reply, but also in regard to the transit of " Kapas ' from one station to another.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER
Acting Secretary.

Appendix X-2.

CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

No. 15081 of 1919.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *6th January* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to refer to the proposals relating to the formation of a Central Cotton Committee contained in Chapter XXX of the Report of the Indian Cotton Committee and to request that Government may be favoured at an early date with the views of your Association on these proposals. I am to ask whether your Association will be prepared to nominate a representative on the Committee if one is eventually formed. I am to explain that meetings of the full committee will probably be held only once, or at most twice a year, and that representatives who reside out of Bombay and attend the meetings will be reimbursed their travelling expenses to and from Bombay.—I have, etc.,

H. F. KNIGHT,
Under Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE INDIAN COTTON COMMITTEE.

Functions of the Committee.

Para. 261.—For reasons which we have explained below, we consider that the functions of the Committee should be almost entirely advisory and we would define them as follows :—

(*a*) It should advise both the Government of India and Local Governments in regard to any particular questions of cotton policy referred to it.

(*b*) It would recommend both to Government and the trade such measures as appeared to it suitable for safeguarding the existing areas of long staple cotton in the various provinces where these appeared to be endangered as well as for promoting and extending the cultivation of long staple cotton in new areas such as Sind and parts of the Punjab.

(*c*) It would bring to the notice of Government and the trade any changes in the conditions of the cotton growing tracts which may occur from time to time and suggest suitable measures to meet them.

(*d*) It would be consulted by Government in regard to legislation proposed on any matters connected with cotton. It would also be consulted in respect of any rules framed under any legislation in regard to such matters both by the Government of India or Local Governments.

(*e*) In conjunction with the East India Cotton Association, the establishment of which we have dealt with in the previous chapter, it would deal with the question of the trade classifications of the different varieties of cotton.

(*f*) It would assist the Agricultural Departments of the various provinces to obtain authoritative valuations of new varieties of cotton and to get accurate spinning tests carried out.

(*g*) It would keep in close touch with the Provincial and local Committees the formation of which we have suggested below, and would especially render them assistance, if required, in regard to the marketing of small quantities of new varieties.

(*h*) It would make recommendations in regard to possible improvements in the forecasts and statistics relating to cotton. The statistical work in connection with cotton, such as the compilation and issue of forecasts, of ginning and pressing returns, and of figures relating to the movement of cotton, especially of shipment and local mill consumption, might, eventually, be handed over entirely to it.

(*i*) It would act as a bureau for the dissemination of information, both in regard to the cotton of India and of other countries, to Agricultural Departments and the trade generally, in India and throughout the Empire. To enable it to carry out this latter function, it would keep in close touch with the Empire Cotton Growing Committee and would also keep itself informed of developments in the other cotton growing countries of the world.

(*j*) One of the most important functions would be to advise Local Governments in regard to the withdrawal of licenses for ginning and pressing factories under the scheme proposed in Chapter XVI.

(*k*) Finally, it would publish an annual review of the general cotton position with special reference to the Indian cotton crop. We consider that a useful model for such review would be the well-known publication "Cotton Facts" published by the Shepperson Publishing Company of New York.

No. 76-22 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *5th February* 1920.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 15081, dated 6th ultimo, regarding the formation of a Central Cotton Committee and enquiring whether this Association will be prepared to nominate a representative on this Committee if one be formed.

2. In reply I am to state my Committee approve the proposals contained in Chapter XIX of the Report of the Indian Cotton Committee and that they desire to nominate the Chairman of this Association for the time being to serve on the Central Cotton Committee.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

Appendix X-3.

CENTRAL COTTON ASSOCIATION.

No. 6505.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
COMMERCE DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA, *25th September* 1920.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am now directed to reply to your letter No. C.-368, dated the 29th June last, regarding the establishment in Bombay of a Central Cotton Association.

2. This proposal has its origin in the events of the spring of 1918. At that time the high price of cloth in India was a cause of general embarrassment, and in addressing the Government of Bombay on the question whether it was practicable to regulate the price of locally made cloth under the Defence of India Rules, the Government of India pointed out that the fluctuations in the price of raw cotton constituted a serious difficulty in the way of any such action. An examination into the causes of the high prices of raw cotton and Indian piece-goods was then undertaken by the Local Controller of Prices. The cotton trade was consulted through its representative associations and through the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau and at once it became evident not only that the operations of speculators had materially contributed to inflate the price of raw cotton in India but also that there was general dissatisfaction with the then organisation of the cotton trade in Bombay. It was pointed out by practically every authority consulted that this organisation was defective in three principal points, namely :—

(*a*) the absence of any system of periodical settlement of margins or differences;

(*b*) the narrowness of the principal forward contracts; and

(*c*) the absence of any controlling body with power to enforce its decisions.

These views which were generally expressed no doubt had their origin in the prevailing anxiety regarding the approaching Broach settlement. The two principal Cotton Associations in Bombay, the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, and the Bombay Cotton Exchange Limited, both appealed to Government to intervene in order to prevent a grave crisis, and the Government of Bombay proposed that the price of good Broach cotton for delivery on the 25th April 1918 should be fixed by Ordnance. As a matter of fact, the Broach settlement passed off without intervention by Government and without causing serious financial embarrassments, but it was recognised on all sides that action must urgently be taken to prevent a repetition of a state of affairs in which the cotton trade of Bombay had been brought to the verge of a crisis. The situation of 1918 differed merely in degree and not in kind from that of previous years. It was represented that every year, the approach of the Broach settlement, had been a period of confusion and anxiety, and, as the Bombay Millowners' Association expressed it, that steps should be taken to regulate the cotton market on a healthy basis and to eliminate all outside detrimental influence. About the same time the Government of India received an advance copy of Chapter XVIII of the Report of the Indian Cotton Committee in which authoritative expression was given to the view that it was a matter of urgent importance that the Bombay cotton market should be reorganised on sound and healthy lines.

3. Mr. Mackenna, the President, and Mr. N. N. Wadia, a member of the Indian Cotton Committee, then interviewed the trade as to the lines on which reforms should proceed. The representatives of the various associations were first interviewed separately, and provisional conclusions were arrived at. Finally a meeting was held which was attended by the President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and by twenty-four other gentlemen representing the seven associations mentioned in paragraph 250 of the Indian Cotton Committee's report. The Government of India are only concerned at present with the first two resolutions passed by this meeting. Both were passed unanimously. The first resolution was to the effect that immediate action was necessary to create a temporary Controlling Body with a Clearing House. The second stated that the trade itself could not then undertake the formation of the Controlling Body. Mr. N. N. Wadia had already been authorised by the Government of India, on the recommendation of the Indian Cotton Committee, to draw up in England, in consultation with the Directors of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, a scheme for a Cotton Trade Association in Bombay, and in pursuance of the recommendations of the meeting just referred to and of the Bombay Government, the Government of India issued on the 22nd June 1918 the Defence of India (Cotton Contracts) Rules, 1918. These rules authorised the Government of Bombay to constitute a Cotton Contracts Committee for the purpose of controlling contracts in cotton, and defined the duties of the Committee when appointed. These duties comprised the prescription of the class of contracts in which differences should be paid through a Clearing House, the establishment of a Clearing House, the settling of the form and incidents of Clearing House Contracts, the licensing of brokers and various other matters connected with the control of the cotton trade. The rules were intended to be merely of a temporary, transitory character, and when they issued them, the Government of India asked that they should be followed up by local legislation without delay. Consequently the Cotton Contracts Committee was superseded a few months later by the present Cotton Contracts Board constituted under the Bombay Cotton Contracts Control (War Provisions) Act, 1919. But this Act again, as its name implies, is a purely temporary measure. It can remain in force for another two years at the most, and in introducing the Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Mr. (now Sir) G. Carmichael clearly stated that the Cotton Contracts Board was intended merely to pave the way for a permanent organisation. He mentioned that Mr. Wadia was preparing a scheme for a Central Cotton Association in consultation with the Directors of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, and he said in so many words that the Bill, which afterwards passed into law as Bombay Act I of 1919, was purely *interim* piece of legislation intended, while providing for immediate difficulties, to give time for the consideration of permanent measures of reform.

4. From this brief summary it will be seen that the demand for control of the cotton trade came from the trade itself, and that it was the trade which brought to the notice of Government certain defects in its organisation which required remedy. It is also clear that the trade itself confessed that the assistance of Government was essential if the proper remedy was to be applied. The Government of India accepted these views in 1918, and nothing has occurred in the *interim* which compels them to reconsider their opinion. It is of course true that circumstances have changed to some extent in the last two years. The trade has been under control. Some sections find that this control does not square with their own particular interests, and are beginning to chafe at it. The memory of the panic of April 1918 is perhaps beginning to fade, and it is of course more difficult to introduce a reform of the nature now contemplated in a falling market than in a rising one. But the Government of India are clear that the defects in the organisation of the cotton trade which were brought to notice in 1918 are defects which require radical and permanent treatment, and they have no doubt but that the great majority of those engaged in the buying and selling of actual cotton in Bombay hold the view, as strongly now as they did two years ago, that the causes which brought the trade in 1918 to the verge of a crisis which would have shaken it to its foundation should as far as possible be removed. The main object of reform, therefore, must be to control speculation.

The Government of India recognises that speculation cannot be eliminated altogether, but they consider that the aim should be so to regulate the market as to secure the interests of *bona fide* traders and to discourage speculation inimical to those interests. The measures which are necessary to secure this end are well known, and need not again be set out. It is sufficient to say that they involve the control of the trade and it is clearly desirable that this control should be exercised by the trade itself. And as in Liverpool and New York the Government of India adhere to the view that it is eminently desirable that a Central Cotton Association should be established in Bombay.

5. Mr. N. N. Wadia has prepared a very detailed and complete scheme for an Association of this kind. The scheme, of which a copy has already been furnished to the Government of Bombay, has been drawn up on the model of the Liverpool Cotton Association, and will be most valuable in the drawing up of the Articles of Association, the Memorandum of Association and the bye-laws and rules of the proposed Bombay Association. But the Government of India recognise that the cotton trade in Bombay must be allowed to draw up its own scheme, and they have no desire to intervene more than is absolutely necessary. It has always been recognised however that it will be necessary to accord the association, when found, some measure of statutory recognition, and to this extent intervention by Government is unavoidable. Before the Government can undertake legislation with the object of conferring statutory powers upon the Association or of enforcing throughout British India the standard forms of 'future' contracts, which it will be the duty of the Association to draw up, they must be satisfied firstly that the Association which applies for recognition is representative of all sections of the cotton trade in Bombay which are fairly entitled to representation and secondly that the rules and bye-laws of the Association are drawn up in the best interest of the trade as a whole.

6. I am now to develop these two points. Control over the cotton trade in Bombay is at present exercised by a Board which consists of a Chairman and six members nominated by the Government of Bombay, three members elected by members of the Clearing House and two members elected by the Bombay Millowners' Association. As has already been explained, this organisation is purely temporary and provisional. The Government do not desire permanently to exercise the right of nominating members of the Board of Control, but if they are to recognise the Association and to allow it to elect its own Directors, they must be satisfied that the Association will be so constituted as not only to represent the trade fairly but also to carry out the objects in view. They assume that, as proposed by Mr. Wadia, the Association will consist of members and associate members. The latter will exercise such privileges as may be specified in the rules, but presumably they will not be eligible to serve as Directors, though they may be permitted to elect a small proportion of the Directors. Logically, therefore, the first point to consider is what should be the qualifications for full membership of the Association. The Government of India think that it might reasonably be stipulated that members of the Association, whether firms or individuals, must be of good financial standing and repute, but they are prepared to leave it open for the present whether a qualification of this kind could be enforced in practice. They think it essential, however, that the members should be British subjects or subjects of any State in India under the protection or political control of His Majesty. If firms or companies are admitted to membership they may be dealt with in this matter on the lines suggested by Mr. Wadia in his draft of the Articles of Association. As a third qualification, the Government of India suggest that it should be laid down that members must be buyers or sellers, as principals, of actual cotton. The amount of cotton which must be handled in a year in order to satisfy this condition is a question on which the Government of India will await advice. It has been suggested that the amount should be fixed at ten thousand bales per annum, but it is possible that trade opinion in Bombay may be in favour of a somewhat lower figure being fixed.

7. The Government of India realise that the last qualification suggested above is likely to open the door to controversy. It is understood that the qualification will not exclude *Jaith-*

awalas or commission agents who advance money to constituents for cotton sent to them for sale in Bombay. But while brokers who, in addition to being brokers deal as principals in the required amount of actual cotton will be eligible for membership, the qualification proposed will exclude from membership other brokers and all mere jobbers. It is understood that the same principle is followed in the Liverpool Cotton Association and "general knowledge of the cotton business" is a necessary qualification for membership of the New York Association. The question is of course one of great difficulty, but the Government of India have come to the conclusion that it is impossible to waive the test of dealing as principals in actual cotton as a qualification for membership. The whole object of the Association is to regulate and control speculation in the interests of legitimate trade. Brokers who operate as jobbers are the speculative element in the trade. It is not denied that they have their place in the trade since they help to spread the risks. But it is thought that they cannot be admitted to the privileges of full membership since if they were so admitted they might exercise a preponderating influence in the control of an Association which *ex hypothesi* is to be founded very largely with the object of regulating their activities.

8. The Government of India, however, are prepared to consider whether brokers who deal merely in "futures" should be admitted as Associate members. It has been suggested that these Associate members should be permitted to elect two Directors of the Association. Only full members of course would be eligible for election as Directors, but since some brokers who also deal in actual cotton will be members, it is thought that these suggestions offer a reasonable solution of what may be a very controversial question.

9. It will be observed that while Mr. Wadia has proposed that there should be an unlimited number of Associate members his scheme contemplates that the right of trading in the ring should be the exclusive privilege of members. It is believed that this feature of Mr. Wadia's scheme is in accordance with the practice prevailing in Liverpool and New York, but it will be a matter for consideration whether it is feasible to enforce the same practice in Bombay. It is feared that the introduction of the rule may either make it impossible to limit full membership to dealers in actual cotton or compel respectable brokers of good financial standing, who have hitherto had a large part of the "futures" market in their hands, to transact their business through another firm. The question is one which requires local knowledge for solution but it is possible that the legitimate claims of brokers of high standing and of foreign firms of good repute might be met by allowing a limited number of Associate members the privilege of trading in the ring subject to the payment of special fees or to such other conditions as might be thought suitable.

10. As regards the Directors of the Association, Mr. Wadia proposed that nine members of the Cotton Contracts Board as it existed when he prepared the scheme should automatically become Directors of the Association and that they should co-opt three other Directors. He contemplated that the Directors should retire in rotation, and that vacancies should be filled up by election. The Government of India would prefer that the association as soon as formed should proceed to elect its own Directors, and the only condition that they think it necessary to impose is that the Directorate must be fairly representative of the different sections of the trade. It has already been suggested that the claims of Associate members should be met by allowing them to elect two Directors. It is thought that the sections of the trade which are eligible for full membership might be classed into the four categories mentioned below :—

(1) Millowners ;
(2) Exporters ;
(3) Merchants importing cotton into Bombay ; and
(4) *Jathawalas* or commission agents ; and that members on election or admission should be registered in one or other of these four categories. The four categories might then be constituted into panels each, panel electing two or three Directors.

These suggestions however are very tentative. It seems probable that some system of election by Compartments will be found inevitable, but as stated above, the Government of India lay down only one condition, namely, that before they can agree to legislate they must be satisfied that the Directorate is fairly representative of the different sections of the trade and that the constitution of the Association provides adequate guarantees for the perpetuation of this essential.

11. It is understood that the objects of the Association will be to maintain a suitable building for an exchange in Bombay, to adjudicate disputes between members by arbitration, to adopt standards of classification, to impose equitable and convenient rules of trading, to decrease the risks attendant on the business, to publish useful information and generally to promote and facilitate the cotton trade of Bombay. The Government of India do not propose to set out all the objects of the Association but there is one point with which they think it necessary to deal in some detail. One of the most important duties of the Association will be to regulate the market in "futures" and to draw up standard forms of contracts for the future delivery of cotton. It will probably be desirable for the Government of India to provide the Bill relating to the proposed Central Association, that no contract for the future delivery of cotton shall be enforceable in any Court of Law in British India unless it has been drawn up in accordance with the rules framed in this behalf by the Association. This being so, the Government of India must be satisfied that the rules of the Association in respect of this matter are framed in the best interests of the cotton trade as a whole. The question is one of vital importance. The market in "futures" is the market in which speculators operate, and the Association must be judged by the manner in which it deals with these contracts. The matter is a very technical one, but as at present advised and in pursuance of their guiding principle that "the aim should be so to regulate the market as to secure the interests of *bona fide* traders and to discourage speculation inimical to those interests, the Government of India consider that contracts for the future delivery of cotton should be limited to (1) "hedge" contracts and (2) "delivery" contracts. It is believed that these are the only contracts for future delivery recognised by the Liverpool Association, and that in the United States of America trading is restricted to these contracts by the imposition of a heavy tax on all other forms of contract for future delivery. Delivery contracts, of course, are contracts for the delivery of a particular standard of a specific growth of cotton. They should be implemented by a transfer of the actual cotton from the seller to the buyer. In the opinion of the Government of India, it should be a definite rule that such contracts should not be passed on or settled by a 'set off' or 'ring settlement.' As regards hedge contracts, the Government of India recognise that the ideal to aim at is that there should be, as in the Liverpool and New York markets, a single hedge contract. But they understand that the introduction of a single hedge contract is opposed by the great majority of Bombay traders and they will not object to a reasonable number of such contracts provided that in framing the conditions of each contract the principle is observed that the contract must be wide enough to prevent cornering by speculators. It is of course understood that the restrictions on contracts referred to in this paragraph would not apply to contracts entered into at up-country stations between cultivators or middlemen and merchants for cotton grown locally. In such contracts there is no clause as to quality and the crop is sold as it may turn out whether good or bad.

12. I am next to refer to the question of gambling contracts such as *Kutcha Khandies* and *Kutcha Americans* and single or double options, and all other contracts which provide for the payment of differences of fluctuations in the market value of cotton without providing for the actual delivery of cotton. It has frequently been suggested that such contracts should be formally declared illegal and Mr. Wadia has included a clause to this effect in the draft bill enclosed with his letter of the 25th November 1918. It is understood that contracts of this kind are in common parlance purely gambling contracts and that transactions in what are known as *Kutcha Khandies* and *Kutcha Americans*, respectively, are very similar to the rain gambling which was prevalent in Calcutta a few years ago.

In this connection, however, it must be borne in mind that for every contract to be a wagering contract which is void within the meaning of section 30 of the Contract Act and Bombay Act III of 1865, there must be a common intention *on both sides* to wager. So in Sassoon *vs.* Tokersey, Indian Law Reports, 28, Bombay, at page 621, Jenkins, C. J., says :—

> " In cases of this description there is a danger of confounding speculation, or that which is popularly described as gambling, with agreements by way of wager ; but the distinction in the legal result is vital.
>
> The Indian Contract Act in section 30 provides that agreements by way of wager are void ; but that a transaction may fall within this provision of the law there must be at least two parties, the agreement between them must be by way of wager, and both sides must be parties to that wager.
>
> Now it is of the essence of a wager that each side should stand to win or lose according to the uncertain or unascertained event in reference to which the chance or risk is taken."

The form, therefore, of the contract may not of itself be conclusive that it is of the nature of a wager. Gambling under criminal law no doubt stands on rather a different footing and a common intention may not always be an excuse for the offence. Quite recently, as the Bombay Government are no doubt aware, a number of Marwaris in Calcutta were convicted of gambling in *Kutcha Khandies*, and the Government of India consider that any member or associated member of the Association who is convicted of gambling of this kind should *ipso facto* render himself liable to expulsion from the Association. From the point of view or civil liability, however the question is one of considerable difficulty, and the Government of India would be glad if the question of these contracts could be further examined as they would prefer to leave the question to be decided under section 30 of the Contract Act unless it is clear that this will not be sufficient to meet the case.

13. I am now to request that the Cotton Contracts Board may be asked to proceed with the formation of the Association. They should be supplied with a copy of Mr. Wadia's letter of the 25th November 1918 and with copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, Bye-laws, Rules and Contracts of the proposed East India Cotton Association, Limited, drawn up by Mr. Wadia, and also with a copy of this letter. It will be understood of course that this letter is merely intended to deal with a few preliminary points on which the Government of India think it necessary to state their views as a condition to undertaking subsequent legislation. If an Association of persons of repute in the cotton trade which satisfies the conditions mentioned in this letter is formed in response to the invitation now given, I am to say that the Government of India will be prepared in due course to introduce legislation with the object of giving this Association the requisite powers of control and of transferring to it the assets and liabilities of the Cotton Contracts Board to which the Association will succeed as soon as the bill becomes law. The exact form of legislation will be a matter for future decision.

14. I am to add that the Government of India for many reasons would prefer that the legislation should be effected in the Provincial Council. They recognise that the Provincial Council of Bombay is probably more competent to undertake legislation of this kind than the India Council, and they are aware that when the Bombay Act I of 1919 was passed, it was generally assumed that the permanent legislation to which that bill was intended as a prelude would also be undertaken in the local Council. The Government of India have considered this point, but they have arrived at the conclusion that if it is necessary (as it will probably be) to include in the bill a provision to the effect that no contract for the future delivery of cotton shall be enforceable in any court of law in British India unless drawn up in accordance with the rules framed on this behalf by the proposed Central Association, there is no alternative but to undertake the necessary legislation in the Indian Legislative Council. It is also evident

that even though the Association will presumably confine its activities mainly to the Bombay City, its operations will affect the cotton trade throughout India, and for this reason also, the Government of India think that legislation must be undertaken in their own Council.

15. The Government of India will be prepared at a later date to discuss in Bombay any of the points involved.—I have, etc.,

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Appendix X-4.

CONTROL OF COTTON TRADE IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.,
MARWARI BAZAR,
BOMBAY, *24th February* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I beg to forward herewith a copy of the Resolution adopted at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of my Association held yesterday, the 23rd instant, as under:—

RESOLUTION :—This meeting resolves that a meeting of the Cotton Trade be called as early as possible for the herein below mentioned purposes :—

(*a*) To consider the Bill No. 3 of 1920—a bill to amend the Bombay Cotton Contracts Control (War Provisions) Act, 1919.

(*b*) To consider the working of the present Cotton Contracts Board.

(*c*) To prepare and send a Memorial and a deputation to the Government with a view to abolishing the Government control over the Cotton Trade.

(*d*) To appoint a Committee which may work for the achievement of the herein above said purposes and besides these any other matter that may be brought forward at the above proposed meeting and every member of such Committee present shall have power to draft Resolutions, Amendments and Memorial, etc., provided that a notice of such Resolution or Memorial shall reach the Secretary of any of the bodies calling the meeting at least before 48 hours.

This meeting further resolves that copies of the above Resolution be forwarded to the various allied bodies concerned in the Cotton Trade asking each of them to send its assent with a mention of the suitable time and place for the proposed meeting. Further the Honorary Secretary be and is hereby authorized to issue a notice specifying the time and place approved by a majority of the bodies concerned in the trade for the holding of the proposed meeting on obtaining at least the assent of one body ; to do his best to circulate such notice among the trade and to circulate handbills and give advertisements in the newspapers and our market shall be closed on the day of the proposed meeting from one hour before the time of the meeting to the hour that the meeting terminates, and also the ready market be closed on that day and for that purpose a request be made to the Bombay Cotton Merchants and Mukadams Association, Limited.

Copies of the above Resolution be forwarded to each body connected with the Cotton Trade.

Awaiting the assent till Monday next, after which the work of the proposed meeting shall be proceeded with.—Yours faithfully,

BEJRAJ GUPTA,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.,
MARWARI BAZAR,
BOMBAY, 25*th February* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

Kindly read the following correction in the copy of the Resolution forwarded to you yesterday, the 24th instant.

In clause (*d*), line 4 and 5 in the place of words "every member of such Committee present shall have power to draft" please read as follows: "Every member of the trade present at the proposed Meeting shall have power to propose."—Yours faithfully,

BEJRAJ GUPTA,
Honorary Secretary.

No. 110-36 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 2*nd March* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION, LTD.,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of the above Association to ask whether you would be good enough to favour them with a copy of the reply which, they understand, your Committee has addressed to the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association in reply to that body's letter, dated 24th February 1920, forwarding a copy of the Resolution adopted at an Extraordinary General Meeting held the previous day.—I am, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Assistant Secretary.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION, LTD.,
OLD CUSTOM HOUSE, CUSTOM HOUSE ROAD,
BOMBAY, 3*rd March* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

In compliance with the request contained in your letter No. 110/36 of 1920, I beg to hand you a copy of the letter addressed by my Association to the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association in reply to their letter, dated 24th February 1920.—Yours faithfully,

D. MEHTA,
Secretary.

Copy of a letter, dated the 26th February 1920, from the Secretary, Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, to the Secretary, Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association.

"I am directed to acknowledge your letter of 24th February, forwarding a copy of the resolution adopted by your Association at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 23rd idem; and in reply thereto to inform you that while my Association quite realises the desirability of all trade matters being free from Government control they at the same time recognise that under the present condition of the cotton trade in Bombay such control as is exercised by the Cotton Contracts Board is necessary and they are consequently opposed to the sentiments expressed in the body of the resolution referred to above, and they also disapprove of the action which your Association proposes to take as regards the working of the Cotton Contracts Board.

"I am also to express my Association's inability to accept your proposal inviting them to co-operate with yours in the campaign to be carried on against the Cotton Contracts Board as my Association feel strongly that the Board has served a most useful purpose in controlling and regulating the cotton trade of Bombay on sound and business-like lines, and that, on that account, it is deserving of all the support and backing of my Association and other bodies interested in the trade."

No. 115-36 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *4th March* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION, LTD.,

Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant and its enclosure, and to thank you for the same. At the same time I beg to hand you herewith a copy of the letter addressed by my Association to the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association in regard to the same matter.—I am, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,

Asst. Secretary.

No. 114-36 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY, *4th March* 1920.

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.,

Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 24th ultimo, forwarding a copy of the Resolutions adopted by your Association at an extraordinary General Meeting.

2. In connection therewith, I am to state that my Committee entirely disapprove of the resolutions passed in so far as they refer to the condemnation of the Cotton Contracts Board. They consider that the Cotton Contracts Board has served a useful purpose by its inception, has guarded traders against the machinations of speculators and has practically caused the

extinction of the periodical crises that disfigured the Cotton trade of the past. My Committee recognise that, whilst no Board with so many conflicting interests to satisfy can ever hope to conciliate all parties, the Cotton Contracts Board has striven successfully to fulfil the functions with which it was inaugurated.

3. The Members of this Association have reason to feel grateful for its fair and equitable rulings and its honest attempts to uphold traders without class or distinction. I am, therefore, to state that my Committee not only decline to be associated in any manner with your invitation to co-operate with you in your campaign against the Cotton Contracts Board but they strongly disapprove of the proposed agitation by you. They will uphold the continuance of the Cotton Contracts Board in every way as a body discharging its functions worthily and providing an effective check against the reckless gambling which previously disfigured the Cotton Trade of Bombay.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

Appendix X-5.

TRANSPORT BY RAIL OF SEED COTTON TO CERTAIN STATIONS.

No. P-49.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, COUNCIL HALL,

POONA, 21*st July* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

SIR,

I am to enquire whether your Association would favour the introduction of temporary legislation for three years, prohibiting entirely the transport of seed cotton by rail to any of the stations specified in the statement attached. In this connection I am to refer to para. 221 of the Indian Cotton Committee's report, and to observe that any permanent legislation can best be undertaken when a Central Cotton Committee, such as is now under consideration, has been formed. Meanwhile, there appear to be strong reasons why an immediate measure should be passed, to protect the long staple area of Surat and Baroda, before the next cotton season.

2. The Cotton Committee contemplated a system of passes to allow of the transport of kapas by rail, under license, in cases where prohibition would involve real hardships, but from such enquiries as I have been able to make, it now appears that so far as this restricted area is concerned, no real hardships would be involved by complete prohibition, of which the railway establishments will take cognisance, as they do in the case of the transport of opium, thus avoiding all meticulous enquiries, elaborate establishments, prosecutions, and all the elaborations, which have been found in the past to leave possible loopholes for malpractices, and present various administrative difficulties. If, in the opinion of your Association, valuable experience is likely to be gained, and no grave hardships caused by such a simple piece of temporary legislation, and provided of course that the assent of the Baroda State Darbar, which is vitally interested in the whole question can also be secured, the question can be further considered. I am, however, to point out the extreme urgency of the matter, and to ask for your opinion at a very early date.

3. I am to explain that it is not proposed to interfere with transport by road, which is a far more difficult problem, but it is hoped that if transport by rail is absolutely prohibited to the specified stations, the difficulties of road transport from any stations outside this prohibited area will effectively prevent, at least in a great measure, the import of seed cotton to the area which it is desired to protect, and a long step will have been taken to rehabilitate the reputation of the long staple cottons, which can be, and are, with the assistance of the Agricultural Department, being grown. The present time of course presents an extremely favourable opportunity when, as a result of the practice of mixing, every cultivator and dealer has been hard hit by the astonishing drop in prices of Broach cotton coming from this area.—I have, etc.,

P. J. MEAD,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Statement showing stations to which it is proposed to prohibit entirely the transport of seed cotton by rail.

MAIN LINE.

Anklesvar, Panoli, Kosamba, Kim, Sayan, Utran, Surat, Sachin, Maroli, Navsari, Vedcha, Amalsad, Bilimora, Dungri, Bulsar, Pardi, Udvada and Daman Road.

BRANCH LINES.

Anklesvar, Umravati, Boridra, Ghumandev, Jhagadia, Avidha, Raj Pardi, Haripura, Umalla, Partapnagar, Amletha, and Nandod.

Kosamba, Velachha, Simodra, Mangrol, Vankal, and Zankvav.

Surat, Kankrakhari Jn., Nio, Chalthan, Gangadhra, Bardoli, Timberva, Madhi, Kahar, Vyara, Doswada, Fort Songhad, Bhadhunja, Navapur, Rayangan, Chinchpada, Khatgaon, Khandbara, Pachora, Bari, and Nandurbar.

Bilimora, Gandevi, Kalavach, Chikhli Road, Rankuwa, Dholikua, Anawal, Unai and Bansda Road, Kevdi Road. and Kala Amba.

No. 338-32 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 5*th August* 1920.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Poona.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, P. 49, dated the 21st July 1920, and its accompaniment and, in reply, to state that my Committee approve strongly the proposal outlined therein, namely, that by means of temporary legislation for a period of three years, the transport of seed cotton by rail to any of the stations specified in the Schedule accompanying your letter, should be prohibited.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,

Acting Secretary.

Appendix X-6.

CHANGES IN HEDGE CONTRACTS.

No. 3376 H. E.

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD,
OLD CUSTOM HOUSE,
BOMBAY, 30*th April* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am to inform you that the Board have had under consideration the question of the changes that should be made in the Hedge Contracts before trading begins in next year crop. They consider some change necessary in view of the difficulties and dissatisfaction that have attended the liquidation of the Broach Contract this year and last year. These, in their opinion, arose from making Broach the basis of good staple Contract. It has been proposed that Broach should be included in the Fine Oomra Contract, which might be called the Broach Oomra Contract, with Akola, as basis. As this Contract will have a very wide basis and it is felt that the Contracts are now too much sellers Contracts, it is suggested that in the case of this Contract only cotton more than half a class off should not be tenderable. The months of delivery might be December—January and then single months from February to August. There will remain the Bengal and Southern Contracts as at present and the present Broach Contract might be called the Surat Contract though it is proposed to allow *good* staple F. G. Broach to be tenderable against it. I am to request that your Committee will depute three of its Members to meet the Board in the Board room, at the Old Custom House, on Monday, 10th May 1920, at 3 P.M., in order to discuss this question.—Yours faithfully,

G. H. COWAN,
Chairman.

No. 184-62 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 8*th May* 1920.

THE CHAIRMAN,
COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt ot your letter No. 3376-H.E, dated the 30th ultimo, and in reply to inform you that my Committee have nominated the Hon'ble Mr. Munmohandas Ramji and Mr. A. Geddis to represent this Association at the meeting to be held on Monday, the 10th idem, for the purpose of discussing the question of the changes in the Hedge Contracts.—I am, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Assistant Secretary.

No. 4564-H E/1.

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD,
OLD CUSTOM HOUSE,
CUSTOM HOUSE ROAD,
BOMBAY, 23*rd July* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that the Board proposes that the Hedge Contracts for next year should be as follows:—

1. F. G., Bengals contract as at present: September to be added to the months of delivery.
2. Fine Umras: No change.
3. Fine Khandeish including Fine Muthias.
4. Broach F. G. Fair staple C. P. No. 1 to be tenderable.
5. Punjab American F. G. Good Staple: the present Broach contract with Karangannis and Tinnevellies excluded.
6. Southerns: as at present with Tinnevellies and Karangannis added.

In view of the criticism levelled against the hedge contracts the Board has had under consideration the following proposals:—

The first proposal is to allow some special delivery contracts. These suggested are—

1. Fine Bengals from U. P. stations only.
2. Fine C. P. No. 1.
3. Fine Berars.
4. F. G. Khandeish.
5. F. G. Muthias.

The suggestion is that notwithstanding the general rule on the subject of delivery contracts these special contracts should be allowed to be passed on. Tuesdays and Thursdays could be set apart as tender days for these special contracts and the due date for them would be the last day of the month. It is thought that by this arrangement the Clearing House will be able to deal with these contracts in addition to the Hedge Contracts. It will be readily understood however that the Clearing House could not hope to deal promptly with more than a limited number of contracts whether Hedge Contracts or Special Contracts.

The second proposal is that buying on account should be allowed in the case of hedge contracts. It is not allowed in other markets being considered unnecessary and opposed to the idea underlying hedge contracts. It is understood however that the proposal commands some measure of support among the trade. It is argued apparently that when the ready market is dull spot rates may not be known with much certainty and the quotation of spot cotton may be influenced unduly by bear operations in future with the result that the bear tendering cotton that is rejected has it invoiced back at a rate below the real market value of cotton up to the standard of the contract, whereas if in such a condition of the market bull could buy on account he would correct the supposed tendency of the spot rates to be influenced by bear operation in the future market.

The third proposal is that cotton more than half a class off the standard of the contract should not be tenderable. In favour of this proposal it is contended that the cotton tenderable against the hedge contracts at the present time, a full class off being allowed, is below the

class of Indian cotton readily marketable and that consequently the contracts are depressed much below the value of the class of cotton which is the basis of the contracts.

I should be glad if all these proposals could be considered by your Association and if their views on them together with any other proposals or suggestion on the subject of forward contracts they desire to make could be communicated by two representatives elected to attend a meeting of the trade. The meeting of the trade will be held at the rooms of the Cotton Contracts Board in the Old Custom House on Monday, August 16th, at 2-45 P.M.—Yours faithfully,

G. H. COWAN,
Chairman.

No. 334-62 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *4th August* 1920.

THE CHAIRMAN,
COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 4564-H.E. 1, dated the 23rd July 1920, and in reply to state that the Hon'ble Mr. Munmohandas Ramji and Mr. A. Geddis, the present representatives of the Association upon your Board, will represent the Association at the meeting of the Cotton trade convened for Monday, August 16th, 1920, at 2-45 p.m.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Acting Secretary.

(Amended August to October 1920.)

For the purpose of the transactions known as "hedging" the undermentioned seven contracts, which may be termed "Hedge Contracts" shall be used namely :—

(*i*) Fully good M.G. Bengal Contract, fair average staple of the season, including cotton from the United Provinces, the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana.

The following standard samples shall be prepared for this contract, namely :—

of M.G. U.P. Fine, Fully Good (basis), half a class off Fully Good.

of M.G. Sind Punjab, Fine, Fully Good, half a class off Fully Good.

of M.G. Rajputana, ditto.

Cotton below the "half a class off Fully Good" standard shall be rejected.

Months of delivery :—

December, January, March, May, July and September.

(*ii*) Fully good M.G. Broach Contract, fair average staple of the season, including cotton of the following descriptions, namely, Broach, Central Provinces No. 1 and Saw Ginned Dharwar.

The following standards shall be prepared for this contract, namely, of M.G. Broach, Fine, Fully Good (basis) Good.

of Saw Ginned Dharwar, Fine, Fully Good, Good.

of M.G. Central Provinces No. 1 Superfine, Fine half a class off Fine. Broach Cotton and

Saw Ginned Dharwar below Good in class and C. P. No. 1 cotton below " half a class off Fine " shall be rejected. Cotton from any Surat station may be tendered against the Broach standard.

Months of delivery :—

April-May and July-August.

(*iii*) Fully Good M.G. Punjab American Contract, including cotton of the following descriptions, namely, Punjab American, Surat, Navsari, Dholleras, Kalagin and Cutch.

The staple of Punjab American and Dholleras tendered to be not less than 6/8 of an inch in length, the staple of Navsari, Surat, and Kalagin tendered to be not less than 7/8 of an inch in length. The following standard samples shall be prepared for this contract, namely :—

of M.G. Punjab American, Fine, Fully Good (basis) Good.
of M.G. Surat, Fine, Fully Good, Good.
of M. G. Navsari, do.
of M.G. Dhollera, do.
of M.G. Kutch, do.
of M.G. Kalagin, do.

Cotton tendered which is below the " Good " standard sample shall be rejected.

Months of delivery :—

March-April, June-July.

(*iv*) Fine M.G. Oomra Contract, fair average staple of the season, including cotton from the Central Provinces and Berar.

The following standards shall be prepared for this contract, namely :—

of M.G. Berar, Superfine, Fine, (Basis,) half a class off Fine.

of M.G. C.P. No. 1, Superfine, Fine, half a class off Fine.

of M.G. C.P. No. 2, do.

Cotton below the standard " half a class off Fine " shall be rejected.

Months of delivery :—

December-January, March, May, July and September.

(*v*) Fully Good M.G. Oomra Contract, fair average staple of the season including cotton from Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India and Khandwa, Burhanpur.

The following standard samples shall be prepared for this contract, namely :—

of M.G. Berar, Fully Good (basis,) half a class off Fully Good.

of M.G. C.P. No. 1, Fully Good, half a class off Fully Good.

of M.G. C.P No. 2, Fully Good, half a class off Fully Good.

of M.G. Khandwa Burhanpur, Fine, Fully Good, half a class off Fully Good.

of M.G. Central India, do.

Cotton below " half a class off Fully Good " shall be rejected.

Months of delivery :—

December-January, March, July and September.

(*vi*) Fully Good M.G. Khandesh Contract, fair average staple of the season, including cotton of the following descriptions, *viz* : Khandesh and Kathiawar (Muttia).

The following standards shall be prepared for this contract, *viz* :—

of M.G. Khandesh, Fine, Fully Good (basis), half a class off Fully Good.

of M.G. Muttia Fine, Fully Good, half a class off Fully Good.

Cotton tendered which is below the standard " half a class off Fully Good " shall be rejected.

Months of delivery :—

December-January, March, July and September.

(*vii*) Good M.G. Southerns Contract including cotton of the following descriptions, *viz* :—

Westerns, Northerns, excluding ' Red ' Bijapore, Bagalkote, Compta, Miraj, Combodias, Tinnevelies, and Karungannies.

The staple of Northerns, Compta, Miraj, Combodias, and Karunganni tendered to be not less than 7/8 inch in length. The staple of Westerns, Bijapore, Bagalkote and Tinnevelly tendered to be not less than 6/8 inch in length.

Provided that Compta cotton not less than 6-8 inch in length may be tendered if the seller declares on his delivery order " No premium claimed over basis " and similarly Karunganni cotton not less than 6-8 inch in length may be tendered if the seller declares " No premium claimed over Tinnevelly."

The basis is M.G. Westerns, Good.

The following standard samples shall be prepared for each of the above descriptions.

Fully Good, Good, Fully Good Fair.

Cotton that is below the " Fully Good Fair" standard sample shall be rejected.

Months of delivery : May-June, July-August, September-October.

NOTE.—In the case of hedge contracts the delivery period is from 1st to the 25th day of each single month mentioned above and in the case of double months from the 1st day of the first month to the 25th day of the second month.

The conditions of contracts I, II, IV, V, VI, were approved by the Board on 26th August 1920. The Conditions of Contracts III and VII were approved by the Board on 4th October 1920.

Copy forwarded with compliments from the Chairman, Cotton Contracts Board.

Bombay, 9th October 1920.

Appendix X-7.

PROPOSED FIXING OF MEASUREMENTS OF COTTON STAPLES.

No. 4240-H. E. -2.

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD,
OLD CUSTOM HOUSE,
BOMBAY, *7th July* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

The Cotton Contracts Board in response to the demand made by various sections of the trade to define staple has resolved to state a measurement which the staple of cotton tendered must reach if it is to pass in survey. At a joint meeting of the Board and the Appeal Committee it was decided to consult the various Associations connected with the trade as to what they think the measurements should be. I would accordingly request that your Association should report what length of staple they consider should be fixed for each of the Hedge Con-

tracts. They may either recommend that one measurement be fixed for the contract as named in column 1 of schedule B or state what the measurement should be for each trade variety of cotton given in column 2 of the schedule.—Yours faithfully,

G. H. COWAN,
Chairman.

No. 305-80 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *22nd July* 1920.

THE CHAIRMAN,
COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 4240-H. E.-2, dated the 7th July 1920, with regard to the proposal to state a measurement which the staple of cotton tendered must reach if it is to pass in survey.

2. In reply I am to state that my Committee, before arriving at a decision upon the specific question submitted to them, would be glad if you would be good enough to forward, for their consideration, a statement showing the various lengths which your Board at present proposes to adopt.

3. At the same time I am to state that my Committee adhere strongly to the opinion that equal importance should be attached to the strength and regularity of the staple.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Acting Secretary.

No. 117-H. E-2.

OLD CUSTOM HOUSE,
CUSTOM HOUSE ROAD,
BOMBAY, *8th September* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

The Cotton Contracts Board will be glad to have as soon as possible the view of your Association on the following proposed lengths of staple to be in each case the minimum tenderable against the Punjab American and Southerns Hedge Contract, *viz.* :—

Punjab American Contract :—

Punjab American and Dholleras 6/8 of an inch.

Navsari Surats, Kalagin and Kutch 7/8 of an inch.

Southerns Contract :—

Westerns, Bijapur, Bagalkot and Tinnevelley 6/8 of an inch.

Compta, Miraj, Northerns and Karangunnies 7/8 of an inch.

Cambodia 15/16 of an inch.

The object aimed at is not to maintain a high standard of staple. Buyers may purchase on delivery contracts cotton of a specified length of staple to suit their requirements. The object aimed at is to lay down as a minimum the length which will allow the bulk of the genuine crop of each growth to be tendered in an average season and provide a contract which will be a suitable *hedge* for sellers and buyers of staple cottons.—Yours faithfully,

G. H. COWAN,
Chairman.

No. 335/H.E./2.

OLD CUSTOM HOUSE,
CUSTOM HOUSE ROAD,
BOMBAY, 21*st September* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to invite a reference to Chairman's letter No. 117/H.E./2, dated 8th September 1920, and to request you to communicate, at an early date, the views of your Association on the proposed lengths of staple tenderable against the Punjab American and Southerns Hedge Contracts.—Yours faithfully,

D. MEHTA,
Secretary.

No. 453-80 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 1*st October* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD,
Custom House Road.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 117/H.E. 2, dated the 8th September 1920, and subsequent reminder, No. 335/H. E./2 of the 21st idem.

In reply I am to state that my Committee have considered the proposed lengths of staple, as specified in your first mentioned letter, and they are unanimously of opinion that the lengths stated are in every case too low, and are strongly against such lengths being adopted. They do not think they represent the lengths of the bulk of the genuine crop of each growth and would point out the undesirability of making it any easier for those so inclined to tender cotton under any other than its genuine designation.

My Committee, further, desire me to reiterate the statement in the concluding paragraph of my letter, No. 305-80, of the 22nd July 1920, and to emphasise the necessity to this industry of regularity, cleanliness and also strength of staple. They feel that, in the past possibly, surveyors have not given sufficient weight to the importance of these qualifications to the industry and they fear that in the future, should the scheme of standard lengths be adopted, it is possible that the said qualifications might further be lost sight of. Nor, I am to add, are my Committee wholly in favour of the proposal to specify the lengths of staple as they consider there are many difficulties attendant thereon. Should, however, it be decided to adopt this system my Committee as already stated, are against the acceptance of the lengths named as from their experience the said lengths are too low.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Acting Secretary.

Appendix X-8.

THE "SELLER'S BEST SELECTION" CONTRACT.

BOMBAY, 16*th June* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We will be glad if you will place the following before the Committee at your convenience.

It is a common practice for mills when buying certain styles of staple cotton to pay anything between Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 over the market rate if the seller in addition to the description of cotton adds the words "seller's best selection" or some similar phrase to the contract.

In the past there may have been some benefit from buying such selected cotton but our experience during the last 2 years is that a "seller's best selection" is a quality little or no better than one can buy in the market.

Recently we have had tenders from two firms under a "seller's best selection" contract when the cotton tendered has failed to pass in survey and appeal. Accordingly we wrote to the Board to fix the rate at which we could invoice back and at the same time drawing the attention of the Board to the fact that we had paid a premium over the market rate to secure "seller's best selection." The Board merely referred us to the Room Rate of the day.

We then addressed the Board a copy of our letter herewith which speaks for itself and we also enclose their reply.

The object of this letter is to point out to our fellow members that in future to safeguard our interests it seems that it will be necessary when buying a seller's best selection contract to state on that contract the premium that is actually being paid for the contract, and that in the event of the cotton tendered failing to pass in survey that margin over the Room Rate shall be refunded.

It may be that some members are already protecting themselves thus, but some possibly are not and we trust our letter may be of some use to those concerned in the mill industry.—Yours faithfully,

Per pro. *James Finlay & Co., Limited,*

A. GEDDIS.

BOMBAY, 11*th June* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD,

Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We have to acknowledge your letter, No. 3889-RA-3, dated 10th instant, which has our attention.

The Board quote a rate for M. G. Good Western Good Staple, but it is the custom in several offices when selling this style to add to the contract "seller's best selection" or "seller's selection" and for that contract they secure at the time of selling a premium of about Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 over the market rate for the ordinary contract. May we ask if the Board are prepared when asked to fix a rate for a seller's best selection contract to take cognizance of that clause, and quote a premium over the ordinary rate.

We recognise the difficulty the Board would have in doing so, but on the other hand what protection have consumers should the seller's tender on appeal fail to pass. Should the Board not see their way to put a premium over the ordinary rate for a seller's best selection contract consumers naturally are losers.—Yours faithfully,

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No. 3983-PA-2.

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD,

BOMBAY, 16*th June* 1920.

MESSRS. JAMES FINLAY & CO., LIMITED,

Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,

Your letter dated 11th June. The Board is not prepared to quote a special rate for "seller's best selection." When owing to the scarcity in the market of the cotton contracted to

be delivered a buyer has not adequate protection in his option of buying in the market the Board will consider imposing a penalty under Rule 102. In the case reported by you it has imposed a penalty of Rs. 5 a kandy.—Yours faithfully,

G. H. COWAN,
Chairman.

No. 275/80 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *8th July* 1920.

MESSRS. JAMES FINLAY & CO., LTD.,
Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated the 16th June 1920, and enclosures and in thanking you for the same to state that a copy of the letter has been forwarded to all members of the Association for their information and such action as they may desire to take in the interests of the industry in general and of their own firm in particular.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Acting Secretary.

Appendix X-9.

TRADING ON CLOSE HOLIDAYS.

No. 1783 H. E.-1.

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD,
OLD CUSTOM HOUSE,
BOMBAY, *2nd January* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

The Cotton Contracts Board has had under consideration the question of trading on close holidays. The Board has already determined what holidays in 1920 shall be notified as close holidays and these will be shown on a calendar which will be issued shortly. By a decision of the Board recorded on the 2nd July trading is allowed on close holidays between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M. This concession was made as a temporary measure owing to the cable delay. Several members have since objected to this general concession on the ground that it makes it impracticable for them to take any of the close holidays as they do not know beforehand on which holidays the bazar will trade. The Board consider that it should be possible to limit the concession by applying it only to some of the holidays if not to abolish it altogether but it wishes before deciding the question to ascertain the views of the trade. They will be glad if three members of your Association are delegated to meet the Board at Colaba at 6 P. M. on Monday, January 19th, to discuss this question.—Yours faithfully,

G. H. COWAN,
Chairman.

No. 20-24 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 17*th January* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1783-H-E-1, dated 2nd instant, and in reply to state that Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the Deputy Chairman of the General Committee, will represent this Association at the meeting to be held on Monday, January 19th, at 6 p. m., to discuss the question of trading on close holidays.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 72 H-E-1.

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD,
OLD CUSTOM HOUSE,
CUSTOM HOUSE ROAD,
BOMBAY, 23*rd January* 1920.

NOTICE.

On the following close holidays during 1920 trading is allowed from 12 to 3 P. M. only :—

Zarathost-no-diso	17th June	Thursday.
Ashadi Purnima	30th June	Wednesday.
Jain Pachusan	11th August	Wednesday.
Parsi New Year	9th September	Thursday.
Kartiki Ekadash	22nd November ..	Monday.
Barawafat	24th November ..	Wednesday.
Kartiki Purnima	25th November ..	Thursday.

On the other close holidays notified no trading is allowed.

As no trading is allowed on Good Friday, 2nd April, and Easter Monday, 5th April, the rooms at Colaba will be open up to 6 P. M. on Saturday, 3rd April.

On the Divali holidays 9th, 10th and 11th November the rooms at Colaba are closed for arbitrations and appeals.

G. H. COWAN,
Chairman.

Copy forwarded with compliments to the Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association.

D. MEHTA,
Secretary.

Appendix Y-1.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE NUMBER OF GENERAL HOLIDAYS BY TRANSFER TO SECTIONAL HOLIDAYS.

No. 8700 of 1919.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 30*th December* 1919.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to state that Government have had under consideration the question of the number of holidays which their servants enjoy throughout the year. I am to observe that

while the sectional holidays are enjoyed only by certain classes of the community and are not given as a matter of course, all Government servants are considered as entitled to the holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act. The total number of days thus enjoyed is 28 in the year, and in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council, the interruption of work at intervals on so many occasions is undesirable. It is perhaps possible that a sensible reduction might be effected in the number of such general holidays by transfer to sectional holidays. I am to request that Government may be favoured with the opinion of your Association on the point. A very early reply will be much appreciated.—I have, etc.,

SHAMRAO D. MANKER,

For *Under Secretary to Government.*

No. 18-12 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 16*th January* 1920.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,

Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 8700 of 1919, dated 30th ultimo, regarding the number of holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, to which Government Servants are entitled and in reply to state that the intentions of Government in regard to the question are not, in the opinion of my Committee, very clear.

2. My Committee would, therefore, be glad if Government would outline their proposal a little more definitely when they will be glad to express their opinion thereon.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

No. H. 1 of 1920.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 22*nd January* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 18-12, dated 16th January 1920, I am directed to state that on Bank holidays, *i.e.*, holidays declared under the Negotiable Instruments Act, Government offices are closed subject to provision for urgent work, while on sectional holidays such offices are kept open in view of the fact that the holidays are enjoyed only by certain classes of the community. Such sectional holidays are therefore enjoyed only by those clerks who belong to the community affected and that only if they can be spared. The number of Bank Holidays fixed by Government is 28 and the Governor-in-Council is inclined to the view

that the interruption of work in Government offices on so many occasions is undesirable. In order to remove the inconvenience caused by the total cessation of work on so many days, it is considered that a sensible reduction might be effected in the number of Bank Holidays by transferring some of them to the list of sectional holidays. Government, of course, could limit the number of Bank Holidays to be enjoyed by their servants, but they are unwilling that their own servants should be less well off than their brethren in mercantile houses in respect of general holidays. Before coming to a final decision Government desire to test the feeling of the commercial community in the matter, as it is possible that business offices also feel that the number of Bank Holidays is excessive. I am therefore to request that Government may be favoured, at a very early date, with the opinion of your Association on the question. I append two lists, one of Bank Holidays and another of sectional holidays.—I have, etc.,

H. F. KNIGHT,

Under Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th November 1919.

No. 8012.—Under section 25 of Act XXVI of 1881, entitled the Negotiable Instruments Act, His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to declare the following days to be Public Holidays during the year 1920, in addition to the New Year's Day (1st January), Good Friday (2nd April) and Christmas Day (25th December), which are already specified as holidays under the above section :—

Maha Shivratri	18th February	Wednesday.
Holi (2nd day)	5th March	Friday.
Easter	3rd and 5th April	Saturday and Monday.
Zarthrost-no-Diso	17th June	Thursday.
Ramzan-Id	18th June	Friday.
Bakri-Id	25th August	Wednesday.
Gokul Ashtami	6th September	Monday.
Parsi New Year	9th and 10th September	Thursday and Friday.
Khordad Sal	15th September	Wednesday.
Ganesh Chaturthi and Samvatsari (Jain).	16th September	Thursday.
Muharrâm	23rd September	Thursday.
Dassera	22nd October	Friday.
Divàli	9th, 10th and 11th November	Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.
Bara Wafat	24th November	Wednesday.
Day before Christmas Day	24th December	Friday.
New Year's Eve	31st December	Friday.

NOTES.—(1) The day which may be fixed hereafter for the celebration of the Birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor will be notified separately in due course.

(2) No days are notified as holidays on account of Jamshedi Naoroz (21st March), Ramnavami (28th March), Cocoanut Day (29th August) and the Day following the Christmas Day (26th December), as these festivals fall on days which are declared to be holidays under the section referred to above.

2. This notification does not apply to Sind.

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor-in-Council,

P. J. MEAD,

Chief Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th January 1920.

No. *H. O.*—The following are the Hindu, Parsi, Mahomedan, Jewish, Jain and Christian holidays recognised by Government for the year 1920 in addition to those under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 :—

Hindu.

Makar Sankrant	14th January	Wednesday.

Parsi (Shehenshahi).

A'van Jashan	17th April	Saturday.
Gatha Gambhars	7th and 8th September	Tuesday and Wednesday.

Parsi (Kadmi).

A'van Jashan	18th March	Thursday.
A'dar Jashan	16th April	Friday.
Zarthoshtno-Diso	18th May	Tuesday.
Gatha Gambhar	9th August	Monday.
New Year	10th and 11th August	Tuesday and Wednesday.
Khordad Sal	16th August	Monday.

Mahomedan (Sunni).

Shab-e-Barat	5th May	Wednesday.
Ramzan Id	19th June	Saturday.
Muharram	22nd September	Wednesday.

Mahomedan (Shiah).

Shahadat-i-Hazrat Ali	9th June	Wednesday.
Ramzan Id	19th June	Saturday.
Muharram	22nd September	Wednesday.
Shahdat-i-Imam Hasan	9th November	Tuesday.
Id-e-Mavlud	29th November	Monday.

Jewish.

Pesach	9th April	Friday.
Roash Hoshana	13th and 14th September	Monday and Tuesday.
Kippur	21st and 22nd September	Tuesday and Wednesday.
Sukkoth	27th September & 5th October	Monday and Tuesday.

Jain.

* Shravan Vad 14	11th September	Saturday.
* Bhadarva Sud 1 and 2	13th and 14th September	Monday and Tuesday.
* Pajushan (Bhadarva Sud 5)	17th September	Friday.
Kartik Sud 15	26th November	Friday.

Christian.

Day following New Year's Day	2nd January	Friday.
Christmas	27th to 30th December	Monday to Thursday.

* The heads of offices have discretion to permit any person serving under them to substitute for one of these authorized sectional holidays any other holiday observed by the community to which such employe belongs.

NOTE.—No days are notified as holidays on account of Parsi (Shehenshahi), A'dar Jashan, 16th May; Parsi, (Kadmi) First Day of Gatha Gambhar, 8th August; Mahomedan (Sunni) Mahim Fair, 25th December; Jewish, Pesach, 3rd April, Shahbuoth, 23rd May, Tishabeab, 25th July; Jain, Chaitra Sud 15, 3rd April, Shravan Vad 13, 10th September, Shravan Vad 30, 12th September, Bhadarva Sud 3-4, 15th and 16th September, as these festivals fall on days which are declared to be holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

2. This notification does not apply to Sind.

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor-in-Council,

P. J. MEAD,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 77-12 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY, *5th February* 1920.

THE SECRETARY, TO GOVERNMENT,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. H. 1 of 1920, dated 22nd ultimo, regarding the list of holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act and to state in reply that in the opinion of my Committee the number of holidays at present gazetted under this Act is excessive but they feel they are not in a position to recommend the deletion of any particular holiday from the list. If, however, Government are of opinion that certain days might be struck off the list without offending the communities concerned, my Committee are prepared to agree to such reduction as Government may consider desirable.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix Y-2.

CLOSING OF MILLS ON SUNDAYS.

Ref. No. 7600.

2, RAMPART ROW, FORT,
BOMBAY, *20th August* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

It has recently come to our knowledge that the operatives of one of the Mills under our control have notified to the management their disinclination to work on Sundays in future, although no specific demand for Sunday closing has been formulated by them so far. We understand further, that a similar sentiment has been expressed by the men employed in several other Mills in Bombay.

In view of the likelihood of such a feeling gaining ground among Mill hands, considering the present temper of labour in this city, we beg to enquire whether your Association contemplates any steps towards ascertaining the views of Members on this question with the object of taking concerted action should it eventually transpire that the entire body of workmen are in earnest in demanding such a concession.

We are advised that Mills in Cawnpore are silent on Sundays, and that they have a Mill Calendar of their own according to which working days are fixed at a maximum of 25 per month or 300 days in the whole year,—an arrangement which, we believe, is quite satisfactory in practice to employers and operatives alike.—Yours faithfully,

E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
Agents—*The E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ltd.,*
The Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd.,
The Meyer Sassoon Mills, Ltd.

No. 515-89 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 29*th October* 1920.

MESSRS. E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
MILLS DEPARTMENT,
2, Rampart Row, Fort.

DEAR SIRS,

With reference to your letter, No. 7600, dated the 20th August 1920, I am directed to state that at a Special Meeting of my Committee, held on the 20th instant, it was resolved, *inter alia*, that the Committee could not see their way to recommend any extension of the number of holidays at present enjoyed by the operatives.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Acting Secretary.

Appendix Z-I.

STATISTICS SHOWING NUMBER OF COTTON BALES PRESSED IN INDIA.

No. 2564.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
SECRETARIAT, FORT, BOMBAY.
14*th September* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

Subject.—Statistical returns of cotton pressed in India.

SIR,

I am directed to refer to letter from this Department, No. 12504, dated 24th November 1915 and to forward for the information of the Association a copy of Government Order No. 2564, dated 1st September 1920, regarding the discontinuance of the preparation of the statistical returns showing the number of bales of cotton pressed in India.—I have, etc.,

H. F. BALL,
Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.

Cotton.

Discontinuance of the preparation of the statistical returns showing the number of bales of cotton pressed in India.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
ORDER No. 2564.

SECRETARIAT, FORT,
BOMBAY, *dated the* 1*st September*, 1920.

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce, No. 5269, dated 16th August 1920 :—

"I am directed to refer to Mr. Lindsay's letter, No. 16099, dated the 21st October 1915, regarding the preparation of statistical returns showing the number of bales of cotton pressed in India.

"2. The Government of India are of opinion that the returns in their present form do not serve any useful purpose, and they have accordingly issued orders to the Director of Statistics to discontinue the publication of half-monthly cotton press returns. They propose however to revive the publication of these returns in a new form if and when a system of licensing, as recommended by the Indian Cotton Committee, is introduced. In the meantime I am to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, the local authorities may be instructed to discontinue the returns at present submitted to the Director of Statistics."

Appendix Z-2.

MONTHLY STATISTICS OF COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING.

D. O. No. 3618.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA,
1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA, 31*st May* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I enclose extracts from letters, dated the 31st March, 4th and 19th April 1920, from Mr. D. Sadasivam, B.A., B. Sc., Tech. (Manchester), Textile Technologist and Technical Chemist, Madras, containing suggestions for showing in greater details the progress of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Industry in India in the Monthly Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in Indian Mills issued by this Department. Before any action is taken in the matter I should be very obliged if you would let me have your opinion on the proposals and say whether any of them is worth consideration from the millowners' point of view.—Yours faithfully,

D. N. GHOSE,
Offg. Director of Statistics.

Extract from letter, dated the 31*st March* 1920, *from D. Sadasivam, Esq., B. A., B. Sc., Tech. (Manchester), Textile Technologist, Technical Chemist, Pachaiappas College, Madras, to the Director of Statistics, Calcutta.*

* * * * *

Since the Indian Cotton Industry is taking a definite move into new channels, may I suggest the desirability of recording the progress made in fine counts spinning (by means of figures for individual or short range of counts above 40's) and in weaving, bleachings, dyeing and finishing—of mulls—dhoties, lawns, tussores, fine twills, and all other sorts which have 30's and higher counts only. I feel some radical change is necessary in the method of presentation of the subject in the Annual Trade Review.

* * * * *

Extract from letter, dated the 4th April 1920, *from D. Sadasivam, Esq., B.A., B. Sc., Tech. (Manchester), Textile Technologist, Technical Chemist, Pachaiappas College, Madras, to the Director of Statistics, Calcutta.*

* * * * *

Regarding improvements in statistics of cotton manufactures, I note that the 9th issue of statistics of British India (why not all India ?) Volume I. Commercial, fails to help the investigator in the following respects :—

(1) Counts of yarn spun above 40's (Details of—*Vide* pp. 71 and 72).

(2) Grey and bleached goods are not separated. Since bleaching and finishing are special processes, detailed figures under these headings are bound to be of much value.

(3) The very large quantity of 462 million yards (25 per cent. of the whole mill production) is clubbed as a single item. There are coarse and fine coloured goods.

I would request you to appoint an expert committee to guide in future classification.

* * * * *

Copy of letter, dated the 19th April 1920, *from D. Sadasivam, Esq., B.A., B. Sc., Tech, (Manchester), Textile Technologist, Technical Chemist, Nidamangalam, S. I. Ry., to the Director of Statistics, Calcutta.*

* * * * *

When there is a great shortage of cloth in India (and consequently prices are high) and at the same time handloom weavers find yarn prices are prohibitive and hence have either to stop their looms (I have found in one village 300 looms thus stopped recently) entirely or work "short time", it becomes necessary to enquire into the exact causes and find out, if possible, some remedies.

Moreover, for some years to come, there will be a great demand for hand-made goods in India and hence the necessity for a statistical study of the supply of yarn for the handlooms. I am aware of the tables in the appendix to the report of the Indian Industrial Commission, but they do not help in the present crisis. We can only vaguely guess but no definite statement of the actual requirements of the *different counts* of yarn for the handloom requirements of the whole of India is available. I think *immediate steps* must be taken to get these statements, so that Government and the public will be in a position to take definite and successful steps forward.

A rough plan will be as follows :—

(*a*) Imports of yarn

(*b*) Production in Indian Mills

(*c*)=(*a*)+(*b*)—Total

(*d*) Exports

(*e*) Consumption by Indian Mills

(*f*) Do. bandings, rope, twine

(*g*) Balance available for handlooms

The details should be counts—

1—10	40—50
10—20	50—60
20—30	60—70
30—40	70—100

Above hundred.

These details should be tabulated separately for grey and bleached yarn, coloured yarn, mercerised yarn—and unspecified.

2. It has become necessary to work out these details (the old rough dividing line of 30's counts no longer holds good) as the mills have come to use more and more of yarn up to 80's counts in the weaving of cloth—as a result of the War and thereby reduced the available supply for handlooms. A thorough comparison for a series of years will probably show the necessity for developing fine spinning in India on a large scale and at the same time *for controlling to some extent* the prices of Indian mill yarn (and reducing customs duty on imported yarn for handlooms) so that the handloom industry may not be killed or benumbed for want of timely aid.

3. If cotton mills do not already supply details of the yarns they consume for weaving (and banding twine and rope making) *by counts*, I think it is high time they should be made to do so.

4. If you have these figures already, I shall be obliged if you can prepare a table for me as desired.

I trust, considering the great and pressing importance of the subject, it will receive your immediate attention. But for their ignorance of the technical causes and their proverbial patience, the handloom weavers would have revolted over a year ago. "Very cheap raw cotton and very very dear yarn"—a phenomenon they can't understand.

No. 299-72 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 22*nd July* 1920.

THE OFFG. DIRECTOR OF STATISTICS,
1, COUNCIL HOUSE ST.,
Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter No. 3618, dated the 31st May 1920, with reference to the progress of the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Industry in India.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Ag. Secretary.

No. 5663.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA,
1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA, 28*th August* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I write to invite a reference to your letter No. 299-72, dated the 22nd July 1920, regarding the progress of the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Industry in India, and to request that you will be so good to let me know when a reply to my letter No. 3618, dated the 31st May 1920, may be expected.—Yours faithfully,

D. N. GHOSE,
Offg. Director of Statistics.

No. 420-72 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 20*th September* 1920.

THE OFFG. DIRECTOR OF STATISTICS,
Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 5663, dated the 26th August 1920, with further reference to certain suggestions for presenting in greater detail statistics showing the progress of the Cotton

Spinning and Weaving Industry in India, I am directed to state that my Committee regret they cannot see their way to approve the proposals outlined in the accompaniments to your letter No. 3618, dated the 31st May 1920.—I am, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Acting Secretary.

Appendix Z-3.

BOMBAY CHAMBER'S STATISTICS SHOWING MOVEMENTS OF PIECE-GOODS BY RAIL.

No. 1208-24 of 1920.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, *25th June* 1920.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

The attention of my Committee has been drawn to the fact that the Monthly Returns supplied to the Chamber by the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways showing the movements of Piece-goods by rail from Bombay to up-country stations do not always represent the actual despatches. Enquiries have beer made in the matter and it has been ascertained that one of the prime causes of the discrepancies in the figures is the fact that in filling in railway consignment notes the clerks responsible do not always declare the contents of the packages correctly and in many instances use abbreviations such as "C.C." piece-goods and "E.C." piece-goods to represent respectively "Country Cotton Piece-goods" and "European Cotton Piece-goods."

2. I am desired to ask you to be so good as to assist the Chamber in the matter by circularising all your members and requesting them to see that their consignment notes clearly show whether the piece-goods and yarns despatched up-country are "Country", "European" or "Japanese" and that no abbreviations are used in declaring the contents of packages.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Acting Secretary.

No. 300-78 of 1920.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *22nd July* 1920.

THE ACTING SECRETARY,
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1208-24 of the 25th June 1920, the contents of which have been noted.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Acting Secretary.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1920

DOCUMENTS AND STATISTICS.

STATISTICS.

STATEMENT of Imports of Piece-Goods of British Manufacture (Grey, Bleached, Coloured and Printed) and of Yarns (Grey and Dyed) from Great Britain into Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, from the years 1857 *to* 1920, *both inclusive.*

Year.	Piece-Goods.			Yarns.		
	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1857	137,761,636	235,190,273	9,375,347	2,838,644	10,691,863	2,370,741
1858	281,836,364	416,362,074	15,431,647	8,744,517	18,369,490	4,036,325
1859	307,086,509	520,899,016	20,425,632	12,899,875	20,043,485	5,741,441
1860	267,443,986	403,351,123	20,648,072	4,571,134	16,641,847	5,656,930
1861	272,573,717	418,671,687	14,628,188	5,578,828	13,933,256	3,694,985
1862	178,803,604	295,508,637	9,748,215	4,811,384	9,594,896	1,675,239
1863	232,321,038	234,645,916	16,352,677	5,592,995	10,394,931	3,702,562
1864	189,812,984	223,036,538	14,787,062	4,268,662	8,742,699	3,447,635
1865	175,486,677	319,047,954	17,291,103	4,073,811	6,981,809	2,232,948
1866	243,476,368	351,572,331	22,081,805	6,877,968	10,795,517	4,629,986
1867	316,784,109	528,434,956	23,258,498	6,568,619	13,006,019	4,684,638
1868	555,337,050	619,101,683	31,793,397	7,780,033	13,236,453	6,873,398
1869	296,158,439	518,741,346	29,683,469	7,981,949	11,858,210	7,773,636
1870	272,898,226	687,639,911	45,750,099	9,946,299	16,816,936	6,649,598
1871	305,416,233	684,926,367	47,560,133	6,097,531	12,041,848	8,876,841
1872	262,849,273	657,123,291	48,177,871	6,163,813	11,490,636	8,616,040
1873	349,631,830	664,987,114	57,666,809	8,667,090	11,192,248	8,918,841
1874	292,843,697	765,762,164	49,878,834	8,867,978	14,041,520	10,510,639
1875	305,917,934	744,439,224	44,683,288	6,863,763	12,945,102	10,104,020
1876	356,940,508	733,913,330	54,875,423	8,246,211	12,090,167	9,664,609
1877	354,779,192	885,688,850	39,106,318	10,624,710	14,364,841	8,683,595
1878	344,068,807	749,233,431	47,038,579	7,754,005	13,967,396	8,373,916
1879	343,811,233	788,759,250	61,375,691	7,469,113	10,580,436	9,581,363
1880	531,050,559	1,007,531,497	77,010,037	13,024,923	16,446,089	12,108,002
1881	544,890,697	947,329,460	82,451,852	12,326,706	13,597,371	11,099,762
1882	500,248,293	883,611,784	106,615,818	12,019,123	14,780,667	13,069,871
1883	572,738,196	878,949,353	107,868,579	16,220,463	13,478,764	11,033,824
1884	568,220,318	908,294,475	120,841,003	14,299,380	15,313,840	13,114,875
1885	547,773,459	911,987,148	93,757,204	14,132,372	13,473,067	99,597,197
1886	700,061,881	1,159,407,968	143,318,736	17,087,709	14,177,149	13,937,810
1887	585,502,258	988,370,500	117,502,619	14,990,151	14,040,137	13,432,638
1888	652,344,548	1,045,951,384	138,271,060	16,595,176	14,778,545	14,570,258
1889	634,608,171	1,031,000,980	144,140,943	13,011,348	11,836,681	13,393,848
1890	665,550,786	1,037,911,379	115,224,797	15,805,515	12,455,601	13,284,690
1891	572,065,309	961,686,226	108,083,576	15,526,869	12,484,617	14,666,189
1892	548,944,867	1,013,742,658	93,892,712	12,427,053	10,108,327	10,390,439
1893	604,439,138	1,009,441,511	106,086,291	10,466,233	13,124,097	11,387,889
1894	719,324,449	1,161,138,343	140,749,235	11,723,808	10,529,734	12,547,763
1895	484,780,087	925,203,136	99,427,366	10,857,586	10,689,066	10,188,466
1896	574,410,316	1,163,967,702	86,265,292	11,649,977	13,403,663	15,402,931
1897	472,597,133	932,328,974	121,396,515	11,788,246	13,299,211	13,650,022
1898	557,597,951	1,202,254,978	91,950,978	10,238,969	11,412,068	11,673,878
1899	611,556,220	1,266,926,546	93,492,746	10,441,484	10,729,842	11,532,812
1900	461,938,302	1,086,463,274	120,383,837	5,892,081	9,435,371	9,496,085
1901	629,976,200	1,127,753,500	129,392,500	7,911,750	11,050,890	9,564,200
1902	475,541,800	1,176,051,500	119,878,000	6,299,820	7,411,640	9,438,560
1903	520,373,400	1,119,542,300	129,898,800	5,300,460	6,442,050	6,699,580
1904	593,591,100	1,193,265,900	145,618,800	6,221,400	6,613,460	8,056,710
1905	637,039,600	1,292,516,900	119,829,700	11,368,420	11,443,550	10,175,810
1906	611,705,100	1,189,552,900	142,636,200	10,548,720	10,300,210	10,260,270
1907°	646,598,400	1,298,662,500	131,107,800	10,419,750	9,021,670	7,601,230
1908	470,956,400	1,005,027,600	200,636,400	10,894,540	9,019,320	10,432,380
1909	481,389,100	1,180,586,000	108,497,400	16,251,580	8,448,010	6,169,190
1910	624,859,600	1,129,898,600	109,976,800	8,410,140	6,384,450	6,891,410
1911	622,516,400	1,226,065,400	138,414,300	12,842,440	9,179,460	8,364,340
1912	658,026,700	1,451,819,200	173,698,700	13,298,110	11,913,170	10,745,130
1913	804,333,100	1,547,872,400	210,797,700	13,628,700	7,519,860	9,497,740
1914	617,498,700	1,378,930,300	160,552,000	13,538,110	9,985,330	8,280,700
1915	354,966,900	1,052,246,400	106,332,200	15,423,650	8,974,950	10,801,200
1916	481,857,500	1,035,437,900	88,153,700	8,931,510	5,922,490	7,583,020
1917*	851,853,300	898,872,200	78,886,500	5,185,900	5,646,600	6,295,900
1918*	429,754,300	449,044,800	33,046,000	2,054,500	2,211,400	3,490,800
1919*	275,575,100	423,299,200	37,684,300	3,217,300	2,401,100	3,201,100
1920*	568,347,200	656,272,500	69,932,000	10,850,000	5,076,900	6,012,600

° From Government Returns.

IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS, &c., FROM EUROPE, AMERICA, JAPAN AND ELSEWHERE DURING THE YEARS 1911 TO 1920.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1911.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1912.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1913.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1914.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1915.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1916.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1917.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1918.	From 1st Jan to 31st Dec. 1919.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1920.
GREY GOODS.										
36 in. & under × 37/9 yds. Shirtings all weights ...	Pcs. 4,01,855	Pcs. 5,69,243	Pcs. 5,86,118	Pcs. 3,97,536	Pcs. 1,57,376	Pcs. 1,58,976	Pcs. 76,891	Pcs. 38,548	Pcs. 1,34,477	Pcs. 5,35,201
37/9 " do. do. 5½ lbs. & under ...	" 1,166	" 6,515	" 3,356	" 622	" 250	" 560	" 301	" 720	" 8,070	" 5,282
" " do. do. 6½ lbs. do. ...	" 14,318	" 31,325	" 58,406	" 43,860	" 4,049	" 3,004	" 10,082	" 8,971	" 33,180	" 42,361
" " do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	" 95,263	" 1,46,135	" 1,94,774	" 1,38,118	" 27,605	" 29,612	" 18,786	" 24,844	" 27,188	" 32,162
" " do. do. 7½ lbs. do. ...	" 75,630	" 94,271	" 1,01,725	" 93,300	" 21,960	" 5,090	" 9,082	" 6,007	" 46,635	" 43,703
" " do. do. 8¼ lbs. do. ...	" 2,67,901	" 4,38,053	" 3,96,605	" 3,39,184	" 2,90,824	" 1,38,901	" 20,693	" 20,646	" 1,10,215	" 95,401
" " do. do. 9 lbs. do. ...	" 2,07,449	" 1,66,462	" 1,66,625	" 1,64,302	" 63,606	" 31,900	" 6,680	" 8,745	" 65,271	" 1,26,327
" " do. do. above 9 lbs.	" 1,50,439	" 1,30,539	" 1,57,569	" 1,46,519	" 1,85,506	" 59,362	" 39,002	" 32,972	" 86,364	" 1,34,627
40/5 " do. do. 6 lbs. & under ...	" 33,999	" 86,513	" 82,650	" 12,322	" 22,914	" 46,117	" 18,944	" 2,590	" 23,354	" 6,991
" " do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	" 16,554	" 63,810	" 42,179	" 14,309	" 8,953	" 14,629	" 10,030	" 6,309	" 35,202	" 18,347
" " do. do. 8 lbs. do. ...	" 95,077	" 1,65,428	" 2,41,363	" 1,67,713	" 36,139	" 15,550	" 30,157	" 19,831	" 1,31,125	" 53,063
" " do. do. 9 lbs. do. ...	" 2,96,586	" 4,16,916	" 4,84,933	" 3,90,823	" 1,46,003	" 66,170	" 39,172	" 38,532	" 1,75,945	" 93,144
" " do. do. above 9 lbs.	" 5,07,233	" 6,52,963	" 4,75,976	" 8,28,091	" 4,44,943	" 1,34,094	" 24,224	" 32,476	" 2,21,312	" 2,47,940
46/49 " do. do. all weights ...	" 1,36,976	" 1,73,861	" 1,30,532	" 1,98,575	" 1,09,456	" 56,694	" 16,492	" 6,619	" 22,289	" 65,306
50/52 " do. do. do. ...	" 80,770	" 1,11,093	" 1,31,455	" 95,084	" 60,839	" 31,777	" 15,276	" 9,489	" 11,581	" 40,269
53/60 " do. do. do. ...	" 1,60,776	" 1,53,915	" 2,13,011	" 74,367	" 35,260	" 15,482	" 6,156	" 7,471	" 7,050	" 7,447
All widths × 23/24 yds. T. Cloths 4 lbs. & under ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" 80	" 60	" 2
" do. do. 5 lbs. do. ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" 8	"	" 7,126
" do. do. 6 lbs. do. ...	"	"	"	"	"	" 11	"	" 130	" 1,800	" 18,544
" do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	" 11,736	" 7,564	" 301	" 2,417	" 857	"	" 213	" 211	" 1,250	" 19,600
" do. do. above 7 lbs.	" 1,600	" 2,472	" 3,844	" 2,900	" 1,200	"	" 500	" 342	" 1,660	" 38,002
29 in. & under × 22/24 yds. Madapollams 2½ lbs. & under	" 17,158	" 41,944	" 42,132	" 9,856	" 10,936	" 33,611	" 11,321	" 15,111	" 2,497	" 7,031
" do. do. 2⅝ lbs. & over.	" 3,013	" 3,400	" 3,001	" 3,068	"	"	" 2,508	" 2,559	" 3,532	" 2,555
30/32 in. do. do. 2½ lbs. & under.	"	" 2,000	"	"	"	"	" 207	"	" 1,494	" 9,169
" do. do. 2¾ lbs. & over.	" 1,200	" 7,060	" 8,989	" 7,650	" 5,481	" 12,671	" 1,250	"	" 60	" 2,499
38/42 in. do. do. 3 to 4¼ lbs. ...	"	" 16	" 1,410	" 240	"	" 1,230	" 1,200	" 4,760	"	" .....
43 in. & over do. do. 4½ to 6¼ lbs. ...	" 1,19,381	" 82,955	" 58,660	" 43,401	" 25,333	" 30,104	" 10,111	" 3,499	" 1,466	" 16,978
18/24 in. × 28/30 yds.* Printers 2 to 3 lbs. ...	" 1,710	"	"	" 900	" 1,531	"	"	"	"	" .....
Above 24 in. × do. do. above 3 lbs.	" 4,000	" 12,570	" 5,250	"	"	"	"	"	"	" .....
34 to 45 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets, all weights	" 1,52,484	" 91,491	" 1,55,212	" 1,35,102	" 40,290	" 91,223	" 2,11,493	" 2,28,457	" 1,76,006	" 1,14,377
44 in. × 22 yds. do. do.	" 8,34,103	" 8,80,239	" 12,24,331	" 6,54,518	" 5,19,235	" 4,21,354	" 4,95,801	" 4,37,781	" 2,45,335	" 2,46,312
Above 44 in. × 22 yds. do. do.	" 1,39,338	" 1,67,347	" 1,97,525	" 1,41,570	" 1,38,381	" 89,410	" 64,828	" 71,624	" 59,872	" 55,878
36/9 in. × 18 to 22 yds. Mulls do.	" 3,21,529	" 2,30,158	" 2,03,149	" 2,14,005	" 1,14,096	" 2,01,738	" 1,36,178	" 81,510	" 80,395	" 1,07,869
40/42 in. × 19/20 yds. do. do.	" 13,515	" 25,201	" 10,348	" 27,881	"	" 18,172	" 14,488	" 25,182	" 12,106	" 7,974
Above 43 in. × 19/20 yds. do. do.	" 1,76,274	" 60,305	" 1,33,410	" 1,95,790	" 57,782	" 50,715	" 57,608	" 1,62,585	" 93,401	" 31,363
Twills and Drills	" 2,72,563	" 3,81,730	" 2,77,385	" 2,47,571	" 1,04,876	" 2,15,822	" 55,820	"	" 1,52,915	" 3,06,006
Total for 12 Months	Ps. 46,11,596	Ps. 54,03,394	Ps. 57,92,234	Ps. 47,91,484	Ps. 26,95,681	Ps. 19,73,979	Ps. 14,10,444	Ps. 12,98,609	Ps. 19,73,081	Ps. 25,37,766

* Printers of 60 yds. are entered in the equivalent of 30-yds. a piece, and similarly with T. Cloths of 48, 72 and 96 yards into 24 yards a piece.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1911.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1912.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1913.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1914.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1915.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1916.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1917.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1918.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1919.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1920.
WHITE GOODS.										
25/36 in × 39/42 yds. Shirtings and Longcloths	Pcs. 11,59,785	Pcs. 14,34,311	Pcs. 8,71,407	Pcs. 9,82,547	Pcs. 8,86,376	Pcs. 8,78,850	Pcs. 8,31,953	Pcs. 3,95,555	Pcs. 3,51,186	Pcs. 7,31,207
18/40 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets	„ 2,45,998	„ 2,80,723	„ 2,61,126	„ 2,84,730	„ 98,156	„ 1,54,292	„ 67,864	„ 37,396	„ 55,787	„ 1,76,809
26/39 in. × „ Mulls and Nainsooks...	„ 36,79,530	„ 40,10,011	„ 47,71,733	„ 30,94,660	„ 17,26,336	„ 23,19,782	„ 22,78,066	„ 9,54,072	„ 5,81,664	„ 18,54,827
40/45 in. × „ do. do.	„ 8,45,492	„ 8,29,258	„ 10,35,995	„ 10,55,076	„ 4,88,846	„ 4,87,266	„ 4,18,296	„ 4,14,425	„ 2,90,008	„ 2,75,932
46 in. and upwards do. do.	„ 13,06,547	„ 16,07,956	„ 20,85,996	„ 21,45,402	„ 10,85,643	„ 11,85,766	„ 7,74,422	„ 10,31,893	„ 9,56,075	„ 9,69,292
32 to 42 in. × 12 to 18 yds. Cambrics	„ 12,351	„ 15,581	„ 16,601	„ 18,164	„ 10,404	„ 20,339	„ 10,573	„ 13,857	„ 24,040	„ 18,958
Twills and Drills	„ 1,01,580	„ 91,428	„ 98,529	„ 87,588	„ 82,305	„ 1,33,166	„ 64,355	„ 19,618	„ 35,198	„ 1,53,112
Total for 12 months ...	Pcs. 73,51,283	Pcs. 82,69,268	Pcs. 91,41,387	Pcs. 76,68,167	Pcs. 43,78,066	Pcs. 51,79,461	Pcs. 44,45,529	Pcs. 28,66,816	Pcs. 22,93,956	Pcs. 41,80,187
TURKEY RED AND SCARLET GOODS										
All widths and lengths, Cambrics	Pcs. 4,78,560	Pcs. 3,72,366	Pcs. 6,24,260	Pcs. 4,14,352	Pcs. 1,64,224	Pcs. 57,992	Pcs. 1,13,201	Pcs. 90,197	Pcs. 5,384	Pcs. 76,050
Do. do. Shirtings	„ 4,89,333	„ 4,48,652	„ 7,57,059	„ 5,86,010	„ 1,61,039	„ 1,61,221	„ 2,45,209	„ 1,13,758	„ 58,533	„ 1,67,563
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mulls	„ 14,433	„ 11,693	„ 13,044	„ 13,371	„ 7,886	„ 8,245	„ 6,478	„ 8,932	„ 2,872	„ 3,162
Do. do. Jacconets	„ 10,651	„ 9,301	„ 25,938	„ 24,587	„ 8,403	„	„ 2,861	„ 5,135	„ 1,889	„ 3,600
All widths and lengths, Twills and Dimities	„ 48,842	„ 28,522	„ 23,721	„ 51,494	„ 9,064	„ 8,390	„ 14,122	„ 4,921	„ 4,302	„ 12,023
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mull Stripes	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ .....
All widths and lengths, Prints and Chintz	„ 3,44,053	„ 3,28,862	„ 3,71,489	„ 4,48,979	„ 2,99,316	„ 1,97,708	„ 3,21,744	„ 2,85,452	„ 1,25,079	„ 1,69,452
30 in. & over × 20 yds. Printed Jacconets	„ 1,70,829	„ 2,27,472	„ 2,59,321	„ 1,98,835	„ 1,52,931	„ 1,88,382	„ 2,24,555	„ 1,45,172	„ 86,270	„ 1,14,386
Scarfs and Sarries	„ 16,73,138	„ 10,67,725	„ 11,10,706	„ 13,76,358	„ 8,06,987	„ 3,14,326	„ 3,91,547	„ 4,02,521	„ 2,32,383	„ 8,96,507
Handkerchiefs ...	„ 85,171	„ 2,14,732	„ 10,02,828	„ 4,57,644	„ 1,41,665	„ 4,85,191	„ 3,12,516	„ 2,32,510	„ 92,114	„ 3,87,313
Total for 12 months ...	Pcs. 33,15,010	Pcs. 27,09,325	Pcs. 41,94,366	Pcs. 35,71,630	Pcs. 17,51,515	Pcs. 14,21,455	Pcs. 16,32,233	Pcs. 12,88,598	Pcs. 6,08,826	Pcs. 18,30,056
WOOLLENS.										
Army Cloth	Yds. 1,96,411	Yds. 1,21,200	Yds. 1,74,470	Yds. 1,22,135	Yds. 40,111	Yds. 84,329	Yds. 82,504	Yds. 23,754	Yds. 16,747	Yds. 40,880
Spanish Stripes and Ladies' Cloth	„ 2,27,163	„ 81,180	„ 79,938	„ 21,939	„ 2,115	„	„ 5,629	„	„	„ 6,711
Flannels	„ 34,16,356	„ 25,66,104	„ 36,42,856	„ 16,95,415	„ 6,68,844	„ 21,75,520	„ 40,18,724	„ 16,77,675	„ 7,94,548	„ 18,94,653
Broad Cloth	„ 3,10,055	„ 2,43,206	„ 2,42,008	„ 97,776	„ 39,571	„ 25,196	„ 31,835	„ 16,088	„ 19,424	„ 66,958
Alpacca, Merino, Italian, &c.	„ 14,36,770	„ 12,66,683	„ 15,04,020	„ 8,93,965	„ 3,39,460	„ 5,62,178	„ 4,42,091	„ 2,88,430	„ 3,86,749	„ 9,60,144
Union Cloth	„ 35,919	„ 46,255	„ 37,980	„ 48,361	„ 26,912	„ 12,508	„ 9,257	„ 3,393	„ 17,572	„ 64,690
Cashmere and Coatings	„ 34,75,741	„ 30,00,523	„ 32,63,659	„ 16,70,139	„ 4,27,734	„ 6,35,440	„ 7,44,812	„ 7,05,826	„ 5,79,053	„ 18,38,887
All other Sorts	„ 30,47,783	„ 26,82,523	„ 48,68,593	„ 23,56,760	„ 6,64,587	„ 7,72,338	„ 10,91,732	„ 6,42,119	„ 3,32,571	„ 14,08,539
Total for 12 months ...	Yds. 1,21,46,198	Yds. 1,00,07,674	Yds. 1,68,13,524	Yds. 69,06,480	Yds. 22,09,334	Yds. 42,67,509	Yds. 64,26,584	Yds. 33,57,283	Yds. 21,46,644	Yds 62,81,412

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1911.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1912.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1913.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1914.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1915.	From 1st Jan to 31st Dec. 1916.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1917.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1918.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1919.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1920.
FANCY GOODS.										
Dyed Shirtings and Umbrella Cloth	Pcs. 4,10,620	Pcs. 3,89,840	Pcs. 4,71,118	Pcs. 4,13,210	Pcs. 2,14,817	Pcs. 2,21,321	Pcs. 1,21,212	Pcs. 64,793	Pcs. 32,891	Pcs. 1,15,285
„ Madapollams and Cambrics	„ 1,50,463	„ 1,17,680	„ 1,42,434	„ 1,30,313	„ 35,279	„ 97,160	„ 26,367	„ 6,982	„ 2,519	„ 5,949
„ Jacconets	„ 100	„ 4,019	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ .....
Prints and Chintz, all Widths and Lengths	„ 22,25,644	„ 23,84,723	„ 31,41,482	„ 22,63,948	„ 11,24,456	„ 16,57,625	„ 15,99,604	„ 10,29,953	„ 4,42,944	„ 18,81,245
Printed Muslins and Jacconets, all Widths and Lengths	„ 4,21,085	„ 4,26,832	„ 5,60,907	„ 7,22,185	„ 2,75,052	„ 3,46,885	„ 3,73,445	„ 1,91,629	„ 2,11,586	„ 4,47,127
Lappets, White	„ 1,61,137	„ 1,49,658	„ 2,31,587	„ 1,48,162	„ 1,16,086	„ 1,01,175	„ 80,015	„ 30,336	„ 28,244	„ 71,701
„ Coloured	„ 41,795	„ 54,721	„ 34,899	„ 22,814	„ 17,417	„ 18,379	„ 5,021	„ 2,000	„ 2,891	„ 9,180
Lappet and Lace Scarfs	„ 33,038	„ 43,251	„ 19,894	„ 2,100	„ 5,078	„ 9,431	„ 7,290	„ 1,970	„ 4,182	„ 9,288
Dhoties, Grey	„ 35,64,636	„ 30,04,918	„ 31,54,075	„ 40,22,615	„ 14,49,753	„ 10,45,243	„ 7,06,845	„ 7,54,954	„ 8,57,506	„ 7,16,192
„ Bleached	„ 14,18,072	„ 13,65,839	„ 23,40,834	„ 29,68,588	„ 10,53,365	„ 10,76,404	„ 17,75,806	„ 7,87,069	„ 12,81,239	„ 6,84,248
Scarfs and Sarries, Grey	„ 35,983	„ 39,313	„ 49,120	„ 34,053	„ 34,927	„ 27,645	„ 24,313	„ 3,728	„ 5,335	„ 17,453
„ „ Bleached	„ 2,13,698	„ 88,042	„ 1,47,427	„ 1,76,291	„ 72,039	„ 1,03,680	„ 86,185	„ 43,265	„ 15,822	„ 53,018
„ „ Colored and Printed	„ 21,33,528	„ 20,36,402	„ 37,08,522	„ 32,13,889	„ 10,98,206	„ 12,99,904	„ 9,67,852	„ 5,33,114	„ 2,33,089	„ 10,52,469
Book Muslins and Lawns	„ 5,45,557	„ 5,57,036	„ 9,47,585	„ 5,58,352	„ 4,63,427	„ 5,33,649	„ 2,92,102	„ 1,86,652	„ 2,85,120	„ 2,85,525
Gauze, Plain, Figured, Striped and Checked	„ 3,55,409	„ 4,18,933	„ 2,97,126	„ 2,99,399	„ 1,60,454	„ 1,90,035	„ 3,66,175	„ 2,32,681	„ 13,910	„ 84,520
Doria and Mull Stripes	„ 6,79,491	„ 5,37,389	„ 6,43,800	„ 5,32,361	„ 2,86,727	„ 4,30,496	„ 2,66,010	„ 89,912	„ 88,416	„ 3,14,485
Cotton and Linen Ticks	„ 3,764	„ 5,641	„ 3,451	„ 2,259	„ 2,915	„ 2,403	„ 536	„ 884	„ 270	„ 3,084
Twills & Drills, and Denims, Cold.	„ 1,24,848	„ 1,24,684	„ 1,59,830	„ 1,22,772	„ 1,47,663	„ 2,08,029	„ 1,52,978	„ 86,363	„ 53,781	„ 1,41,318
Imitation Linen Dhoties and Sarries	„ 63,973	„ 61,648	„ 56,445	„ 68,259	„ 16,431	„ 23,324	„ 12,144	„ 11,182	„ 3,140	„ 8,783
Embd. Muslins, Jacconets, and Scarfs (White)	„ 2,56,957	„ 2,56,314	„ 2,47,642	„ 1,50,202	„ 1,63,835	„ 1,39,459	„ 55,293	„ 2,456	„ 24,798	„ 1,97,901
Nainsooks, Colored, 12 yds.	„ 1,712	„ 2,378	„ 238	„ 724	„ 1,387	„ 446	„ 12	„	„	„ 1,952
Trouserings and Washing Checks	„ 25,635	„ 39,423	„ 1,49,335	„ 1,14,422	„ 68,399	„ 48,029	„ 44,675	„ 15,362	„ 13,480	„ 84,877
Merod.-Tussore Suitings	„ 1,08,045	„ 72,522	„ 1,52,594	„ 1,03,121	„ 61,564	„ 1,59,441	„ 1,40,745	„ 19,464	„ 14,223	„ 1,72,681
Harwards, Oxfords and Zephyrs	„ 55,957	„ 77,248	„ 2,03,003	„ 1,30,090	„ 74,989	„ 1,32,136	„ 68,584	„ 18,202	„ 28,856	„ 2,44,175
Satin	„ 1,89,915	„ 1,36,358	„ 1,81,314	„ 1,02,980	„ 69,778	„ 60,610	„ 52,927	„ 29,115	„ 14,301	„ 1,18,789
Coatings and Tweeds and Cotton and Art Silk Voile and Crape	„ 1,25,705	„ 1,36,400	„ 2,08,460	„ 1,10,194	„ 92,560	„ 1,82,294	„ 1,74,232	„ 96,649	„ 98,987	„ 2,68,139
Italians and Poplins	„ 81,631	„ 75,072	„ 1,10,848	„ 81,375	„ 68,078	„ 1,22,528	„ 1,05,847	„ 34,307	„ 49,595	„ 1,43,810
Dimities, Brocades and Brilliants	„ 2,48,800	„ 3,13,788	„ 5,41 739	„ 2,68,234	„ 1,34,774	„ 1,87,423	„ 1,09,573	„ 45,885	„ 40,791	„ 1,12,421
Velvets, Cotton	§ 40,171	„ 55,090	„ 1,07,012	„ 58,005	„ 5,962	„ 19,809	„ 20,231	„ 17,489	„ 12,820	„ 25,512
Grenadines, Cotton (Silk Flowered)	§ 27,440	„ 34,834	„ 35,863	„ 26,052	„ 34,557	„ 49,595	„ 29,726	„ 4,702	„ 12,273	„ 30,830
Cotton and Artificial Silk Piece Goods	Not recorded						„ †8,085	„ 2,854	„ 29,228	„ 89,494
Total for 12 months	Pcs.1,37,44,809	Pcs.1,30,09,996	Pcs.1,80,48,584	Pcs.1,68,46,967	Pcs. 73,50,060	Pcs. 84,84,458	Pcs.69,74,731	Pcs. 43,43,997	Pcs. 39,02,167	Pcs.73,38,851
Flannels, Cotton Total for 12 months	yds. 44,52,550	yds.52,57,561	yds. 55,15,183	yds. 14,86,624	yds. 7,13,520	yds. 14,11,137	yds.19,67,545	yds. 4,52,210	yds. 1,46,095	yds. 24,04,798
Nets Do.	„ 16,44,784	„ 15,50,484	„ 18,24,690	„ 12,25,330	„ 17,89,302	„ 19,05,481	„ 22,45,886	„ 11,24,625	„ 8,49,816	„ 4,81,075
Handkerchiefs, White Do.	doz. 1,76,168	doz. 1,44,517	doz. 1,83,527	doz. 1,14,588	doz. 3,04,100	doz. 3,74,761	doz. 1,07,542	doz. 1,30,396	doz. 1,94,330	doz. 1,42,813
„ Printed Do.	„ 10,54,069	„ 8,17,033	„ 12,65,605	„ 7,33,763	„ 1,33,987	„ 2,51,744	„ 1,22,750	„ 90,759	„ 84,930	„ 2,84,257
Blankets, Cotton Do.	Pcs. 18,03,197	Pcs.27,84,115	Pcs. 30,27,749	Pcs. 8,05,303	Pcs. 2,51,888	Pcs. 1,07,795	Pcs. 48,380	Pcs. 16,311	Pcs. 60,023	Pcs. 2,30,369
Grey sheetings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	„ 8,68,865	„ 8,13,404

§ From 1st March. † From 1st May.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1911.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1912.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1913.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1914.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1915.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1916.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1917.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1918.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1919.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1920.
YARNS.										
Grey Mule and Medium, 10/24's say 20's	lbs. 11,137	lbs. 2,43,656	lbs. 4,83,200	lbs. 1,17,765	lbs. 2,031	lbs. 600	lbs. 4,383	lbs. 150	lbs. 13,55,708	lbs. 43,11,110
" " 26/32's " 30's	" 5,35,577	" 4,62,408	" 9,02,512	" 26,84,144	" 11,82,396	" 1,31,582	" 48,915	" 54,081	" 12,71,658	" 34,56,623
" " 34/42's " 40's	" 19,90,918	" 21,14,438	" 26,30,806	" 21,83,698	" 24,29,053	" 14,39,944	" 4,03,315	" 2,83,134	" 14,09,586	" 61,61,363
" " 44/52's " 50's	" 10,41,126	" 11,88,675	" 11,70,464	" 10,97,391	" 9,07,738	" 8,42,809	" 2,25,576	" 1,45,737	" 7,45,132	" 8,31,992
" " 54/60's " 60's	" 5,71,639	" 6,30,657	" 7,10,537	" 5,73,247	" 4,12,512	" 3,01,245	" 1,50,490	" 96,561	" 6,27,481	" 13,76,410
" " above 60's	" 6,93,577	" 6,95,176	" 11,13,849	" 7,44,340	" 6,86,189	" 6,38,764	" 3,12,383	" 2,11,050	" 5,66,396	" 7,43,963
Grey Water and Mock, 16/24's say 20's	" 10,519	" 4,88,087	" 1,68,573	" 12,000	" 18,750	" 287	" 3,000	.....	.....	" 6,014
" " 26/32's " 30's	" 22,80,644	" 21,98,967	" 14,74,166	" 15,45,210	" 30,75,268	" 9,28,844	" 5,67,300	" 65,700	" 1,69,800	" 7,95,100
" " 40's	" 15,96,268	" 11,03,090	" 7,80,783	" 9,08,224	" 14,55,927	" 3,11,173	" 1,10,400	" 16,500	" 78,800	" 2,14,900
" " above 40's	" 79,575	" 1,00,482	" 1,02,696	" 1,14,919	" 1,59,877	" 32,405	.....	" 2,000	" 2,000	" 3,600
Total for 12 months, Grey Yarns	lbs. 88,10,980	lbs. 92,25,586	lbs. 95,37,586	lbs. 99,80,944	lbs1,03,29,691	lbs. 46,27,653	lbs. 18,23,762	lbs. 8,74,913	lbs. 62,21,561	lbs.179,01,675
Bleached	lbs. 16,13,446	lbs. 16,82,998	lbs. 17,27,873	lbs. 13,93,495	lbs. 14,53,836	lbs. 10,25,457	lbs. 4,48,131	lbs. 3,10,914	lbs. 2,14,831	lbs. 13,73,073
Turkey Red	lbs 11,07,091	lbs. 11,60,737	lbs. 14,50,348	lbs. 10,43,300	lbs. 13,96,434	lbs. 9,70,039	lbs. 9,60,463	lbs. 5,63,136	lbs. 2,68,070	lbs. 11,72,364
Orange and Yellow	" 6,75,273	" 8,09,200	" 5,18,683	" 7,71,490	" 6,13,893	" 7,04,171	" 65,200	" 31,540	" 1,13,200	" 4,07,948
Green	" 1,66,100	" 2,18,710	" 1,62,700	" 2,22,763	" 1,18,400	" 2,13,400	.....	" 18,472	" 88,200	" 82,000
Other Colours	" *9,96,480	" *12,66,384	" *12,97,550	" *10,55,477	" *9,46,142	" * 7,17,504	" *4,43,419	" *1,56,872	" * 5,75,847	" * 15,29,278
Total for 12 months, Coloured Yarns	lbs. 29,44,944	lbs. 34,55,031	lbs. 34,29,281	lbs. 30,73,030	lbs. 30,74,869	lbs. 26,05,114	lbs. 14,69,082	lbs. 7,70,020	lbs. 10,40,317	lbs. 31,91,590
Total, all Yarns	lbs. 1,33,69,370	lbs. 1,43,63,615	lbs1,46,94,740	lbs. 1,44,47,469	lbs.1,48,58,396	lbs. 82,58,224	lbs. 37,40,975	lbs. 19,55,847	lbs. 74,76,699	lbs.2,24,65,788
COAL AND COKE.										
Coal (from Europe and Australia). Private	Tons 2,24,785	Tons 2,04,482	Tons 2,03,122	Tons 1,81,452	Tons 40,709	Tons 9,384	lbs. 9,551	Tons 1,230	Tons 3,134	Tons. 6,146
" (" Japan) Do.	" 6,975	" 33,824	" 11,547	" 15,105	" 10,759	.....	" 191	" 613	" 700	" 3,297
" (" other Foreign Ports) Do.	" 18,362	" 1,48,001	" 1,78,687	" 1,22,030	" 47,783	" 14,120	" 12,371	" 35,788	" 33,489	" 14,892
" (" Bengal) Do.	" 6,23,237	" 6,31,670	" 4,70,298	" 4,17,495	" 1,77,695	" 1,444	.....	.....	" 9,066	" 2,94,972
Coke (" Europe) Do.	" 3,341	" 1,438	" 5,024	" 2,271	" 913	" 987	.....	.....	.....	.....
" (" Natal) Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188
" (" Bengal) Do.	" 629	" 55	" 94	" 107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" (" Europe) By Railways.	" 1,840	.....	" 552	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal (" Europe and Australia) Do.	" 22,027	" 30,123	" 37,594	" 6,980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" (" other Foreign Ports) Do.	.....	" 61,914	" 1,03,270	" 14,084	" 46,528	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" (" Bengal) Do.	" 1,80,852	" 1,54,086	" 1,60,551	" 2,16,316	" 52,966	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* This includes mercerised yarn.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY.

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND COUNTRY CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1920.

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Grey and White Piece-Goods.			Coloured Piece-Goods.		Total.		Twist.	
	Pckgs.	Yards.	Lbs.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Bales.	Lbs.
Bengal-Calcutta	38,763	7,45,23,747	1,67,56,593	7,365	1,21,72,965	46,128	8,66,96,712	17,471	69,04,897
Madras	455	10,11,245	2,52,808	...	...	455	10,11,245	82	31,600
Malabar and C. Coasts (Calicut, Cochin, &c.)	2,038	36,29,650	10,33,593	1,301	39,31,402	3,339	75,61,052	11,073	41,06,045
Kutch-Kathiawar (Anjar, Porebunder, &c.)	1,722	38,19,949	9,66,289	1,359	30,74,689	3,081	68,94,638	11,419	45,32,856
British Concan and Gujerat (Broach, Surat, Vengurla, &c.)	620	13,14,923	4,49,428	1,051	23,33,093	1,671	36,48,016	587	1,99,523
Foreign Concan (Borli, Rajpuri, &c.)	39	71,643	23,394	100	2,14,947	139	2,86,590	38	12,360
Goa (M. Goa), Daman and Diu ...	156	3,14,945	98,395	167	3,11,819	323	6,26,764	629	2,41,392
Sind (Karachi)	45,285	8,33,38,189	2,11,32,549	1,02,908	3,07,29,047	1,48,193	11,40,67,186	12,102	47,58,230
British Burmah (Rangoon, Moulmein, &c.)	4,066	65,71,774	17,18,696	6,218	1,14,91,804	10,284	1,80,63,578	9,104	29,17,000
Ceylon (Colombo)	301	4,58,330	1,18,709	1,813	32,38,142	2,114	36,96,472	459	1,45,886
China (Hongkong)	60	72,000	18,750	1	360	61	72,360	99,003	3,95,82,100
China (Shanghai)	100	1,56,600	39,150	35	42,000	135	1,98,600	74,741	2,98,96,420
China (Teintsin, Amoy)	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	1,992	7,96,800
Japan (Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, &c.)...	...	...	.....	7	8,780	7	8,780	...	.....
Straits Settlements (Penang and Singapore.)	1,106	17,03,731	4,41,280	335	6,81,424	1,441	23,85,155	9,755	38,75,280
Persia (Bushire, Linga, &c.)	1,938	40,81,706	13,97,402	10,664	1,60,91,959	12,602	2,01,23,665	6,181	22,28,015
Arabia (Jeddah, Muscat, &c.) ...	1,127	19,46,875	6,59,414	2,533	57,57,107	3,660	77,03,482	1,156	4,59,036
Turkey in Asia (Busreh, Bagdad, Beyrout, &c.)	10,714	1,40,12,654	55,76,585	11,302	1,49,91,945	22,016	2,90,04,599	6,235	23,88,900
Aden	14,540	1,40,45,261	33,62,288	1,735	37,38,189	16,275	1,77,83,450	7,115	25,43,571
Mekran and Sonmiani (Vermalla, Gwadhar, &c.	14	17,400	7,185	1	2,000	15	19,400	23	9,000
Africa (Mauritius)	1,444	27,08,094	7,04,137	1,188	20,46,077	2,632	47,49,171	...	.....
Do. (Zanzibar, Mombassa, &c.) ...	15,041	1,48,89,541	36,38,611	1,939	27,88,832	16,980	1,76,28,373	181	69,865
Do. (Mozambique, Ibo, &c.) ...	1,447	27,45,780	6,65,335	405	6,75,027	1,852	34,24,807	...	.....
Do. (Beira)...	527	7,03,996	1,68,518	241	3,38,370	768	10,42,366	...	.....
Do. (Port Sudan)	488	7,77,245	1,90,311	136	1,94,166	624	9,71,411	...	.....
Do. (Tripoli, Tunis, &c.)... ...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
Do. (Somaliland)	1,200	9,80,950	2,41,287	32	60,220	1,232	10,41,170	21	8,200
Do. (Natal)	47	69,070	21,269	2,166	23,35,091	2,213	24,04,161	...	.....
Do. (Madagascar)	9	15,650	4,350	16	26,310	25	41,960	55	22,500
Do. (Suakim)	3,837	36,73,445	8,77,632	686	9,44,435	4,523	46,17,880	...	.....
Do. (Egypt)	33	1,36,190	37,075	516	9,68,371	599	11,04,561	10,833	43,27,500
Do. (Abyssinia)	637	5,36,640	1,31,762	300	2,66,660	937	8,03,300	396	1,48,900
Sumatra and Borneo	...	...	.....	1	2,370	1	2,370	...	.....
Java (Batavia, Sourabaya, &c.) ...	...	...	.....	6	10,350	6	10,350	2,058	7,56,510
Siam (Bangkok)	1,732	29,72,197	7,40,886	360	6,61,316	2,092	36,33,513	2,586	10,24,440
Philippine Islands (Maccassar, Manilla, &c.)	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	125	29,850
Turkey in Europe	...	...	.....	49	68,560	49	68,560	495	1,98,000
Europe	1	540	182	58	63,735	59	64,275	2,239	8,95,380
Australia	...	...	.....	22	30,000	22	30,000	36	7,266
Cyprus	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	578	2,31,200
America	...	...	.....	2	250	2	250	...	.....
Socotra	15	32,500	14,000	24	39,800	39	72,300	10	3,500
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1920	1,49,552	24,12,30,910	6,14,82,863	1,57,042	12,03,82,112	3,06,594	36,15,63,022	2,88,778	11,33,51,962
Exported same time 1919	1,32,112	21,93,43,388	5,65,36,165	1,16,313	20,22,86,577	2,48,425	42,16,29,965	3,72,212	14,68,32,081
Do. do. 1918	94,071	16,34,63,774	4,00,25,958	71,424	12,60,63,308	1,65,495	27,95,27,082	1,93,275	7,55,99,059
Do. do. 1917	1,14,845	17,69,54,869	4,61,19,953	86,909	14,82,90,803	1,98,754	32,52,25,672	3,73,187	14,71,67,250
Do. do. 1916	1,75,923	24,93,26,445	7,09,56,464	82,818	13,96,16,532	2,58,741	38,79,42,977	4,10,872	16,26,27,300
Do. do. 1915	1,08,956	19,99,68,079	5,33,50,926	61,045	10,30,38,333	1,70,001	30,30,06,412	4,71,895	18,65,85,698
Do. do. 1914	91,837	16,95,15,937	4,93,61,518	42,084	7,26,02,270	1,33,921	24,21,18,207	4,37,159	17,31,72,953
Do. do. 1913	97,005	17,72,39,570	5,05,27,978	55,071	9,24,67,657	1,52,076	26,97,07,227	5,18,230	20,52,07,962
Do. do. 1912	1,26,681	23,19,76,527	6,60,09,051	64,169	10,72,89,328	1,90 850	33,92,66,455	5,79,281	22,87,59,617
Do. do. 1911	1,22,601	22,44,38,698	6,35,24,949	54,000	8,94,11,376	1,76,601	31,38,50,074	4,03,214	15,85,82,640
Do. do. 1910	1,36,972	25,04,89,940	6,83,12,314	45,333	7,56,73,845	1,82,305	32,61,63,785	5,65,999	22,37,58,970

EXPORTS OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY.

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND COUNTRY CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1920.

As per Export General Manifest.

TO	Piece-Goods.								Total.		Twist.	
	Grey.		White.		Colored and Printed.		Country Dyed.					
	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Lbs.
Bengal-Calcutta	304	5,48,060	119	2,36,800	99	1,18,400	...	...	522	9,03,260	197	78,800
Madras	...	...	180	3,60,000	...	...	...	...	180	3,60,000	...	...
Malabar and C. Coasts	3,674	76,97,447	1,081	23,97,141	283	6,20,439	...	...	5,038	1,07,15,027	480	1,65,785
Kutch and Kathiawar (Anjar, Porebunder, &c.)	1,812	39,74,213	143	7,65,171	1,798	37,83,218	...	...	3,753	85,22,602	31	11,100
British Concan and Gujarat (Broach, Surat, Vengurla, &c.)	465	11,23,053	154	3,23,248	86	1,64,634	...	...	705	16,10,935	43	13,200
Foreign Concan (Borli, Rajpuri, &c.)	26	50,738	4	5,060	3	2,774	...	...	33	58,572	6	1,700
Goa (M. Goa), Daman and Diu ...	618	14,41,981	178	3,43,925	66	1,29,840	...	...	862	19,15,745	8	2,400
Sind (Karachi)	4,270	74,26,467	1,084	25,75,177	3,990	94,89,714	...	..	9,344	1,94,91,358	182	68,100
British Burmah (Rangoon, Moulmein, &c.)	214	3,61,600	90	1,25,665	540	9,96,587	...	...	844	14,83,852	3	900
Ceylon (Colombo)	314	3,03,780	58	1,23,013	91	1,33,158	1	705	464	5,60,656	5	1,900
China (Hongkong)	...	...	5	3,382	26	22,363	...	...	31	25,745	...	...
Do. (Shanghai)	...	...	...	...	1	900	...	...	1	900	...	...
Do. (Tientsin)...	...	...	...	...	5	7,269	...	...	5	7,269	...	...
Japan (Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, &c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Straits Settlements (Penang and Singapore).	23	33,420	68	1,39,670	96	1,41,640	1	1,800	188	3,16,530	5	2,000
Persia (Bushire, Linga, &c.) ...	367	4,27,964	915	22,09,463	2,467	34,76,140	384	8,61,268	4,133	69,74,835	712	2,14,300
Arabia (Jeddah, Muscat, &c.) ...	5,285	46,36,505	508	13,83,974	1,036	22,77,958	810	21,65,838	7,636	1,04,64,275	188	54,300
Turkey in Asia (Busreh, Bagdad, Beyrout, &c.)	2,585	24,74,840	461	14,55,426	1,010	14,34,712	53	93,540	4,109	54,58,518	72	27,800
Mekran and Sonmiani	40	36,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	36,000	...	...
Aden	16,539	1,52,32,056	222	5,60,454	178	3,49,462	18	45,720	17,257	1,61,87,692	110	36,900
Africa (Mauritius)	98	1,10,637	74	1,08,976	289	3,74,032	17	19,001	478	6,12,646	10	2,952
Do. (Zanzibar, Mombassa, &c.)	3,409	30,46,948	201	3,81,077	208	3,86,943	184	3,75,600	4,002	41,90,568	2	600
Do. (Mozambique, Ibo, &c.)	133	1,44,647	39	64,841	106	1,92,208	38	52,900	316	4,54,596	...	...
Do. (Beira)	14	10,800	11	21,046	19	21,450	47	44,900	91	98,196	...	...
Do. (Port-Sudan)	315	2,81,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	315	2,81,850	...	...
Do. (Tripoli, Tunis, &c.) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...
Do. (Somali Land)	316	3,21,000	1	1,342	9	34,260	...	...	326	3,56,602	10	4,000
Do. (Natal)	75	72,500	51	52,000	114	2,97,614	...	...	240	4,22,114	...	...
Do. (Madagascar)	...	...	...	...	1	2,000	...	...	1	2,000	...	...
Do. (Suakim)	1,706	15,48,840	5	13,206	22	26,950	...	...	1,733	15,88,996	...	...
Do. (Egypt)	230	2,05,400	10	16,150	2	3,150	5	20,000	247	2,44,700	2	600
Do. (Abyssinia)	363	3,21,500	...	...	7	11,870	...	...	370	3,33,370	...	...
Sumatra and Borneo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Java (Batavia, Sourobaya, &c.)...	...	...	3	1,200	38	43,324	...	...	41	44,524	...	...
Siam (Bangkok)	...	...	2	4,200	7	18,627	23	41,900	32	64,727	.	...
Europe	100	90,000	2	1,100	101	2,43,518	...	...	203	3,34,618	...	...
Philippine Islands (Macassar Manilla Itoilo &c.)	...	...	...	...	3	5,200	...	...	3	5,200	...	...
Socotra	21	24,510	...	...	1	2,000	3	7,200	25	33,710	...	...
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1920.	43,616	5,19,46,756	5,669	1,36,72,707	12,699	2,48,12,354	1,584	37,30,372	63,568	9,41,62,189	2,916	6,87,337
Exported same time 1919 ...	44,148	7,14,40,148	11,416	3,13,53,684	22,601	4,80,61,253	2,826	59,44,754	80,991	15,67,99,839	12,739	49,05,903
Do. do. 1918 ...	64,337	7,03,59,002	8,644	2,30,95,519	19,934	3,60,89,844	3,945	80,95,583	96,860	13,76,39,948	3,548	12,93,895
Do. do. 1917 ...	16,338	2,82,59,190	10,418	2,59,55,594	21,527	4,21,93,267	7,413	1,36,85,587	55,696	11,00,93,638	3,281	9,12,019
Do. do. 1916 ...	25,760	4,16,83,336	12,217	2,73,98,995	20,555	4,08,29,296	12,720	2,28,87,406	71,252	13,27,99,033	5,891	16,76,874
Do. do. 1915 ...	11,754	2,40,92,000	10,905	2,43,68,466	20,863	4,39,20,266	6,850	1,30,89,431	50,372	10,54,70,163	4,616	14,14,995
Do. do. 1914 ...	17,068	3,39,61,113	12,182	2,74,59,214	15,196	3,27,42,440	9,032	1,76,50,154	53,478	11,18,12,921	3,312	10,26,675
Do. do. 1913 ...	20,276	4,07,21,654	16,768	3,96,37,303	19,995	4,65,80,580	14,197	2,57,70,281	71,236	15,27,09,818	4,414	13,39,188
Do. do. 1912 ...	19,907	3,99,53,234	19,737	4,61,94,153	19,758	4,39,01,599	15,893	3,37,53,974	75,295	16,38,02,960	4,845	15,04,359
Do. do. 1911 ...	20,122	4,17,36,487	21,644	5,10,33,980	18,961	4,31,65,278	17,135	3,60,04,146	77,862	17,19,39,890	4,078	12,08,489
Do. do. 1910 ...	22,153	4,29,95,012	28,703	5,65,97,072	16,463	3,92,11,866	17,098	3,38,24,917	79,417	17,26,28,867	5,466	16,48,049

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL.

From 1st January to 31st December 1920.

G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS.

TO	Indian Piece-Goods.		Indian Twist.	Remarks.
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.				
BOMBAY TO NASIK, EXCLUDING NASIK	402	...	83	
NASIK	977	...	583	
NASIK TO MANMAD	678	3	3,894	
MANMAD TO BHUSAVAL	911	2	1,604	
BHUSAVAL TO AKOLA, EXCLUDING AKOLA AND KHAMGAON	1,165	4	132	
AKOLA	869	8	193	
AKOLA TO BADNERA	141	1	20	
BADNERA TO WARDHA, EXCLUDING WARDHA	663	8	1	
WARDHA	555	...	5	
WARDHA TO ITWARI BAZAR, EXCLUDING NAGPUR ...	1,274	15	8,597	
NAGPUR	1,034	...	500	
BHUSAVAL TO KHANDWA, EXCLUDING KHANDWA ...	524	...	1,122	
KHANDWA	425	7	292	
KHANDWA TO ITARSI	683	18	541	
ITARSI TO NAGPUR	229	...	369	
ITARSI TO GADARVADA	490	7	260	
GADARVADA TO JUBBULPORE, EXCLUDING JUBBULPORE	779	11	320	...
JUBBULPORE	2,070	59	975	
G. I. P. RAILWAY.—BRANCH LINES.				
DHOND-MANMAD RAILWAY.				
MANMAD TO DHOND, EXCLUDING AHMEDNAGAR	633	...	574	
AHMEDNAGAR	461	...	1,840	
CHALISGAON-DHULIA LINE	289	1	522	
JALGAON—AMALNER do.	179	...	534	
JALAMB TO KHAMGAON	529	...	138	
BADNERA TO AMRAOTI	1,191	52	137	
WARDHA COAL RAILWAY.				
WARDHA TO BALLARSHAH, EXCLUDING WARORA ...	168	...	97	
WARORA	215	1	56	
MOHPANI VIA GADARVADA	...	...	...	
INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY via ITARSI.				
ITARSI TO BHOPAL INCLUSIVE	673	...	72	
BHOPAL TO UJJAIN SECTION AND VIA	324	15	173	
BHOPAL TO BINA...	374	6	65	
BINA TO KATNI AND VIA	5,919	92	1,870	
BINA TO BARAN AND VIA	318	7	531	
BINA TO JHANSI	531	1	257	
JHANSI TO CAWNPORE, EXCLUDING CAWNPORE	35	...	58	
CAWNPORE AND VIA	62,840	1,979	4,172	
STATIONS BETWEEN JHANSI AND MANIKPUR AND VIA...	20,380	94	4,049	
CAWNPORE BANDA SECTION	2	...	...	
JHANSI TO GWALIOR, EXCLUDING GWALIOR	5	...	7	
GWALIOR AND VIA GWALIOR	647	24	71	
GWALIOR TO AGRA, EXCLUDING AGRA	76	...	3	
AGRA AND VIA	411	3	332	
STATIONS BETWEEN AGRA AND ALIGARH	47	...	4	
ALIGARH	...	...	...	
VIA ALIGARH, OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY ...	87	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN AGRA AND DELHI	1,794	1	94	
ALIGARH TO SAHARANPUR VIA GHAZIABAD AND CHANDOUSI	38	...	...	
GHAZIABAD TO MORADABAD	29	...	2	
DELHI	...	...	...	
DELHI-KALKA RAILWAY	288	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN SAHARANPUR AND LAHORE, EXCLUDING AMRITSAR AND LAHORE	...	...	...	
AMRITSAR	...	...	...	
LAHORE	...	...	...	
STATIONS BEYOND LAHORE	8	...	...	
STATIONS ON SOUTHERN PUNJAB RAILWAY AND VIA ...	...	...	...	
STATIONS ON DHOLPUR-BARI RAILWAY	...	...	...	
Carried forward ...	1,12,356	2,419	35,149	

G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS—*continued.*

TO	Indian Piece-Goods.		Indian Twist.	Remarks.
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
Brought forward	1,12,356	2,419	35,149	
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY via JUBBULPORE.				
JUBBULPORE TO KATNI	169	5	5	
KATNI TO MANIKPUR	1,708	.....	27	
MANIKPUR TO ALLAHABAD...	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS EAST OF ALLAHABAD, EXCLUDING CALCUTTA ...	7	.....	2	
CALCUTTA	55	.....	11	
STATIONS BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND ALLAHABAD	.....	.....	.....	
ALLAHABAD	3	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND LUCKNOW	.....	.....	.....	
LUCKNOW	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BEYOND LUCKNOW	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND AGRA	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN AGRA AND HATHRAS	.....	.....	...	
HATHRAS	.....	.....	... ..	
STATIONS BETWEEN HATHRAS AND CAWNPORE-ACHNERA RAILWAY	.....	.....	... ..	
STATIONS BETWEEN HATHRAS AND MUTTRA	.....	.....	...	
MUTTRA	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN HATHRAS AND DELHI...	.....	.....	.....	
DELHI	.....	.....	.....	
DELHI TO BHATINDA	... ..	.....	.....	
BHATINDA TO LAHORE AND BEYOND	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS ON CENTRAL PROVINCES RAILWAY via MURTAJAPUR	1,230	39	218	
PULGAON-ARVI RAILWAY	63	1	10	
PACHORA-JAMNER RAILWAY	44	.....	3	
BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY via NAGPUR.				
NAGPUR TO RAIPUR, EXCLUDING RAIPUR	1,128	18	483	
RAIPUR	667	.....	254	
RAIPUR TO BILASPUR...	299	3	403	
STATIONS EAST OF BILASPUR (EXCLUDING ARMENIAN GHAT HOWRAH AND CALCUTTA)...	4,834	55	1,971	
HOWRAH AND CALCUTTA	298	....	45	
ARMENIAN GHAT...	11,809	354	4,293	
BILASPUR TO KATNI, EXCLUDING KATNI	16	.....	45	
KATNI AND VIA	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS ON BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY VIA JUBBULPORE ...	318	4	148	
Do. do. do. VIA ITWARI	205	2	109	
HYDERABAD-GODAVARY VALLEY RY.				
MANMAD TO SECUNDERABAD AND VIA, EXCLUDING AURANGABAD AND JALNA	1,756	.....	3,362	
AURANGABAD	315	.....	9	
JALNA	301	.....	590	
STATIONS ON RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY via KHANDWA	12	.....	3	
STATIONS ON TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY via AMALNER ...	1	.....	.....	
SOUTHERN SECTION.				
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.				
STATIONS BETWEEN KALYAN AND POONA	358	.....	33	
POONA...	1,500	42	475	
POONA TO DHOND	65	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN DHOND AND KURDUWADI	89	.....	133	
KURDUWADI	11	.....	136	
KURDUWADI TO HOTGI, EXCLUDING SHOLAPUR	20	.....	10	
SHOLAPUR	820	8	2,118	
HOTGI TO WADI	379	20	406	
WADI TO RAICHUR	216	12	446	
STATIONS ON DHOND BARAMATI RAILWAY VIA DHOND... ...	98	2	26	
STATIONS ON BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY	436	10	244	
STATIONS ON MATHERAN STEAM LIGHT TRAMWAY via NERAL	1	.....	.....	
Carried forward ...	1,41,587	2,994	51,217	

G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS—*continued.*

TO	Indian Piece-Goods. Bales.	Indian Piece-Goods. Boxes.	Indian Twist. Bales.	Remarks.
Brought forward ...	1,41,587	2,994	51,217	
NIZAM'S RAILWAY.				
WADI TO BEGAMPAT	15	2	618	
HYDERABAD	96	6	16	
SECUNDERABAD	1,940	182	823	
SECUNDERABAD TO WARANGAL	12	.....	277	
STATIONS BETWEEN WARANGAL AND BEZWADA	5	1	306	
BEZWADA AND VIA	3,824	34	9,464	
VIA SECUNDERABAD (H. G. V. RY.)	.....	.....	.....	
MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.				
RAICHUR TO GUNTAKAL	197	10	1,655	
STATIONS BETWEEN GUNTAKAL AND MADRAS	3,960	220	2,478	
MADRAS	10,050	1,694	17,037	
STATIONS EAST OF BANGALORE, EXCLUDING BANGALORE	1,227	246	694	
HOTGI TO BIJAPUR	237	.....	47	
BIJAPUR TO BAGALKOT	362	.....	281	
BAGALKOT TO GADAG	130	.....	1,125	
POONA TO MIRAJ	1,569	1	1,129	
MIRAJ TO KOLHAPUR	604	.....	949	
STATIONS BETWEEN MIRAJ AND BELGAUM	424	.....	1,424	
BELGAUM	1,034	1	633	
BELGAUM TO LONDA	.....	.....	.....	
LONDA TO MARMAGOA	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN LONDA AND HUBLI	98	.....	3	
HUBLI	793	.....	297	
HUBLI TO BIRUR	1,378	.....	483	
BIRUR TO SHIMOGA	33	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN BIRUR AND BANGALORE	104	.....	.....	
BANGALORE	932	22	248	
BANGALORE TO NANJANGUD	...	.....	... ...	
STATIONS BETWEEN HUBLI AND GADAG	1	.....	18	
GADAG	488	1	310	
GADAG TO BELLARY	102	.....	60	
BELLARY	574	.....	440	
BELLARY TO GUNTAKAL	.....	.....	.....	
GUNTAKAL TO BEZVADA AND BEYOND	742	.....	925	
GUNTAKAL TO DHARMAVARAM	49	.....	26	
DHARMAVARAM TO BANGALORE	346	.....	92	
STATIONS SOUTH-EAST OF DHARMAVARAM	221	.....	1	
TOTAL EXPORTS BY G. I. P. & CONNECTED RYS. IN 1920 ...	1,73,134	5,414	93,076	
Do. **do.** **do.** **1919** ...	2,16,971	1,484	61,191	
Do. **do** **do.** **1918** ...	68,007	2,502	45,973	
Do **do.** **do.** **1917** ...	26,370	390	19,223	
Do. **do.** **do.** **1916** ...	25,663	448	19,479	
Do **do** **do.** **1915** ...	19,322	644	15,672	
Do. **do.** **do.** **1914** ...	12,033	231	7,059	
Do. **do.** **do.** **1913** ...	4,512	435	1,226	
Do. **do.** **do.** **1912** ...	4,841	383	1,820	
Do. **do.** **do.** **1911** ...	6,253	266	2,724	

Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway

(INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY).

TO	Indian Piece-Goods.		Indian Twist.	Remarks.
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
BROAD-GAUGE SYSTEM.				
BOMBAY TO SURAT, EXCLUDING SURAT	107	...	915	
SURAT...	59	...	2,121	
SURAT TO BROACH, EXCLUDING BROACH	13	...	84	
BROACH	18	...	228	
STATIONS ON THE BROACH JAMBUSAR RAILWAY	...	...	2	
BROACH TO BARODA, EXCLUDING BARODA	1	...	7	
BARODA	70	1	401	
BARODA TO ANAND, EXCLUDING ANAND	1	...	92	
ANAND	4	...	51	
ANAND TO GODHRA, EXCLUDING GODHRA	13	...	2	
BARODA TO GODHRA, EXCLUDING BARODA AND GODHRA.	2	...	...	
GODHRA	29	...	25	
ANAND TO AHMEDABAD, EXCLUDING AHMEDABAD ...	45	...	646	
AHMEDABAD	3,109	18	8,884	
AHMEDABAD TO KHARAGHODA	9	...	65	
GODHRA TO RUTLAM	300	...	651	
RUTLAM TO UJJAIN	136	...	124	
NAGDA TO MUTTRA JUNCTION	612	...	396	
AGRA	1,637	1	530	
VIA KANKRAKHARI	84	...	41	
„ UDHNA	331	...	176	
„ KOSAMBA	1	...	...	
„ ANKLESVAR	5	...	4	
„ BROACH	...	...	...	
„ MIYAGAM, VISHVAMITRI, SAMLAYA AND TIMBA ROAD	14	...	600	
„ CHAMPANER	1	...	...	
„ GODHRA	8	...	17	
„ NADIAD	8	...	26	
„ ANAND	4	...	787	
„ AHMEDABAD	23	...	43	
„ SABARMATI (A. D. RY.)	...	...	4	
„ UJJAIN (G. I. P. RY.)	9	...	3	
„ KOTAH	15	...	17	
„ SIWAI MADHOPUR....	12	...	3	
„ AGRA	664	...	92	
„ BILIMORA	...	...	13	
„ MUTTRA (EXCLUDING DELHI SADAR AND *VIA* DELHI JUNCTION)	11,017	...	2,801	
„ MUTTRA TO DELHI SADAR STATION	26,481	45	1,570	
„ „ TO *VIA* DELHI	...	...	...	
Carried forward ..	44,842	65	21,430	

TO	Indian Piece-Goods.		Indian Twist.	Remarks.
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
Brought forward ...	44,842	65	21,430	
METRE-GAUGE SYSTEM.				
VIA RUTLAM. — RUTLAM TO KHANDWA	893	37	950	
VIA RUTLAM. — RUTLAM TO CHITORGARH	581	10	795	
VIA RUTLAM. — *VIA* CHITORGARH	532	...	97	
VIA RUTLAM. — CHITORGARH TO HATUNDI	564	1	88	
VIA SABARMATI. — AJMER	24	1	21	
VIA SABARMATI. — AHMEDABAD TO MARWAR RY. JUNCTION	22	...	562	
VIA SABARMATI. — MARWAR RY. JUNCTION TO AJMER...	32	...	314	
VIA SABARMATI. — AJMER TO PHULERA	1	...	..	
VIA SABARMATI. — PHULERA TO KUCHAMAN ROAD	...	...	...	
VIA SABARMATI. — REWARI-PHULERA CHORD LINE	14	...	9	
VIA SABARMATI. — PHULERA TO JEYPUR	115	...	62	
VIA SABARMATI. — JEYPUR TO BANDIKUI	34	...	8	
VIA SABARMATI. — BANDIKUI TO ACHNERA...	20	...	1	
VIA SABARMATI. — ACHNERA TO AGRA, EXCLUDING AGRA	...	...	...	
VIA SABARMATI. — AGRA *VIA* BAYANA...	...	...	...	
VIA SABARMATI. — ACHNERA TO CAWNPORE	...	...	...	
VIA SABARMATI. — BANDIKUI TO DELHI, EXCLUDING DELHI	21	...	92	
VIA SABARMATI. — *DELHI*	...	...	66	
VIA SABARMATI. — REWARI TO FAZILKA AND BEYOND	19,200	23	3,014	
VIA SABARMATI. — *VIA* KALOL	12	...	847	
VIA SABARMATI. — „ MEHSANA	24	...	1,271	
VIA SABARMATI. — „ PALANPUR	...	...	624	
VIA SABARMATI. — „ MARWAR RAILWAY JUNCTION...	281	3	1,571	
VIA SABARMATI. — „ KUCHAMAN ROAD	32	...	945	
VIA SABARMATI. — „ REENGUS...	2	...	1	
VIA SABARMATI. — „ DELHI	...	...	...	
VIA SABARMATI. — „ JAIPUR WEST	...	...	...	
VIA SABARMATI. — „ AGRA EAST BANK	...	...	...	
VIA SABARMATI. — „ IDGAH AGRA	...	...	...	
VIA SABARMATI. — „ MUTTRA	...	...	...	
VIA SABARMATI. — „ HATHRAS...	...	...	...	
VIA SABARMATI. — „ KASGANJ	...	...	...	
VIA BHARATPUR. — ACHNERA TO CAWNPORE	6,687	17	4,020	
VIA BHARATPUR. — BANDIKUI TO ACHNERA	..	...	...	
VIA BHARATPUR. — *VIA* HATHRAS	...	1	...	
VIA BHARATPUR. — „ KASGANJ	1,326	1	622	
VIA BHARATPUR. — „ CAWNPORE	3	...	2	
VIRAMGAM TO WADHWAN	20	...	4	
VIA WADHWAN (B. S. and MORVI RY.)	287	1	232	
TOTAL EXPORTS BY B. B. & C. I. RY. IN 1920.	75,569	160	37,648	
Do. do. 1919	20,070	7	30,363	
Do. do. 1918.	12,980	21	43,888	
Do. do. 1917.	8,006	137	30,818	
Do. do. 1916	4,924	104	20,418	
Do. do. 1915.	3,856	181	29,720	
Do. do. 1914.	5,812	451	24,044	
Do. do. 1913.	6,447	558	15,352	
Do. do. 1912.	9,482	952	14,023	
Do. do. 1911.	*10,814	*642	*14,413	

* Revised.

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS BY ALL RAILWAYS.

TO	Indian Piece-Goods.		Indian Twist.	Remarks.
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS	1,73,134	5,414	93,076	
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY (INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY).	75,569	160	37,648	
TOTAL EXPORTS, 1920 ...	2,48,703	5,574	1,30,724	
Do. do. 1919 ...	2,37,041	1,491	91,554	
Do. do. 1918 ...	80,987	2,523	89,861	
Do. do. 1917 ...	34,376	527	50,041	
Do. do. 1916 ...	30,587	552	39,897	
Do. do. 1915 ...	23,178	825	45,392	
Do. do. 1914 ...	17,845	682	31,103	
Do. do. 1913 ...	10,979	993	16,578	
Do. do. 1912 ...	14,323	1,335	15,843	
Do. do. 1911 ...	*17,067	*908	*17,137	

* Revised.

ANNUAL PROGRESS OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA SINCE THEIR COMMENCEMENT.

Year.	Total Mileage.	Year.	Total Mileage.	Year.	Total Mileage.	Year.	Total Mileage.
1853	20	1870	4,771	1887	14,103	1904	27,565
1854	71	1871	5,074	1888	14,576	1905	28,295
1855	169	1872	5,369	1889	15,887	1906	29,097
1856	272	1873	5,697	1890	16,401	1907	30,010
1857	287	1874	6,226	1891	17,308	1908	30,576
1858	427	1875	6,541	1892	17,815	1909	31,490
1859	625	1876	6,860	1893	18,504	1910	32,099
1860	838	1877	7,320	1894	18,900	1911	32,839
1861	1,587	1878	8,217	1895	19,547	1912	33,484
1862	2,333	1879	8,494	1896	20,254	1913	34,656
1863	2,507	1880	9,162	1897	21,115	* 1913-14	34,656
1864	2,958	1881	9,890	1898	22,040	* 1914-15	35,285
1865	3,363	1882	10,149	1899	23,523	* 1915-16	35,833
1866	3,563	1883	10,458	1900	24,752	* 1916-17	36,286
1867	3,929	1884	11,631	1901	25,363	* 1917-18	36,333
1868	4,008	1885	12,283	1902	25,931	* 1918-19	36,616
1869	4,255	1886	12,892	1903	26,956	* 1919-20	36,735

* Official year ending 31st March.

Statement showing the Exports of Indian Manufactured Piece-Goods and Yarns by Sea and Rail from Bombay during the years 1911 *to* 1920.

Year.	Piece-Goods		Total (Piece-Goods.)	Yarns				Total. (Yarns.)		Remarks.
	By Sea.	By Rail.		By Sea.		By Rail.				
	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	
1911	1,76,601	17,975	1,94,576	4,03,214	15,85,82,640	17,137	75,70,779	4,20,351	16,61,53,419	
1912	1,90,850	15,658	2,06,508	5,79,281	22,87,59,617	15,843	53,60,256	5,95,124	23,41,19,873	
1913	1,52,076	11,972	1,64,048	5,18,230	20,52,07,962	16,578	60,04,425	5,34,808	21,12,12,387	
1914	1,33,921	18,527	1,52,448	4,37,159	17,31,72,953	31,103	1,23,82,683	4,68,262	18,55,55,636	
1915	1,70,001	24,003	1,94,004	4,71,895	18,65,85,698	45,392	1,76,76,781	5,17,287	20,42,62,479	
1916	2,58,741	31,139	2,89,880	4,10,872	16,26,27,300	39,897	1,51,38,432	4,50,769	17,77,65,732	
1917	1,98,754	34,903	2,33,657	3,73,187	14,71,67,250	50,041	1,92,81,504	4,23,228	16,64,48,754	
1918	1,65,495	83,510	2,49,005	1,93,275	7,55,99,059	89,861	3,48,46,025	2,83,136	11,04,45,084	
1919	2,48,425	2,38,532	4,86,957	3,72,212	14,68,32,081	91,554	1,91,92,320	4,63,765	16,60,24,401	
1920	3,06,594	2,54,277	5,60,871	2,88,778	11,33,51,962	1,30,724	4,77,74,427	4,19,502	16,11,26,389	

Statement showing the arrivals of Cotton into Bombay by Sea and Rail during the years 1911 *to* 1920.

By	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918	1919.	1920.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Steamers and Country Craft	16,40,586	20,30,983	19,69,363	17,73,926	15,72,322	12,44,544	19,85,707	19,51,999	11,53,495	20,82,890
B. B. & C. I. Railway	21,07,749	19,91,482	34,83,305	35,53,077	30,28,746	26,35,251	31,06,575	27,91,572	26,17,871	24,59,186
G. I. P. Railway	43,00,247	*51,91,333	*54,48,841	54,82,935	67,76,326	60,95,915	39,49,424	32,18,264	51,38,112	63,88,732
B. P. T. Ry. (*via* G. I. P.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,79,109	6,18,768	3,52,096	2,40,471	3,73,807	4,91,572
Do. (*via* B. B. & C. I. Ry.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,571	1,36,615	2,90,227	79,324	36,018	2,43,106
Total Cwts...	80,48,582	92,13,798	1,09,01,509	1,08,09,938	1,15,68,074	1,07,31,093	96,84,029	82,81,630	93,19,303	1,16,65,486
Total F.-P. Bales of 3½ Cwts. each...	22,99,595	*26,32,514	*31,14,717	30,88,554	33,05,164	30,66,027	27,66,866	23,66,180	26,62,658	33,32,996

Statement showing the Exports of Cotton to Europe, China, Japan, Calcutta, &c., from Bombay during the years 1911 *to* 1920.

To	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Europe	7,76,417	4,36,208	7,36,262	11,13,016	4,03,322	2,93,876	3,58,378	1,90,529	3,37,043	6,49,736
China	13,331	38,850	53,187	32,676	93,735	1,07,453	39,226	18,494	47,630	1,44,827
Japan	6,10,704	7,81,294	10,83,194	12,44,812	15,69,144	15,42,589	14,15,278	7,48,154	11,49,791	11,68,690
America	450	200	100	25	250	.....	.....	.....	2,235	405
Calcutta and other Ports	38,266	20,226	31,166	19,310	13,572	12,798	2,254	7,797	12,483	23,135
Total Bales ...	14,39,168	12,76,778	19,03,909	24,09,839	20,80,023	19,56,716	18,15,136	9,64,974	15,49,182	19,86,793

* Corrected.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY PORT ONLY.

(From Official Returns.) 1919-1920. *(Year ending 31st March 1920.)*

EXPORTED TO	LENGTH AND WEIGHT.							VALUE.					
	Piece-Goods.		Yarns.	Percentage of Total Weight.				Lakhs of Rupees.		Percentage of		Total Value in Lakhs of Rupees.	Per centage.
	Millions of [0000's omitted.]			Goods.	Yarns.	Millions of lbs. [0000's omitted.]	Per centage.	(000's omitted.)		Goods.	Yarns.		
	Yards.	lbs.	lbs.	%	%		%	Goods.	Yarns.	%	%	[000's omitted.]	%
Foreign Ports	161·24	*40·31	136·77	20·23	72·74	177·08	45·72	†6,56·42	16,19·47	18·51	71·55	‡22,75·89	39·18
Indian Ports	247·32	*61·83	17·77	31·02	9·45	79·60	20·55	(a) 11,60·29	2,25·26	32·73	9·95	(b) 13,85·55	23·85
Interior by Rail	388·68	97·17	33·48	48·75	17·81	130·65	33·73	§ 17,28·80	§ 4,18·84	48·76	18·50	§ 21,47·64	36·97
Total Indian...	636·00	159·00	51·25	79·77	27·26	210·25	54·28	28,89·09	6,44·10	81·49	28·45	35,33·19	60·82
GRAND TOTAL...	797·24	199·31	188·02	100·00	100·00	387·33	100·00	35,45·51	22,63·57	100·00	100·00	58,09·08	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be the equivalent of 1 lb. and *vice versa.*
† Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c.) Rs. 6,79·39 lakhs. or
‡ Inclusive of Yarns Rs. 22,98·85 lakhs.
§ Estimated, Government having discontinued the publication of the value of Indian Manufactured Goods despatched to " Other Provinces " from Bombay Port.
(a) Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c.) Rs. 12,05·89 lakhs, or
(b) Inclusive of Yarns, Rs. 14,31·15 lakhs.

1918-1919.

Foreign Ports	117·86	*29·46	62·55	24·60	51·00	92·01	37·95	†470·67	7,07·66	23·50	49·74	‡41,78·33	34·40
Indian Ports	136·17	*34·04	15·34	28·42	12·50	49·38	20·37	(a) 5,28·66	1,75·78	26·41	12·36	(b) 7,04·44	20·56
Interior by Rail	225·13	56·28	44·78	46·98	36·50	101·06	41·68	§ 10,03·15	§ 5,39·44	50·09	37·91	§ 15,42·59	45·04
Total Indian...	361·30	90·32	60·12	75·40	49·00	150·44	62·05	15,31·81	7,15·22	76·50	50·26	22,47·03	65·60
GRAND TOTAL...	479·16	119·78	122·67	100·00	100·00	242·45	100·00	20,02·48	14,23·88	100·00	100·00	34,25·36	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be the equivalent of 1 lb. and *vice versa.*
† Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) Rs. 499·62 lakhs, or
‡ Inclusive of Yarns Rs. 12,07·28 lakhs.
§ Estimated, Government having discontinued the publication of the value of Indian Manufactured Goods despatched to " Other Provinces " from Bombay Port.
(a) Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) Rs. 539·88 lakhs, or
(b) Inclusive of Yarns Rs. 7,15·66 lakhs.

1917-1918.

Foreign Ports	159·47	*39·87	117·46	37·85	73·38	157·33	59·28	†4,22·33	7,23·26	37·21	68·29	‡11,45·59	52·21
Indian Ports	161·16	*40·29	15·59	38·24	9·74	55·88	21·05	(a) 4,27·68	1,12·74	37·68	10·65	(b) 5,40·42	24·63
Interior by Rail	100·76	25·19	27·02	23·91	16·88	52·21	19·67	§ 2,84·96	§ 2,23·04	25·11	21·06	§ 5,08·00	23·16
Total Indian...	261·92	65·48	42·61	62·15	26·62	108·09	40·72	7,12·64	3,35·78	62·79	31·71	10,48·42	47·79
GRAND TOTAL...	421·39	105·35	160·07	100·00	100·00	265·42	100·00	11,34·97	10 59·04	100·00	100·00	21,94·01	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be the equivalent of 1 lb. and *vice versa.*
† Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) Rs. 440·92 lakhs, or
‡ Inclusive of Yarns Rs. 1,164 18 lakhs.
§ Estimated, Government having discontinued the publication of the value of Indian Manufactured Goods despatched to " Other Provinces " from Bombay Port.
(a) Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) Rs. 435·90 lakhs, or
(b) Inclusive of Yarns Rs. 5,48·65 lakhs.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN SPUN TWIST BY SEA AND RAIL FROM BOMBAY CONVERTED INTO BALES OF 400 lbs. EACH.

JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST.	To China.	To Japan.	Total to China and Japan.	Total to other Ports.	Total Exports by Sea.	Total Exports by Rail.	Total Exports by Sea and Rail.
1880	63,194	4,527	67,721	38,825	106,546	14,092	120,638
1881	61,783	7,378	69,161	41,092	110,253	14,333	124,586
1882	81,434	9,854	91,288	41,502	132,790	14,400	147,190
1883	94,982	17,421	112,403	42,130	154,533	9,091	163,624
1884	127,318	13,846	141,164	48,226	189,390	6,049	195,439
1885	154,517	19,020	173,537	43,197	216,734	5,129	221,863
1886	199,407	20,543	219,950	45,103	265,053	4,649	269,702
1887	205,158	39,730	244,888	47,799	292,687	3,475	296,162
1888	234,071	52,697	286,768	49,789	336,557	2,250	338,807
1889	254,697	62,220	316,917	59,326	376,243	1,615	377,858
1890	325,060	37,722	362,782	67,201	429,983	13,942	443,925
1891	365,038	10,939	375,977	78,136	454,113	9,147	463,260
1892	385,771	21,445	407,216	69,547	476,763	7,850	484,613
1893	297,572	14,198	311,770	88,130	399,900	9,139	409,039
1894	338,703	10,743	349,446	105,863	455,309	10,388	465,697
1895	374,119	2,515	376,634	104,871	481,505	7,443	488,948
1896	471,023	2,467	473,490	99,877	573,367	6,274	579,641
1897	361,221	645	361,866	91,095	452,961	5,822	458,783
1898	437,645	475	438,120	108,691	546,811	7,125	553,936
1899	579,619	250	579,869	94,029	673,898	4,408	678,306
1900	253,331	100	253,431	87,998	341,429	5,480	346,909
1901	536,195	.....	536,195	99,599	635,794	6,670	642,464
1902	555,487	.....	555,487	111,259	666,746	7,427	674,173
1903	604,044	.....	604,044	113,256	717,300	8,348	725,648
1904	460,316	3	460,319	113,381	573,700	9,789	583,489
1905	651,870	.....	651,870	91,603	743,473	8,099	751,572
1906	596,926	500	597,426	99,628	697,054	15,417	712,471
1907	412,127	200	412,327	190,387	602,714	19,218	621,932
1908	441,899	.....	441,899	144,312	586,211	18,334	604,545
1909	510,746	.....	510,746	120,406	631,152	19,302	650,454
1910	424,893	.....	424,893	130,506	555,399	19,103	574,502
1911	275,087	.....	275,087	121,369	396,456	18,927	415,383
1912	433,989	.....	433,989	137,910	571,899	13,400	585,299
1913	405,359	.....	405,359	107,661	513,020	15,011	528,031
1914	324,586	.....	324,586	108,346	432,932	30,957	463,889
1915	358,777	.....	358,777	107,687	466,464	44,192	510,656
1916	303,692	.....	303,692	102,876	406,568	37,846	444,414
1917	286,366	107	286,472	81,445	367,918	48,203	416,121
1918	108,568	.....	108,568	80,429	188,997	87,115	276,112
1919	270,058	389	270,447	96,633	367,080	78,892	445,972
1920	175,688	.....	175,688	107,692	283,380	119,436	402,816

COTTON.

RECEIPTS at, and Exports from, Bombay Port, also Mill consumption in the Island of Bombay. In thousands of Bales (000's omitted).

Years ending 30th June.

Years ending 30th June.	Receipts.	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.	Years ending 30th June.	Receipts.	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.
		Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.					Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.		
1859	.....	490	152	642			1886	1,480	1,009	61	1,070	391	1,461
1860	.....	566	202	768			1887	1,703	1,147	40	1,187	454	1,641
1861	.....	835	61	896	American War.		1888	1,472	893	58	951	500	1,451
1862	.....	911	8	919	In 1863 and 1864		1889	1,851	1,286	46	1,332	565	1,897
1863	.....	867	3	870	Bombay Imported from Cotton China.		1890	2,235	1,488	71	1,559	636	2,195
1864	.....	1,065	1	1,066			1891	2,020	1,070	107	1,177	762	1,939
1865	.....	1,187	14	1,201	42	1,243	1892	1,770	905	202	1,107	728	1,835
1866	.....	1,277	5	1,282	46	1,328	1893	1,738	816	169	985	724	1,709
1867	.....	1,030	48	1,078	47	1,125	1894	1,769	908	159	1,067	731	1,798
1868	.....	1,225	56	1,281	48	1,329	1895	1,540	525	143	668	815	1,483
1869	.....	1,115	50	1,165	49	1,214	1896	2,151	800	346	1,146	849	1,995
1870	.....	967	39	1,006	50	1,056	1897	1,612	603	405	1,008	703	1,711
1871	1,085	1,002	48	1,050	52	1,102	1898	1,730	424	409	833	817	1,650
1872	1,151	1,079	34	1,113	53	1,166	1899	2,033	578	520	1,098	951	2,049
1873	978	917	34	951	67	1,018	1900	988	117	444	561	745	1,306
1874	1,311	1,192	25	1,217	83	1,300	1901	1,896	620	340	960	696	1,656
1875	1,345	1,285	20	1,305	135	1,440	1902	2,142	525	732	1,257	987	2,244
1876	1,073	980	35	1,015	147	1,162	1903	2,454	921	349	1,270	986	2,256
1877	1,141	920	38	958	161	1,119	1904	2,151	1,036	423	1,459	973	2,432
1878	961	800	46	846	204	1,050	1905	2,609	384	664	1,048	1,072	2,120
1879	832	652	64	716	181	897	1906	2,663	1,017	477	1,494	1,141	2,635
1880	1,171	874	34	908	220	1,128	1907	2,949	1,169	747	1,916	1,115	3,031
1881	2,244	874	60	934	273	1,207	1908	2,123	731	454	1,185	1,079	2,264
1882	1,832	1,521	87	1,608	277	1,885	1909	2,166	643	723	1,366	1,099	2,465
1883	1,770	1,335	95	1,430	313	1,743	1910	3,152	1,054	968	2,022	984	3,006
1884	1,759	1,295	100	1,395	348	1,743	1911	2,467	1,014	668	1,682	953	2,635
1885	1,139	791	70	861	392	1,253	1912	2,540	383	923	1,306	1,078	2,384

Year ending 31st August.	Receipts.		Total Receipts.	Exports.			Total Exports.	Mill consumption.	Total.
	India.	Foreign countries.		Europe.	China and Japan.	Elsewhere.			
1913	*2,733	46	2,779	534	1,023	30	1,587	1,047	2,634
1914	3,733	6	3,739	1,301	1,245	24	2,570	1,078	3,648
1915	2,683	5	2,688	405	1,441	15	1,861	1,026	2,887
1916	3,133	6	3,139	294	1,691	8	1,993	1,096	3,089
1917	3,103	17	3,120	302	1,321	7	1,630	1,135	2,765
1918	2,279	27	2,306	293	1,213	7	1,513	1,068	2,581
1919	2,526	17	2,543	195	885	11	1,091	1,000	2,091
1920	3,405	22	3,427	629	1,579	24	2,232	957	3,189

* Corrected.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH INDIAN YARNS HAVE BEEN EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY SINCE 1914-1915.

(From Government Returns.) *Years ending 31st March.*

TO	In Lakhs of lbs. (000's omitted).					
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
United Kingdom	4·55	22·78	23·22	6·32	5·06	6·55
Malta and Gozo	1·30	·32	·56	.....	·06	.....
France	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	·12
Italy	·02	1·32	·10	·02	.....	.....
Germany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	·22
Bulgaria	·25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumania	·28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	·99
Gibraltor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	·06
Cyprus	.....	.....	·16	·04	·10	·36
Aden and Dependencies	14·50	24·16	5·45	10·44	28·89	15·18
Ceylon	·78	1·80	1·31	1·54	1·65	·78
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	45·77	44·29	45·55	34·38	20·44	36·80
China — Hongkong	621·23	682·31	654·02	441·71	319·45	558·94
China — Shanghai, &c.	492·04	635·47	760·97	554·59	164·95	567·63
Japan	.....	.....	.....	·43	1·02	12·16
Zanzibar and Pemba	·42	·38	·55	·23	·41	·39
East African Protectorate	·19	·30	·14	·09	·17	·09
Turkey in Europe	1·95	.....	.....	.....	.....	·38
Turkey in Asia	44·95	·77	1·82	5·52	7·31	48·69
Arabia—Bahrein, Muscat, &c.	4·92	4·56	17·24	5·31	4·04	3·06
Persia	17·67	25·83	54·81	24·19	11·29	31·91
Java	·90	7·07	10·14	5·01	6·14	2·36
Celebes and other Islands	2·23	·42	.....	·02	.....	.....
Siam	5·14	8·28	11·08	11·72	4·93	9·53
Phillipines	·29	·14	·74	·22	·30	·50
Egypt	15·24	56·04	70·24	72·18	47·33	70·53
Portuguese, German and Italian East Africa	·67	·81	·47	·27	·96	·19
French Somaliland	·87	·15	·04	·07	·83	·27
Tripoli	2·17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries	.....	·12	·14	·27	·19	.....
Total Yarns	1,278·33	1,517·32	1,658·75	1,174·58	625·52	1,367·69
Value in Lakhs of Rupees	603·74	656·68	777·65	723·26	707·66	1,619·46

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH GREY COTTON PIECE-GOODS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURE HAVE BEEN EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY SINCE 1914-1915.

(From Government Returns.) *Years ending 31st March.*

TO	In Lakhs of Yards (000's omitted.)					
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Reunion	.....	.....	2·33	.....	2·29	·91
Aden and Dependencies	86·20	168·99	580·83	141·38	114·02	106·28
Ceylon	·40	1·02	·91	3·29	8·55	2·79
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	2·46	1·08	15·33	24·65	15·21	13·55
China — Hongkong	·92	·40	·30	.....	·21	·19
China — Shanghai, &c.	·36	2·66	2·30	.....	.....	2·81
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	·47	·10
Mauritius and Dependencies	17·49	25·47	19·11	24·58	21·77	6·90
Zanzibar and Pemba	3·36	8·75	50·52	21·93	11·29	27·31
East African Protectorate	26·12	36·24	206·76	45·89	35·48	78·14
Seychelles	·18	·69	1·73	·52	·07	1·31
Turkey European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3·09
Turkey—Asiatic	36·72	62·49	162·60	104·13	107·64	189·02
Arabia—Bahrein, Muscat, etc.	13·61	22·23	74·71	30·53	18·12	20·81
Persia	27·76	51·62	179·27	147·17	64·75	54·24
Egypt	8·66	38·22	77·94	91·77	13·25	108·26
Madagascar	.....	·76	8·15	3·75	1·68	·31
Siam	15·62	21·87	37·13	33·19	8·42	44·37
Portuguese East Africa	42·67	56·07	79·76	33·94	49·50	38·86
German „	24·58	.....	·98	1·85	6·00	12·18
Italian „	2·92	22·40	44·80	13·44	2·59	6·45
Natal	·06	26	5·14	7·29	8·44	2·32
French Somaliland	7·43	3·43	.....	7·49	21·76	4·16
Other Countries	·01	·07	·18	5·96	1·03	·07
Total Grey Piece-goods	317·53	524·72	1,550·78	742·75	512·54	724·74
Value in Lakhs of Rupees.	49·14	72·91	250·65	167·58	178·31	284·25

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED YARN TO BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM INDIA DURING THE OFFICIAL YEARS 1918-19 AND 1919-20.

Twist and Yarn.	1918-19.		1919-20.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
Mule and Water, Nos. 1 to 30	62,278,706	4,641,480	148,702,495	17,707,096
Mule and Water, Nos. 31 to 40—				
Aden and Dependencies	24,000	3,354	1,000	230
Ceylon	1,900	213	3,750	833
Straits Settlements including Labuan	138,700	11,824	139,800	21,861
Hongkong	.....	.....	80,005	17,068
Egypt	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other British Possessions	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asiatic Turkey—Persian Gulf	400	53	13,800	3,000
Muscat Territory—Trucial Oman	1,900	192	.....	.....
Other Native States in Arabia	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persia	25,100	1,377	182,800	28,382
Java	18,000	3,100	.....	.....
Siam	32,000	2,874	21,640	3,398
Philippines	.....	.....	14,800	3,039
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao) ...	10,250	963	416,100	74,888
Japan	.....	.....	39,200	10,092
Other Foreign Countries	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	252,250	23,950	912,895	163,791
Mule and Water, above No. 40—				
British Empire	60,700	5,554	6,025	1,278
Persia	55,900	2,653	8,920	1,936
Siam	12,000	1,800	.....	.....
Philippines	...	.....	6,000	1,625
China	10,250	1,071	717,430	134,015
Japan	58,800	12,770	14,400	2,520
French Somaliland	.....	.....	4,000	1,200
Other Countries	400	37	.....	.....
Total ...	198,050	23,885	756,775	142,574
† Grey two folds (doubles)—				
Ceylon	.....	.....	2,000	307
Hongkong	.....	.....	12,000	2,635
Egypt	.....	.....	6,000	800
Asiatic Turkey—Persian Gulf	.....	.....	15,800	2,020
Persia	.....	.....	9,200	1,580
China	.....	.....	573,040	94,699
Total ...	.....	.....	618,040	102,041
† White, Bleached—				
Aden and Dependencies	.....	.....	43,600	6,456
Ceylon	.....	.....	6,730	1,069
Egypt	.....	.....	271,720	40,622
Asiatic Turkey—Levant & Black Sea	.....	.....	23,600	3,035
Asiatic Turkey—Persian Gulf	.....	.....	30,400	4,920
Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman	.....	.....	8,000	1,500
Persia	.....	.....	6,565	1,103
French Somaliland	.....	.....	600	240
Total ...	.....	.....	391,215	58,945

Note—Value stated at Rs. 10 = £ 1 in 1919-20 and at Rs. 15 = £ 1 in 1918-19.

† Separately recorded from April 1919.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED YARN TO BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM INDIA DURING THE OFFICIAL YEARS 1918-19 AND 1919-20—*continued.*

Twist and Yarn.	1918-19.		1919-20.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
Orange, Red and other Colours, Nos. 1 to 20 ...	312,139	34,521	321,399	36,093
Orange, Red and other Colours, Nos. 21 to 40—				
Gibraltar	.....	.....	6,400	1,095
Aden and Dependencies	14,700	2,620	3,600	600
Ceylon	7,275	861	6,654	1,171
Straits Settlements (including Labuan) ...	34,720	3,901	32,650	7,126
Hongkong	9,600	1,701	.....	.....
Zanzibar and Pemba	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other British Possessions	.....	.....	210	46
Other Native States in Arabia	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asiatic Turkey—Red Sea and Persian Gulf ...	800	136	.....	.....
Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman	5,700	963	6,300	990
Persia	1,200	220	2,480	679
Java	126,900	20,503	59,200	12,277
Siam	5,200	867	800	120
Phillipines	30,000	5,923	7,597	1,480
Italian East Africa (Somaliland and Eritrea) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Celebes and other Islands	.....	.....	17,600	3,316
French Somaliland	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	235,495	37,695	143,491	28,900
Orange, Red and other Colours, above No. 40 ...	400	61	35	4
* Orange, Red and other Colours two-folds (doubles)—				
United Kingdom	.....	.....	2,000	263
Aden and Dependencies	.....	.....	6,000	825
Egypt	.....	.....	2,700	430
Asiatic Turkey—Levant and Black Sea	.....	.....	3,700	887
Asiatic Turkey—Persian Gulf	.....	.....	125	12
Total ...	.....	.....	14,525	2,417
Total, Orange, Red and other Colours ..	548,034	72,277	379,450	67,414
Unspecified Descriptions of Twist and Yarn—				
United Kingdom	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aden and Dependencies	69,900	7,759	.....	.....
Ceylon	34,690	3,323	75,858	13,549
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	175	23	.....	.....
Egypt	386,434	39,927	.....	.....
Other British Possessions	1,536	92	.....	.....
Asiatic Turkey—Persian Gulf and Red Sea ...	20,708	2,148	150	35
Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman	7,396	684	.....	.....
Other Native States in Arabia	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persia	.....	.....	800	100
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao) ...	.....	.....	32,400	4,688
Japan	30	2	.....	.....
Total ...	520,869	53,957	109,208	18,372
Grand Total, Twist and Yarn ...	63,797,909	4,815,549	151,870,078	18,259,233

* Separately recorded from April 1919.

Note.—"Value stated at Rs. 15= £ 1 in 1919-20 and at Rs. 15= £ 1 in 1918-19."

STATISTICS OF COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING IN THE INDIAN MILLS in the twelve months, April 1920 to March 1921, compared with the corresponding periods of 1918-1919 and 1919-1920.

No. 1.—*ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.*

[NOTE.—The statistics of yarn represent the quantities of all yarn actually spun in the mills whether they are subsequently woven in the mills or not.]

	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
British India.			
Bombay	427,638,345	439,799,625	463,944,960
Madras	42,787,344	44,346,268	41,240,677
Bengal	32,507,148	35,229,179	33,392,116
United Provinces	34,390,651	35,181,284	37,060,104
Ajmer-Merwara	2,056,504	1,964,851	2,030,944
Punjab	3,919,719	3,359,107	2,780,078
Delhi	2,981,057	3,286,534	3,936,997
Central Provinces and Berar	34,279,946	34,188,442	31,269,565
TOTAL ...	580,560,714	597,355,290	621,655,441
Foreign Territory.			
Indian States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Gwálior (Ujjain), and Pondicherry (*a*) ...	34,479,750	38,404,983	38,347,156
GRAND TOTAL ...	615,040,464	635,760,273	660,002,597

(*a*) Including the production of one mill only.

No. 2.—*ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.*

[NOTE.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards relates only to grey and coloured piece-goods and is estimated from the poundage on a conventional basis; the figures in dozens relate to grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods, and to hosiery, the weight of these being estimated mainly on a conventional basis and included in the poundage.]

		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
British India.				
Bombay	pounds.	275,801,034	306,248,898	292,370,172
	yards.	1,197,421,958	1,352,606,307	1,304,806,802
	dozens.	746,471	634,476	632,757
Madras	pounds.	15,974,534	14,250,836	13,033,065
	yards.	41,518,537	46,414,446	39,956,264
	dozens.	38,825	107,065	142,739
Bengal	pounds.	5,247,515	5,833,180	5,074,075
	yards.	26,712,905	27,871,787	23,842,761
United Provinces	pounds.	10,935,247	10,427,671	10,806,583
	yards.	29,358,616	35,029,710	36,114,619
	dozens.	34,019	26,367	34,359
Ajmer-Merwara	pounds.	1,482,894	1,525,121	1,553,002
	yards.	5,711,885	5,275,116	5,785,519
	dozens.	59	110	...
Punjab	pounds.	672,725	302,301	170,213
	yards.	2,311,277	1,246,652	632,514
	dozens.	24	...	...
Delhi	pounds.	870,145	864,623	1,155,820
	yards.	1,437,854	2,048,669	2,572,755
	dozens.	145	73	6
Central Provinces and Berar	pounds.	14,801,619	16,228,488	15,171,358
	yards.	59,280,688	63,956,799	59,775,635
	dozens.	8,038	13,667	12,906
TOTAL ...	pounds.	325,785,713	355,681,118	339,334,288
	yards.	1,363,753,720	1,534,449,486	1,473,486,869
	dozens.	827,581	781,758	822,758
Foreign Territory.				
Indian States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Gwalior (Ujjain), and Pondicherry (*a*)	pounds.	23,794,737	28,165,818	28,147,503
	yards.	86,972,440	105,329,741	107,362,877
	dozens.	42,287	36,367	1,940
GRAND TOTAL ...	pounds	349,580,450	383,846,936	367,481,791
	yards.	1,450,726,160	1,639,779,227	1,580,849,746
	dozens.	869,868	818,125	824,698

(*a*) Including the production of one mill only.

No. 5.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
1	1,377,759	728,855	1,400,389
2	3,836,355	2,719,418	2,238,236
3	1,085,749	1,608,574	2,308,488
4	2,542,275	2,665,775	2,879,905
5	186,242	7,689	27,450
6	6,833,421	6,055,889	7,514,191
7	8,354,216	6,902,059	7,402,800
8	4,505,553	2,311,818	3,174,856
9	6,208,231	4,050,897	6,335,051
10	26,097,142	33,917,976	30,155,653
Total Nos. 1 to 10	60,826,643	60,974,900	63,437,019
11	22,214,300	37,227,946	36,684,560
12	27,460,992	33,921,845	34,186,658
13	13,269,447	8,689,232	12,064,819
14	11,598,673	11,256,436	13,581,819
15	7,568,922	4,685,623	7,524,130
16	20,290,412	16,547,880	15,816,201
17	3,947,747	3,684,097	4,127,920
18	8,835,055	11,994,654	14,471,473
19	748,950	438,316	1,380,799
20	82,468,648	93,233,775	98,797,689
Total Nos. 11 to 20	198,403,146	221,679,204	238,636,068
21	31,187,844	29,283,776	36,478,310
22	37,226,718	40,029,513	38,538,532
23	2,796,737	2,421,520	2,640,299
24	35,172,801	29,313,208	37,067,270
25	959,078	1,111,935	1,035,943
26	6,979,589	5,530,116	6,249,461
27	2,923,670	2,700,728	4,270,249
28	5,878,535	4,722,745	5,585,430
29	357,394	465,232	342,508
30	25,687,924	25,857,685	21,515,118
Total Nos. 21 to 30	149,170,290	141,436,458	153,723,020
31	1,557,963	824,691	921,102
32	7,041,369	4,706,329	6,183,350
33	296,991	1,139,111	850,100
34	2,937,133	2,496,953	1,590,233
35	122,724	56,186	35,359
36	591,487	808,516	765,082
37	1,268	4,147	12,151
38	281,421	387,568	347,658
39	....	48	162
40	3,666,105	3,011,702	1,973,017
Total Nos. 31 to 40	16,496,961	13,435,356	12,678,214
Above 40	2,590,658	2,177,750	1,271,877
Wastes, etc.	150,647	95,957	198,762
Grand Total	427,638,345	439,799,625	469,944,960

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
1	1,319,479	589,166	1,273,154
2	3,785,537	2,646,249	2,169,014
3	1,062,354	1,561,928	2,244,794
4	2,288,234	2,300,001	2,674,366
5	184,607	7,639	27,450
6	6,026,633	5,542,630	7,216,284
7	7,751,710	6,369,440	6,633,069
8	4,140,542	2,095,115	2,980,701
9	4,991,288	2,671,951	4,202,997
10	24,419,628	32,622,885	28,819,771
Total Nos. 1 to 10	55,970,012	56,406,494	58,241,600
11	21,736,090	36,358,196	35,784,292
12	25,881,406	32,385,361	32,803,468
13	12,074,411	7,853,573	10,921,971
14	10,070,196	9,986,666	12,062,486
15	6,843,527	3,859,941	5,932,869
16	16,656,248	13,667,840	12,791,821
17	2,740,728	2,802,785	2,568,803
18	6,911,246	9,917,407	10,879,763
19	123,334	183,614	987,710
20	48,396,053	56,429,486	59,105,597
Total Nos. 11 to 20	151,483,239	173,434,869	183,838,880
21	22,958,203	22,827,328	28,895,823
22	22,255,348	20,323,508	21,705,690
23	2,035,952	1,295,991	1,250,603
24	25,800,255	21,352,175	25,479,186
25	511,365	467,586	413,062
26	4,249,160	3,752,726	3,664,677
27	2,404,134	2,424,835	3,679,297
28	3,320,422	2,636,514	3,140,766
29	139,259	107,249	236,022
30	6,960,094	6,086,312	5,669,207
Total Nos. 21 to 30	90,604,192	81,273,924	94,133,739
31	115,968	135,677	110,854
32	3,353,178	2,450,178	2,886,090
33	....	9,827	92
34	1,212,505	932,318	595,709
35	....	....	....
36	491,409	763,346	716,733
37	....	3,549	....
38	41,520	38,071	42,389
39	....	....	....
40	1,454,829	827,725	829,985
Total Nos. 31 to 40	6,669,429	5,160,689	5,178,348
Above 40	1,446,515	1,405,414	921,139
Wastes, etc.	66,661	37,654	142,707
Grand Total	306,190,048	317,719,044	342,456,408

Note.—The suburb of Coorla, in the Thana district, is treated for statistical purposes as part of the Island of Bombay.

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.

AHMEDABAD.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
1	....	....	21,656
2	....	....	38,011
3	....	24,324	22,270
4	1,182	7,217	16,305
5	1,635	....	....
6	51,330	98,537	5,089
7	552,318	408,661	499,444
8	1,036	63,591	74,678
9	852,936	926,103	933,611
10	21,497	65,915	200,453
Total, Nos. 1 to 10	1,481,934	1,594,348	1,806,517
11	244,429	292,857	225,380
12	105,835	206,191	78,800
13	362,592	171,737	239,201
14	293,447	414,351	395,149
15	172,289	89,960	208,702
16	335,237	204,984	285,957
17	414,318	363,278	1,110,210
18	642,968	721,757	2,299,663
19	320,216	68,847	5,642
20	16,470,852	17,141,371	18,766,645
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	19,362,183	19,625,333	23,615,339
21	7,310,723	5,287,977	6,297,285
22	11,960,154	16,851,185	14,238,404
23	693,428	836,130	1,134,773
24	4,439,002	3,144,631	6,497,728
25	208,777	14,211	129,476
26	1,568,021	1,170,909	1,701,784
27	407,245	236,324	477,311
28	2,137,533	1,445,203	1,386,083
29	5,120	....	797
30	14,588,130	16,855,785	12,753,248
Total, Nos. 21 to 30	43,318,133	44,969,255	44,616,889
31	1,363,164	622,574	720,044
32	3,464,489	2,143,498	3,125,916
33	296,373	1,109,024	845,949
34	1,460,406	1,332,772	654,558
35	108,301	55,219	35,121
36	92,374	28,196	43,799
37	....	....	7,811
38	53,894	131,327	131,437
39	....	....	....
40	1,449,273	1,397,135	503,522
Total, Nos. 31 to 40	8,288,765	6,819,745	6,068,457
Above 40	772,643	534,978	194,315
Wastes, etc.	....	....	3,000
Grand Total..	73,223,658	73,513,659	76,304,517

MADRAS.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
1	....	15,876	56,881
2	211,101	177,917	216,871
3	....	504	....
4	191,727	209,072	146,896
5	1,142	728	1,142
6	615,157	400,861	391,958
7	55,909	44,771	30,833
8	3,782,255	1,905,618	1,201,164
9	96,600	120,136	33,509
10	3.8,223	590,204	378,694
Total, Nos. 1 to 10	5,282,114	3,866,287	2,438,148
11	134,609	268,629	292,227
12	4,725,261	1,882,813	2,015,742
13	244,790	324,138	341,681
14	1,763,793	2,314,112	2,447,704
15	1,297,220	1,189,862	982,293
16	886,904	962,594	1,158,067
17	490,453	770,537	873,995
18	1,554,192	2,505,160	1,516,947
19	2,031,742	4,070,486	3,383,089
20	7,451,709	9,530,740	6,893,257
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	20,580,673	23,819,071	19,880,902
21	2,211,800	3,803,291	3,978,541
22	1,544,862	1,111,020	1,057,309
23	1,161,611	717,131	1,059,200
24	4,973,490	3,760,511	5,173,799
25	....	....	....
26	1,253,264	1,000,388	1,756,552
27	297,653	129,580	83,892
28	1,311,073	1,113,985	2,570,681
29	....	....	....
30	1,944,537	3,054,330	1,795,703
Total, Nos. 21 to 30	14,698,290	14,690,236	17,474,977
31	....	....	....
32	312,559	1,429,405	657,822
33	....	....	....
34	....	....	....
35	....	....	....
36	1,134	25,524	1,910
37	....	....	....
38	....	....	....
39	....	....	....
40	206,297	294,608	124,452
Total, Nos. 31 to 40	519,990	1,749,537	783,984
Above 40	1,706,277	1,221,137	663,566
Grand Total ..	42,787,344	44,346,268	41,240,677

No. 3—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.

BENGAL.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
1	48,170	....	....
2	462,275	559,547	433,056
3	72,202	4,462	84,884
4	7,261	....	....
5	....	....	....
6	334,090	47,464	171,399
7	243,346	12,487	250,929
8	227,078	125,057	335,783
9	624,014	265,296	509,494
10	986,288	1,891,916	1,501,358
Total, Nos. 1 to 10	3,004,724	2,906,229	3,286,803
11	3,147,537	2,990,392	3,235,356
12	2,458,964	1,563,022	1,660,281
13	1,782,473	1,908,060	2,022,724
14	3,035,207	1,803,042	1,856,165
15	2,286,733	2,537,483	2,988,089
16	2,471,027	5,215,489	3,512,747
17	2,770,380	3,108,082	3,247,888
18	781,951	173,787	210,853
19	1,421,128	952,048	1,240,533
20	479,459	2,250,702	1,119,819
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	20,584,869	22,502,707	21,094,455
21	1,740,278	2,219,779	2,017,163
22	1,826,998	3,283,145	3,446,531
23	1,199,393	571	....
24	1,342,299	1,971,970	1,336,809
25	....	....	....
26	199,009	400,147	568,496
27	1,133,392	385,146	805,737
28	32,698	4,408	....
29	....	....	....
30	223,227	475,989	289,778
Total, Nos. 21 to 30	8,254,294	9,241,155	8,464,514
31	....	....	....
32	47,419	15,611	27,571
33	....	....	7,750
34	17,449	546,552	503,867
35	....	....	....
36	....	....	1,152
37	....	....	....
38	....	....	....
39	....	....	....
40	509,924	16,925	1,912
Total, Nos. 31 to 40	574,792	579,088	542,252
Above 40	88,479	....	4,092
Wastes, etc.	....	....	....
Grand Total ..	32,507,148	35,229,179	33,392,116

UNITED PROVINCES.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
1	....	....	....
2	....	....	....
3	....	....	....
4	871,327	746,500	871,361
5	512,150	554,076	648,861
6	1,220,514	704,071	884,158
7	531,474	738,711	521,547
8	146,397	13,920	46,839
9	899,332	161,470	174,446
10	5,054,737	5,120,783	4,481,334
Total, Nos. 1 to 10	9,235,931	8,054,531	7,628,546
11	946,180	1,274,399	2,816,555
12	1,270,255	1,538,945	1,424,508
13	1,477,285	1,806,132	2,085,602
14	3,921,415	3,280,274	2,437,381
15	979,849	1,585,176	776,924
16	9,634,184	8,107,895	9,419,105
17	2,861,768	3,554,767	3,478,702
18	1,088,778	1,729,346	2,034,021
19	849,335	760,761	1,102,581
20	670,501	678,437	708,807
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	23,699,550	24,816,734	26,343,777
21	299,856	803,987	661,775
22	542,470	296,234	560,396
23	167,395	124,769	126,590
24	409,361	1,353,820	1,387,221
25	....	....	....
26	2,261	9,338	19,544
27	8,369	....	154,261
28	5,862	4,488	4,635
29	....	....	....
30	53,309	53,728	42,169
Total, Nos. 21 to 30	1,388,883	2,646,064	2,962,580
31	....	....	....
32	....	....	....
33	....	....	....
34	....	....	....
35	....	....	....
36	....	12	....
37	....	....	....
38	....	....	....
39	....	....	....
40	....	3,795	3,323
Total, Nos. 31 to 40	....	3,807	3,323
Above 40	....	....	6,738
Wastes, etc.	66,287	160,148	115,140
Grand Total ..	34,390,651	35,181,284	37,060,104

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.

AJMER-MERWARA.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
1	....	....	....
2	....	....	....
3	....	....	....
4	....	....	....
5	....	....	....
6	4,675	....	....
7	....	....	....
8	71,761	100,237	41,980
9	....	8,750	....
10	305,136	295,008	215,752
Total, Nos. 1 to 10	381,572	403,995	257,732
11	....	428	10,690
12	102,903	104,697	66,330
13	270,302	222,565	86,792
14	120,096	163,353	410,319
15	70,879	14,433	19,894
16	223,334	354,322	182,668
17	19,014	79,558	358,616
18	169,226	....	....
19	282	....	....
20	314,460	285,344	288,931
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	1,290,996	1,224,702	1,424,240
21	....	....	....
22	52,404	88,340	38,067
23	....	....	....
24	82,579	6,699	74,366
25	....	....	....
26	....	....	....
27	....	....	....
28	....	....	....
29	....	....	....
30	247,478	241,115	236,539
Total, Nos. 21 to 30	382,461	336,154	348,972
31	....	....	....
32	....	....	....
33	....	....	....
34	....	....	....
35	....	....	....
36	....	....	....
37	....	....	....
38	....	....	....
39	....	....	....
40	1,475	....	....
Total Nos. 31 to 40	1,475	....	....
Above 40	....	....	....
Wastes, etc.	....	....	....
Grand Total ..	2,056,504	1,964,851	2,030,944

PUNJAB.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
1	....	....	....
2	....	....	....
3	....	....	....
4	....	....	....
5	....	....	....
6	1,271	1,875	....
7	448	....	12,009
8	145,993	5,121	....
9	15,774	21,066	....
10	311,944	242,697	....
Total, Nos. 1 to 10	475,430	270,759	12,009
11	1,017,598	489,131	549,582
12	189,698	258,259	266,185
13	519,271	554,686	482,500
14	519,334	769,570	517,796
15	340,257	437,613	499,330
16	418,890	207,097	241,008
17	71,228	49,861	98,320
18	1,099	....	3,952
19	....	....	....
20	160,797	175,292	58,065
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	3,233,172	2,941,509	2,716,738
21	27,407	4,144	....
22	58,926	22,917	2,460
23	....	....	....
24	....	....	1,695
25	....	....	....
26	71,301	60,380	28,095
27	....	....	....
28	....	5,643	....
29	....	....	....
30	53,483	5,3755	18,968
Total, Nos. 21 to 30	211,117	146,839	51,218
31	....	....	....
32	....	....	133
33	....	....	....
34	....	....	....
35	....	....	....
36	....	....	....
37	....	....	....
38	....	....	....
39	....	....	....
40	....	....	....
Total, Nos. 31 to 40	....	....	133
Above 40	....	....	....
Wastes, etc.	....	....	....
Grand Total ..	3,919,719	3,359,107	2,780,078

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.

DELHI.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
1	....	....	....
2	912	6,824	....
3	....	....	....
4	38,903	59,838	63,289
5	....	....	....
6	....	....	....
7	....	2,483	....
8	....	641	....
9	29,460	9,988	44,506
10	503,125	22,687	....
Total, Nos. 1 to 10	572,420	101,441	107,795
11	788,187	144,039	281,613
12	....	....	....
13	161,918	703,968	564,561
14	73,333	374,624	886,567
15	173,602	23,947	306,042
16	472,448	935,325	696,346
17	57,231	103,078	30,266
18	653,536	841,465	905,521
19	....	....	....
20	14,163	45,678	208,286
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	2,394,418	3,172,124	3,829,202
21	....	....	....
22	....	....	....
23	....	....	....
24	....	....	....
25	....	....	....
26	....	....	....
27	....	254	....
28	....	....	....
29	....	....	....
30	....	7,389	....
Total, Nos. 21 to 30	....	7,643	....
31	....	....	....
32	....	....	....
33	....	....	....
34	....	....	....
35	....	....	....
36	....	....	....
37	....	....	....
38	....	....	....
39	....	....	....
40	....	5,326	....
Total, Nos. 31 to 40	....	5,326	....
Above 40	....	....	....
Wastes, etc.	14,224	....	....
Grand Total ..	2,981,057	3,286,534	3,936,997

CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
1	96,882	51,816	23,123
2	205,856	126,535	28,969
3	3,715	10,897	15,760
4	120,704	128,233	42,575
5	....	115	....
6	455,618	269,234	118,024
7	1,515,193	1,936,112	1,434,870
8	172,886	243,592	115,369
9	1,289,909	1,295,494	1,643,290
10	1,023,036	1,404,114	589,719
Total, Nos. 1 to 10	4,883,749	5,466,742	4,011,702
11	2,015,617	1,666,928	1,729,983
12	4,781,379	4,695,559	4,007,555
13	1,444,265	1,523,583	1,711,480
14	2,695,990	2,427,524	2,661,355
15	1,233,680	1,038,112	828,717
16	4,665,328	4,547,628	3,992,944
17	654,129	1,260,201	1,219,326
18	808,108	400,425	475,772
19	13,062	26,442	75
20	3,866,823	4,495,086	3,855,863
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	22,178,381	22,081,488	20,478,070
21	549,718	1,156,045	1,290,645
22	1,253,252	921,125	681,484
23	52,417	11,842	....
24	3,631,981	3,069,381	3,273,550
25	....	....	1,950
26	179,432	210,947	242,291
27	5,390	....	....
28	185,232	138,114	87,999
29	....	....	....
30	253,084	227,894	221,047
Total, Nos. 21 to 30	6,110,506	5,735,348	5,798,966
31	....	....	....
32	339,815	323,754	368,168
33	....	....	....
34	615,658	384,463	468,938
35	....	....	....
36	....	....	....
37	....	....	....
38	4,986	....	2,035
39	....	....	....
40	30,095	53,997	20,822
Total, Nos. 31 to 40	990,054	762,214	859,963
Above 40	117,256	143,250	120,864
Wastes, etc.	....	....	....
Grand Total ..	34,279,946	34,188,442	31,269,565

No. 3.—*DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun*—concluded.

TOTAL OF BRITISH INDIA.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
1	1,522,061	736,547	1,480,393
2	4,716,499	3,588,741	2,917,152
3	1,161,666	1,624,437	2,409,135
4	3,772,197	3,809,518	4,004,026
5	699,534	562,558	677,453
6	9,465,146	7,479,394	9,079,730
7	10,700,586	9,638,623	9,632,988
8	8,851,923	4,106,004	4,915,891
9	9,163,340	5,953,027	8,740,296
10	34,609,631	43,485,385	37,822,710
Total, Nos. 1 to 10	84,662,583	81,044,284	81,179,754
11	30,264,028	44,061,892	45,600,566
12	40,989,452	43,965,140	43,627,239
13	19,169,746	15,732,364	19,360,168
14	23,727,841	22,389,537	24,749,106
15	13,901,142	11,512,249	13,900,419
16	39,058,027	36,878,230	35,014,086
17	10,871,950	12,610,181	13,435,033
18	13,891,945	17,644,839	19,678,539
19	5,064,499	6,248,053	7,107,077
20	95,426,560	110,695,054	111,930,307
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	292,365,190	321,737,539	334,402,532
21	36,016,903	37,270,722	44,426,432
22	42,405,630	45,752,294	44,324,779
23	5,377,553	3,275,833	3,826,089
24	46,112,511	39,475,589	48,314,100
25	959,078	1,111,935	1,037,793
26	8,684,856	7,211,316	8,864,439
27	4,413,474	3,715,708	5,314,049
28	7,420,400	5,989,383	8,248,745
29	357,394	465,232	342,508
30	28,463,042	29,971,885	24,125,313
Total, Nos. 21 to 30	180,215,841	174,239,897	188,824,247
31	1,557,963	824,691	921,102
32	7,741,162	6,475,099	7,236,844
33	296,991	1,139,111	857,850
34	3,570,240	3,427,973	2,563,038
35	122,724	56,186	35,359
36	592,621	834,152	768,144
37	1,268	4,147	12,151
38	286,407	337,568	349,693
39	.....	48	162
40	4,413,896	3,386,353	2,125,526
Total, Nos. 31 to 40	18,583,272	16,535,328	14,867,869
Above 40	4,502,670	3,542,137	2,067,137
Wastes, etc.	231,158	256,105	313,902
Grand Total	580,560,714	597,355,290	621,655,441

No. 4.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

INDIAN STATES. (a)

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
1	35,349	.....	2,374
2	14,874	48,464	88,919
3	365,866	264,511	272,152
4	335,582	399,108	319,093
5	21,786	47,162	34,798
6	240,541	361,509	348,660
7	523,815	744,295	592,062
8	160,789	199,742	55,165
9	373,347	470,337	522,624
10	585,167	608,265	527,473
Total, Nos. 1 to 10 ...	2,657,116	3,143,393	2,763,320
11	941,310	965,448	776,854
12	1,771,380	1,551,962	1,428,567
13	246,180	275,736	441,290
14	4,320,811	4,323,313	3,966,582
15	980,695	1,316,435	905,826
16	3,325,172	4,476,501	4,758,339
17	398,203	597,400	770,163
18	3,100,090	3,082,016	3,218,797
19	558,143	484,548	713,368
20	6,533,506	8,189,089	8,145,008
Total, Nos. 11 to 20 ...	22,175,490	25,262,448	25,124,794
21	1,042,160	1,479,993	1,357,224
22	2,825,835	2,582,552	3,026,010
23	516,958	543,667	473,339
24	1,164,725	1,322,388	1,657,213
25	13,570	400	30,066
26	1,016,562	1,124,350	1,181,447
27	637,036	446,268	443,374
28	741,184	910,392	805,885
29	2,228	.....	231,393
30	1,028,381	1,007,005	1,055,550
Total, Nos. 21 to 30 ...	8,988,629	9,417,015	10,261,501
31	154,289	352,679	36,114
32	256,434	15,364	6,844
33	.....	.....	.....
34	35,643	14,978	16,858
35	.....	.....	4,077
36	.....	3,763	1,322
37	.....	.....	.....
38	3,514	348	.....
39	.....	.....	.....
40	156,063	157,975	91,305
Total, Nos. 31 to 40 ...	605,943	545,107	156,520
Above 40 ...	52,572	17,830	31
Wastes, etc. ...	.....	19,190	40,990
Grand Total ...	34,479,750	38,404,983	38,347,156

(a) See note at foot of Table No. 1.

No. 5.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

GRAND TOTAL, INDIA (British India and Indian States).

Count or Number	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
1	1,557,410	796,547	1,482,767
2	4,731,373	3,637,205	3,006,051
3	1,527,532	1,888,948	2,681,287
4	4,107,779	4,208,626	4,323,119
5	731,320	609,720	712,251
6	9,705,687	7,840,903	9,428,390
7	11,224,401	10,382,918	10,225,050
8	9,012,712	4,305,746	4,971,056
9	9,536,687	6,423,414	9,262,920
10	35,194,798	44,093,650	37,850,183
Total, Nos. 1 to 10	87,319,699	84,187,677	83,943,074
11	31,205,338	45,027,340	46,377,420
12	42,760,832	45,517,102	45,055,806
13	19,415,926	16,008,100	19,801,450
14	28,048,652	26,713,850	28,715,688
15	14,881,837	12,828,684	14,806,245
16	42,383,199	41,354,731	39,772,425
17	11,270,153	13,207,581	14,205,196
18	16,992,035	20,726,855	22,897,336
19	5,622,642	6,732,601	7,820,445
20	101,960,066	118,884,143	120,075,315
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	314,540,680	346,992,987	359,527,326
21	37,059,063	38,750,715	45,783,656
22	45,231,465	48,334,846	47,350,789
23	5,894,511	3,819,500	4,299,428
24	47,277,236	40,797,977	49,971,313
25	972,648	1,112,335	1,067,859
26	9,701,418	8,335,666	10,045,886
27	5,055,500	4,161,976	5,757,423
28	8,161,584	6,899,775	9,054,630
29	359,622	465,232	573,901
30	29,491,423	30,978,890	25,180,863
Total, Nos. 21 to 30	189,204,470	193,656,912	199,085,748
31	1,712,252	1,177,370	957,216
32	7,997,596	6,490,463	7,243,688
33	296,991	1,139,111	857,850
34	3,605,883	3,442,951	2,579,896
35	124,724	56,186	39,436
36	592,621	837,915	769,466
37	1,268	4,147	12,151
38	289,921	387,916	349,693
39	.....	48	162
40	4,569,959	3,544,328	2,214,831
Total, Nos. 31 to 40	19,189,215	17,080,435	15,024,389
Above 40	4,555,242	3,559,967	2,067,168
Wastes, etc.	231,158	275,295	354,892
Grand Total	615,040,464	635,760,273	660,002,597

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	10,558,760	18,816,604	15,833,157
	yards	31,188,603	55,233,736	48,121,844
Dhutis	pounds	64,380,346	59,404,611	59,298,786
	yards	309,316,678	276,859,276	278,035,381
Drills and jeans	pounds	9,353,606	14,061,605	12,267,917
	yards	35,070,491	54,033,526	49,189,676
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	684,011	905,242	639,149
	yards	4,147,171	5,772,490	3,800,266
Printers	pounds	3,488,811	3,917,870	3,224,990
	yards	15,717,630	17,620,238	14,521,291
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	76,903,477	89,955,283	90,163,021
	yards	353,849,171	401,340,914	410,252,881
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	15,570,052	20,734,445	16,533,703
	yards	78,225,075	97,553,391	80,731,480
Tent cloth	pounds	13,756,112	1,930,009	1,744,660
	yards	24,457,805	3,626,446	3,508,037
Other sorts	pounds	8,366,713	8,491,598	3,317,375
	yards	23,910,810	30,499,573	26,959,617
TOTAL ...	pounds	202,961,888	218,215,467	207,022,758
	yards	875,883,334	942,439,590	915,120,473
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	68,376,789	84,525,136	81,665,924
	yards	321,538,624	410,166,717	389,686,329
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods ...	pounds	3,160,744	2,415,763	2,319,292
	dozens	637,562	510,182	515,524
Hosiery	pounds	154,748	185,364	276,690
	dozens	108,909	124,294	117,236
Miscellaneous	pounds	1,022,915	838,662	962,670
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	„	123,950	67,906	122,838
GRAND TOTAL ...	„	275,801,034	306,248,898	292,370,172
	yards	1,197,421,958	1,352,606,307	1,304,806,802
	dozens	746,471	634,476	632,757

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	5,501,031	10,415,748	8,768,689
	yards	14,819,866	29,009,502	25,101,838
Dhutis	pounds	17,283,249	15,906,450	15,072,310
	yards	88,605,320	78,918,739	77,546,562
Drills and jeans	pounds	8,888,417	13,117,819	11,435,225
	yards	33,291,789	50,169,640	46,033,906
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	497,089	588,575	403,927
	yards	3,190,292	3,897,105	2,470,366
Printers	pounds	57,336	83,295	69,832
	yards	313,726	449,420	376,389
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	49,957,361	56,578,950	58,113,407
	yards	233,227,237	255,628,171	270,724,246
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings ...	pounds	12,872,893	17,749,539	13,924,102
	yards	64,671,508	82,791,552	66,847,901
Tent cloth	pounds	11,983,393	1,540,660	1,478,906
	yards	21,025,556	2,745,070	2,924,344
Other sorts	pounds	4,973,596	4,768,173	3,447,780
	yards	12,668,894	14,826,980	12,313,033
TOTAL	pounds	112,014,365	120,744,209	112,714,178
	yards	471,814,188	518,436,179	504,338,525
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	61,042,909	71,288,773	69,894,544
	yards	286,089,556	344,856,018	332,168,408
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.	pounds	3,113,019	2,357,820	2,290,033
	dozens	615,623	485,640	502,626
Hosiery	pounds	126,782	124,484	127,350
	dozens	98,393	102,733	94,186
Miscellaneous	pounds	1,022,914	838,540	961,941
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	„	112,782	58,124	112,986
GRAND TOTAL ...	„	177,432,771	195,411,950	185,601,032
	yards	757,903,744	863,292,197	836,506,933
	dozens	714,016	588,373	596,812

Note.—The suburb of Coorla, in the Thana district, is treated for statistical purposes as part of the Island of Bombay.

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced—continued.

AHMEDABAD.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	4,371,402	7,455,659	6,040,723
	yards	14,255,418	23,509,930	20,034,817
Dhutis	pounds	38,020,119	34,132,887	34,591,586
	yards	181,573,362	158,662,296	160,165,864
Drills and jeans	pounds	213,764	445,677	362,815
	yards	953,106	2,087,877	1,579,460
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	107,554	179,361	107,452
	yards	595,927	1,168,586	659,550
Printers	pounds	2,509,437	2,660,280	2,081,458
	yards	11,128,048	11,853,663	9,380,849
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	18,584,918	23,980,560	23,114,111
	yards	88,561,730	111,717,689	107,121,622
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	2,523,482	2,695,909	2,355,693
	yards	12,506,548	13,167,811	12,615,736
Tent cloth	pounds	255,675	23,146	31,300
	yards	490,264	90,021	177,028
Other sorts	pounds	1,487,835	1,906,315	2,087,136
	yards	5,920,174	8,381,429	8,333,312
TOTAL	pounds	68,074,186	73,479,794	70,772,274
	yards	315,984,577	330,639,302	320,068,238
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	2,618,587	6,407,258	5,153,382
	yards	16,172,214	38,383,255	29,360,443
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods.	pounds	565	4,214	3,846
	dozens	193	1,260	1,623
Hosiery	pounds	27,966	61,478	149,337
	dozens	10,515	21,561	23,051
Miscellaneous	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	„	11,171	9,779	8,686
GRAND TOTAL	„	70,732,475	79,962,523	76,087,525
	yards	332,156,791	369,022,557	349,428,681
	dozens	10,708	22,821	24,674

MADRAS.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	74,663	165,121	147,050
	yards	214,587	384,362	321,232
Dhutis	pounds	881,722	1,229,211	1,392,895
	yards	4,093,358	5,169,807	5,725,207
Drills and jeans	pounds	867,701	1,422,665	1,226,688
	yards	2,614,906	5,073,906	4,162,514
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	144,011	694,828	347,969
	yards	586,052	2,468,902	1,291,324
Printers	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	646,424	949,017	971,234
	yards	2,526,964	3,511,241	3,319,536
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	75,820	66,085	181,188
	yards	219,045	185,810	445,578
Tent cloth	pounds	811,751	28,489	25,109
	yards	1,318,763	83,920	41,772
Other sorts	pounds	1,137,260	447,189	422,499
	yards	2,382,097	1,452,918	1,326,404
TOTAL	pounds	4,639,352	5,002,605	4,662,627
	yards	13,955,772	18,130,866	16,631,467
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	11,140,077	8,662,964	7,628,173
	yards	27,662,765	28,283,580	23,324,797
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	pounds	195,097	584,735	739,454
	dozens	38,825	107,065	142,739
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	„	8	532	2,811
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	„	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	„	15,974,534	14,250,836	13,033,065
	yards	41,618,537	46,414,446	39,956,264
	dozens	38,825	107,065	142,739

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced—continued.

BENGAL.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	.....	15,122	11,005
	yards	.....	47,304	45,987
Dhutis	pounds	3,054,693	3,076,592	2,784,016
	yards	15,838,396	14,785,133	13,308,756
Drills and jeans	pounds	9,567	.....	3,633
	yards	26,560	.....	7,662
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Printers	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	495,923	782,238	1,581,946
	yards	2,172,632	3,491,565	7,156,300
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	1,418,947	1,776,533	423,648
	yards	7,001,903	8,126,090	2,027,372
Tent cloth	pounds	8,651	.....	.....
	yards	13,549	.....	.....
Other sorts	pounds	152,648	113,974	106,112
	yards	1,664,116	1,418,095	1,296,684
TOTAL	pounds	5,140,429	5,764,459	4,910,360
	yards	26,707,156	27,868,187	23,842,761
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	707	1,655	.....
	yards	5,749	3,600	.....
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods.	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	"	106,379	67,066	163,715
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	"	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	"	5,247,515	5,833,180	5,074,075
	yards	26,712,905	27,871,787	23,842,761

UNITED PROVINCES.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	618,479	1,153,499	1,264,426
	yards	1,377,964	3,543,213	4,013,523
Dhutis	pounds	1,185,045	2,156,275	2,098,351
	yards	5,007,344	8,774,968	8,356,516
Drills and jeans	pounds	964,087	916,065	1,243,128
	yards	2,544,332	2,673,059	3,542,148
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	102,235	.....	213,814
	yards	406,851	.....	805,780
Printers	pounds	55,514	602,876	911,194
	yards	291,193	2,734,574	4,082,744
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	1,010,752	1,007,343	748,977
	yards	4,423,940	4,467,612	3,211,510
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	1,275,156	1,698,053	1,382,792
	yards	3,817,437	4,839,146	3,862,776
Tent cloth	pounds	3,958,800	509,240	897,947
	yards	7,992,749	1,107,258	1,809,342
Other sorts	pounds	966,164	1,504,174	1,260,428
	yards	3,136,043	5,229,568	4,881,120
TOTAL	pounds	10,136,250	9,547,525	10,021,057
	yards	28,498,353	33,369,398	34,565,459
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	323,229	470,713	418,940
	yards	860,263	1,660,312	1,549,160
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods.	pounds	190,021	189,149	244,802
	dozens	30,979	26,367	34,350
Hosiery	pounds	13,366	.....	.....
	dozens	3,040	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	pounds	89,494	84,360	18,093
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	"	182,967	135,924	108,691
GRAND TOTAL	"	10,935,247	10,427,671	10,806,583
	yards	29,358,616	35,029,710	36,114,619
	dozens	34,019	26,367	34,350

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced—continued.

AJMER-MERWARA.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	64,750	87,195	85,882
	yards	144,528	181,776	191,928
Dhutis	pounds	762,325	678,128	822,571
	yards	3,062,306	2,842,797	3,586,764
Drills and jeans	pounds	20	112	.....
	yards	56	321	.....
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Printers	pounds	73,050	44,985	56,963
	yards	208,646	120,684	150,029
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	305,147	372,444	353,825
	yards	1,397,685	1,032,151	1,091,293
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	48,937	38,134	4,328
	yards	180,404	134,916	17,969
Tent cloth	pounds	64	156	.....
	yards	153	308	.....
Other sorts	pounds	223,084	279,985	224,747
	yards	700,959	845,176	728,191
TOTAL	pounds	1,476,277	1,501,139	1,548,316
	yards	5,689,737	5,158,129	5,766,174
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	6,132	23,194	4,686
	yards	32,148	116,987	19,345
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	477	758	.....
	dozens	59	110	.....
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	dozens	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	pounds	.....	30	.....
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	„	8	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	„	1,482,894	1,525,121	1,553,002
	yards	5,711,885	5,275,116	5,785,519
	dozens	59	110	.....

PUNJAB.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	5,296	3,739	2,672
	yards	12,272	8,790	5,522
Dhutis	pounds	96,938	777	4,027
	yards	329,908	2,690	13,448
Drills and jeans	pounds	5,729	.....	.....
	yards	27,992	.....	.....
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Printers	pounds	1,600	.....	.....
	yards	8,000	.....	.....
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	177,983	150,152	78,344
	yards	891,460	771,751	377,508
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	91,599	110,365	58,898
	yards	280,240	327,340	168,844
Tent cloth	pounds	74,292	5,254	12,461
	yards	149,665	10,144	19,158
Other sorts	pounds	218,869	10,069	6,710
	yards	611,740	21,998	12,750
TOTAL	pounds	672,306	280,356	168,112
	yards	2,311,277	1,142,713	597,280
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	.....	21,948	7,058
	yards	.....	103,939	35,284
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	419	2	43
	dozens	24	.....	.....
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	dozens	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	„	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	„	672,725	302,301	170,213
	yards	2,311,277	1,246,652	632,514
	dozens	24	.....	.....

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced—continued.

DELHI.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	28,026	62,139	41,731
	yards	54,079	117,686	125,777
Dhutis	pounds	184	21,028	.....
	yards	451	53,252	.....
Drills and jeans	pounds.	139	1,112	151
	yards	300	2,756	317
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	.....	30,806	.....
	yards	.....	78,437	.....
Printers	pounds	.....	63,567	.....
	yards	.....	161,584	.....
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	.....	70,592	.....
	yards	.....	158,512	.....
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	113,419	369,831	324,531
	yards	259,895	853,587	737,371
Tent cloth	pounds	414,978	58,583	517,940
	yards	859,065	130,731	975,741
Other sorts	pounds	4,134	17,528	72,399
	yards	12,874	54,286	214,272
TOTAL	pounds	560,880	696,186	956,752
	yards	1,186,664	1,610,831	2,053,436
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	97,858	165,440	198,091
	yards	251,190	437,888	519,277
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	385	660	977
	dozens	145	73	6
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	dozens	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	pounds	211,022	2,337	.....
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	,,	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	,,	870,145	864,623	1,155,820
	yards	1,437,854	2,048,669	2,572,755
	dozens	145	73	6

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	926,922	1,483,108	1,423,634
	yards	2,302,394	4,082,568	3,530,732
Dhutis	pounds	3,596,783	3,388,850	3,799,733
	yards	15,246,568	14,026,656	16,428,209
Drills and jeans	pounds	1,893,967	2,324,237	1,548,192
	yards	6,637,084	8,251,008	5,349,361
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	8,380	15,962	218
	yards	43,832	78,821	865
Printers	pounds	549,301	618,482	415,888
	yards	2,885,815	2,979,836	2,194,609
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	1,942,600	2,103,468	1,649,390
	yards	8,388,310	8,429,865	6,553,828
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	1,347,108	1,387,881	1,157,912
	yards	6,048,928	6,126,190	5,122,192
Tent cloth	pounds	749,335	346,958	503,952
	yards	1,582,301	681,670	1,020,106
Other sorts	pounds	335,588	464,668	470,737
	yards	1,462,875	1,967,441	1,871,684
TOTAL	pounds	11,349,984	12,133,614	10,969,656
	yards	45,098,107	46,624,055	42,071,596
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	3,282,465	3,978,163	4,037,118
	yards	14,182,581	17,332,744	17,704,039
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	169,031	116,498	164,567
	dozens	8,038	13,667	12,906
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	,,	139	213	17
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	,,	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	,,	14,801,619	16,228,488	15,171,358
	yards	59,280,688	63,956,799	59,775,635
	dozens	8,038	13,667	12,906

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced—concld.

TOTAL OF BRITISH INDIA.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds ...	12,276,896	21,787,527	18,809,557
	yards ...	35,794,427	63,599,435	56,356,545
Dhutis	pounds ...	73,957,936	69,955,672	70,200,379
	yards ...	352,885,009	322,514,579	325,452,281
Drills and jeans	pounds ...	13,094,816	18,725,796	16,289,709
	yards ...	46,922,221	70,034,576	62,251,688
Cambrics and lawns	pounds ...	938,635	1,646,838	1,201,150
	yards ...	5,183,906	8,398,650	5,898,135
Printers	pounds ...	4,168,276	5,247,780	4,609,035
	yards ...	19,106,184	23,516,916	20,948,673
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds ...	81,482,306	95,388,537	95,546,737
	yards ...	373,650,162	423,003,611	431,962,856
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings.	pounds ...	19,941,038	26,181,327	20,016,995
	yards ...	95,532,927	118,146,470	93,113,582
Tent cloth	pounds ...	19,773,983	2,878,689	3,700,069
	yards ...	36,374,050	5,640,477	7,374,156
Other sorts	pounds ...	11,303,460	11,329,185	9,881,007
	yards ...	33,881,514	41,489,055	37,290,722
Total	pounds ...	236,937,346	253,141,351	240,254,638
	yards ...	999,330,400	1,076,343,769	1,040,648,638
Coloured piece-goods	pounds ...	83,227,257	97,849,208	93,959,990
	yards ...	364,423,320	458,105,717	432,838,231
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods.	pounds ...	3,716,174	3,307,565	3,469,135
	dozens ...	715,632	657,464	705,522
Hosiery	pounds ...	168,054	185,964	276,690
	dozens ...	111,949	124,294	117,236
Miscellaneous	pounds ...	1,429,957	993,200	1,147,306
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	„ ...	306,925	203,830	226,529
Grand Total ...	„ ...	325,785,713	355,681,118	339,334,288
	yards ...	1,363,753,720	1,534,449,486	1,473,486,869
	dozens ...	827,581	781,758	822,758

No. 7.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

INDIAN STATES. (a)

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds ...	694,866	1,417,542	1,031,198
	yards ...	2,119,673	4,493,762	2,837,684
Dhutis	pounds ...	3,819,121	3,457,373	3,484,278
	yards ...	16,471,536	15,087,641	14,675,248
Drills and jeans	pounds ...	2,009,841	2,857,258	3,432,739
	yards ...	7,361,528	10,810,422	12,052,829
Cambrics and lawns	pounds ...	2,437	19,299	17,379
	yards ...	10,816	73,871	52,490
Printers	pounds ...	1,012,513	1,525,773	1,696,629
	yards ...	3,961,102	6,319,847	7,335,417
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds ...	4,678,097	5,235,973	5,591,296
	yards ...	20,129,288	21,496,984	24,276,956
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings ...	pounds ...	4,699,931	1,267,382	1,276,148
	yards ...	14,978,467	4,255,706	4,274,257
Tent cloth...	pounds ...	334,541	11,576	72,357
	yards ...	496,240	30,696	133,629
Other sorts	pounds ...	3,651,305	7,698,885	6,707,820
	yards ...	11,851,961	25,160,403	23,595,420
Total ...	pounds ...	20,902,652	23,491,061	23,309,844
	yards ...	77,380,611	87,729,332	89,233,930
Coloured piece-goods	pounds ...	2,374,521	4,297,109	4,427,646
	yards ...	9,591,829	17,600,409	18,128,947
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods ...	pounds ...	27,530	12,853	15,717
	dozens ...	5,540	1,304	1,927
Hosiery	pounds ...	92,914	107,774	134,094
	dozens ...	36,747	35,063	13
Miscellaneous	pounds ...	396,880	257,021	260,202
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool ...	„ ...	240	.....	.....
Grand Total ...	„ ...	23,794,737	28,165,818	28,147,503
	yards ...	86,972,440	105,329,741	107,362,877
	dozens ...	42,287	36,367	1,940

(a) See note at foot of Table No. 2.

No. 8.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

GRAND TOTAL INDIA (British India and Indian States).

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1918-19.	1919-30.	1920-21.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	12,971,762	23,205,069	19,840,755
	yards	37,914,100	68,093,197	59,194,229
Dhutis	pounds	77,777,057	73,413,045	73,684,657
	yards	369,356,545	337,602,220	340,127,529
Drills and jeans	pounds	15,104,657	21,583,054	19,722,448
	yards	54,283,749	80,844,998	74,304,517
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	941,072	1,666,137	1,218,529
	yards	5,194,722	8,472,521	5,950,625
Printers	pounds	5,180,789	6,773,553	6,305,664
	yards	23,067,286	29,836,763	28,284,090
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	86,160,403	100,624,510	101,138,033
	yards	393,779,450	444,500,595	456,239,812
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	24,640,969	27,448,709	21,293,143
	yards	110,511,394	122,402,176	97,387,839
Tent cloth	pounds	20,108,524	2,890,265	3,772,426
	yards	36,870,290	5,671,173	7,507,785
Other sorts	pounds	14,954,765	19,028,070	16,588,827
	yards	45,733,475	66,649,458	60,886,142
Total	pounds	257,839,998	276,632,412	263,564,482
	yards	1,076,711,011	1,164,073,101	1,129,882,568
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	85,601,778	102,146,317	98,387,636
	yards	374,015,149	475,706,126	450,967,178
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	pounds	3,743,704	3,320,418	3,484,852
	dozens	721,172	658,768	707,449
Hosiery	pounds	260,968	293,738	410,784
	dozens	148,696	159,357	117,249
Miscellaneous	pounds	1,826,837	1,250,221	1,407,508
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	„	307,165	203,830	226,529
Grand Total	„	349,580,450	383,846,936	367,481,791
	yards	1,450,726,160	1,639,779,227	1,580,849,746
	dozens	869,868	818,125	824,698

No. 9.—STATEMENT of the AMOUNT (in rupees) of the VALUE of GOODS WOVEN in the COTTON MILLS in INDIA.

	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British India.			
Bombay	36,63,51,066	48,10,53,907	52,29,96,635
Madras	1,90,81,908	2,22,99,809	2,20,80,224
Bengal	68,90,974	92,48,272	93,47,717
United Provinces	1,27,59,481	1,44,48,169	1,76,52,459
Ajmer-Merwara	18,59,396	22,50,460	27,37,601
Punjab	7,82,953	4,52,159	2,92,969
Delhi	9,71,194	13,14,443	18,58,625
Central Provinces and Berar	1,95,19,222	2,39,92,717	2,69,58,045
Total ...	42,82,16,194	55,50,59,936	60,39,24,275
Foreign Territory.			
Indian States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Wadhwan, Hyderabad, Gwalior (Ujjain), and Pondicherry.			
Total ...	1,63,74,647*	2,30,25,933†	2,51,86,499†
Grand Total ...	44,45,90,841	57,80,85,869	62,91,10,774

* Exclude Indore and Gwalior.

† „ „ only.

No. 10.—*STATEMENT of the AMOUNT (in rupees) of EXCISE DUTY realised from goods woven in the Cotton Mills in India, under the Cotton Duties Act II of 1896.*

	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
British India.			
Bombay	1,16,18,396	1,28,66,707	2,07 45,555
Madras	7,48,545	7,67,021	7,50,691
Bengal	2,10,582	3,32,972	3,18,018
United Provinces	4,40,329	5,33,880	6,03,772
Ajmer-Merwara	67,226	78,846	93,413
Punjab	23,323	23,394	9,291
Delhi	33,289	44,989	64,556
Central Provinces and Berar	6,75,343	8,66,681	9,52,530
Total, Gross Duty	1,38,17,033	1,55,14,490	2,35,37,826
Total, Net Duty	1,36,79,252	1,52,54,671	2,30,70,694
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, and Wadhwan).			
Gross Duty	5,07,891	8,90,778	9,65,902
Net Duty	5,07,891	8,90,778	9,65,902
Grand Total, Gross Duty	1,43,24,924	1,64,05,268	2,45,03,728
Grand Total, Net Duty	1,41,87,143	1,61,45,449	2,40,36,523

Note.—The figures for 1920-21 as reported by the local authorities each month, and are not finally adjusted by the Accounts Department

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Revised and adopted down to the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on the 19th April 1921.

1. The Association shall be called the Bombay Millowners' Association. Name of Association.

2. The objects of the Association are— Objects of Association

(*a*) The protection of the interest of Millowners and users of steam, water and/or electric power in India.

(*b*) The promotion of good relations between the persons and bodies using such power.

(*c*) The doing of all those acts and things by which these objects may be furthered.

3. Any individual, partnership or company owning one or more mill or mills or one or more press or presses or one or more ginning or other factory or factories actuated by steam, water, electric and/or other power shall be eligible for membership of the Association. Eligibility for membership.

4. The expression Member in these Rules means the person, firm or Company as the case may be by whom or by which any such mill or mills, press or presses, or factory or factories as last aforesaid is or are actually owned. Definition of term "member."

5. Every member shall be entitled to one vote for every complete sum of Rs. 50 paid by him as annual subscription under Rule 33 of the Rules and Regulations of the Association. Voting power of members.

6. Each individual, who, as an individual, shall be a member of the Association, shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled either to act and vote on his own behalf or to empower, subject as hereinafter mentioned, any one or more persons, who shall have been duly authorized to sign his name per procuration, to act and vote on his behalf.

7. Every partner in any firm, which shall be a member of the Association, shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of his said firm, and the said firm may also empower, subject as hereinafter mentioned, any one or more persons, who shall have been duly authorized to sign the name of the firm per procuration, to act and vote on behalf of the said firm. Persons who may act and vote on behalf of members.

8. Every Director of a Joint Stock Company, which shall be a member of the Association, shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of such Company, and the Agent, Secretary or Manager, as the case may be, of such Company, and every partner in any firms, which shall be Agent, Secretaries or Managers, as the case may be, of such Company, and likewise any one or more persons, who shall have been duly authorized by the Agent, Secretary or Manager, as the case may be, of such Company, or by the firm,

which shall be Agents, Secretaries or Managers, as the case may be, of such Company, to sign either the name of such Agent, Secretary or Manager or the name of such firm, per procuration, shall also, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of such Company.

Register of persons eligible to act and vote.

9. The name of every person entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of any member of the Association, whether such person be the member himself or any other person, shall be notified in writing by such member to the Secretary of the Association to be entered by the Secretary of the Association as hereinafter provided in the register hereinafter mentioned, and if more than one person shall be entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of any member, such member shall notify in writing to the Secretary of the Association the order of the precedence in which such persons shall be entitled to act and vote on behalf of such member.

10. When any member shall notify to the Secretary of the Association that any one or more persons, other than the member himself, is entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of such member, such member shall, in such notification, state the capacity in which such person or each of such persons is so entitled or empowered to vote, that is to say, either as a member of a firm or as a Director or Agent or Secretary or Manager of a Company or as the holder of a power to sign per procuration or otherwise as the case may be.

11. If the name of any person shall be notified as a person empowered to act and vote on behalf of a member by virtue of being the holder of a power to sign per procuration, the notification shall be accompanied by the document authorizing such person to sign per procuration, in order that the same may be registered by the Secretary, and the Secretary shall, after registering the same, return the same to the person who sent it.

12. If the name of more than one person shall be notified by any member as persons entitled or empowered to act and vote for such member, the notification shall state the order of precedence in which such persons shall be entitled to act and vote for such member.

13. The Association shall provide a Register, to be called "Register of members and of persons entitled to act and vote for members," and in such register the names of all members of the Association shall be entered and opposite to the name of each member the name of each person entitled or empowered in accordance with these rules, to act and vote for such member, shall, so soon as may be after the name of such persons and all particulars regarding him and all formalities shall have been duly notified and observed in accordance with these rules, also be entered; and when the name of more than one person shall have been notified as entitled to act and vote for any one member of the Association, the names of such persons shall be numbered in the order of precedence in which such persons are entitled to act and vote for such member.

14. No person shall be entitled to act or vote on behalf of any member of the Association, unless and until his name shall have been entered in the "Register of members and of persons entitled to act and vote for members" as a person entitled to act and vote for such member.

15. If two or more persons, who shall be entitled to act and vote on behalf of one and the same member of the Association, shall be present at any meeting of the Association, that one, who takes priority in the order of the precedence in the said "Register of members and of persons entitled to act and vote for members," shall alone be entitled to vote at such meeting.

16. If any one person shall, according to these rules, be entitled to act and vote for more than one member of the Association, such person shall be entitled to act and to exercise the right of voting, according to these rules, for each member, on whose behalf he is so entitled to act and vote.

Mode of electing members.

17. Members of the Association shall be elected by ballot in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

18. Every candidate for election as a member of the Association must be proposed by one member of the Association and seconded by another, and a letter of proposal signed by the proposer or seconder must be sent to the Managing Committee of the Association (hereinafter called "The Committee").

19. After the receipt by them of a proposal duly made and seconded according to these rules of a candidate for election as a member of the Association, the Committee shall fix a day for the commencement of the ballot for the election of such candidate.

20. Not less than seven days before the day so fixed as aforesaid for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate, notice in writing shall be given by the Committee to all members of the Association of the name of the candidate and of his proposer and seconder and of the date so fixed as aforesaid for the commencement of the ballot for the election of such candidate.

21. The Committee shall, before the day appointed for the commencement of the ballot for the election of a candidate for membership of the Association, appoint a scrutineer for such election.

22. The Association shall, for the purposes of all elections by ballot, provide a ballot-box with a lock and key and with an aperture sufficiently large to admit of the deposit therein of voting papers.

23. Before the time appointed under these rules for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate for membership of the Association, the Secretary of the Association shall satisfy himself that the ballot-box is empty and shall lock the same, and the same shall not be opened until after the expiration of the full time appointed for such election.

24. The Committee shall provide voting papers for the election of a member of the Association in such form as they shall, from time to time, think fit and shall send one of such voting papers to each member of the Association, not less than seven days before the day fixed according to these rules for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate for membership of the Association.

25. If any person entitled or empowered to vote concerning the election of a candidate for membership of the Association shall desire to exercise his right of voting, he shall fill up a voting paper in accordance with the directions contained therein, stating whether he votes for or against the election of such candidate and shall sign the paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover.

26. Voting papers may be deposited in the ballot-box in accordance with these rules at any time between the hours of 10-30 A.M. and 4 P.M. on the day appointed for the commencement of the ballot or on any one of the six succeeding days, exclusive of Sundays.

27. The ballot-box shall, at 4 P.M. on the seventh of the days appointed for the election of any candidate for membership, be opened by the Secretary in the presence of the scrutineer, and the votes shall be counted and scrutinized by the scrutineer, and the scrutineer shall report to the Committee in writing under his hand the result of the election according to his counting and scrutiny.

28. No candidate for election as a member shall be deemed to have been elected unless at least one-fourth of the members of the Association shall have voted and whatever the number of votes recorded may be, one adverse vote in every six votes recorded shall exclude. The result of every election shall be recorded in the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committee.

29. If any candidate for election as a member of the Association shall not be elected, his proposer shall be informed of his non-election by the Secretary.

30. Particulars of the voting for the election of any candidate for election as a member of the Association shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed by the scrutineer or by the Secretary to any one whomsoever.

31. A candidate, who shall have been put up for election as a member of the Association and shall not have been elected, shall not be again eligible for election as a member of the Association until after the expiration of six months from the date of the election at which he shall not have been elected.

Membership Subscription.

32. If a candidate for election as a member of the Association shall be elected, his election shall be notified in writing by the Secretary to his proposer and likewise to the candidate himself, and a copy of the last annual report of the Association and also a copy of the Rules of the Association, with a bill for his subscription shall be sent to him by the Secretary.

33. Each member of the Association shall pay the annual subscription to the Association which may from time to time be determined by the Committee, provided that the resolution of the Committee determining such annual subscription shall be passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Committee present at a special meeting called for the purpose of determining such subscription.

34. All subscriptions shall be payable in advance. A member shall not be entitled to exercise any of the privileges of membership while his subscription shall be unpaid.

35. A member who shall fail to pay his subscription for a period of three calendar months after it has become payable shall *ipso facto* cease to be a member of the Association and his name shall forthwith be removed from the Register of Members.

36. Each member shall on election to the Association sign a form of adherence to the Rules of the Association in the form from time to time approved by the Committee and until such form shall have been signed a member shall not be entitled to exercise any of the privileges of membership.

Resignation of Membership.

37. Every member of the Association shall have power to terminate his membership thereof by giving three months' notice in writing to the Secretary of the Association of his desire to terminate such membership.

38. (*a*) The Committee shall have power to require from any member an explanation as to any act done or conduct pursued by such member which in the opinion of the Committee shall be in contravention of the Rules of the Association or to the detriment or discredit of the Association or shall be injurious to the welfare and interests of the Association.

(*b*) If any such explanation shall be refused or having been given shall be deemed unsatisfactory, the Committee shall cause a Special General Meeting of the Association to be convened to consider the acts and conduct of such member.

(*c*) The Association shall have power if a quorum be present at such Special General Meeting to resolve by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present at such meeting and entitled to vote to declare that such member is expelled from the Association.

39. Whenever a resolution shall have been passed as in the last preceding rule mentioned such resolution shall be final and conclusive and the member thereby declared to be expelled shall thenceforth cease to be a member of the Association.

Election of Committee.

40. The affairs and funds of the Association shall be managed by a Managing Committee hereinbefore and hereinafter called "The Committee" to be constituted as hereinafter mentioned.

41. The members of the Association shall, in each year between the 1st and the 31st day of January in such year, elect the Committee from amongst the members of the Association and the Committee so elected shall hold office for one year.

42. The Committee shall consist of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and not more than eighteen other members, making a maximum of twenty members in all.

43. The Committee, holding office for the time being, shall appoint a day between the 1st and the 31st day of January in each year for the election of a Chairman of the Committee, of a Deputy Chairman of the Committee and of the remaining eighteen members of the Committee for the ensuing year, and shall cause notice of the day so appointed for such election as aforesaid to be advertised in one English and one Vernacular newspaper published in Bombay.

44. The Secretary of the Association shall also give to each member of the Association not less than seven days' notice in writing of the date appointed for the said elections.

45. The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Committee and the other members of the Committee shall be elected by ballot.

46. The Committee shall, before the day appointed for the said election, appoint a scrutineer for each of the said elections.

47. Before the time appointed under these rules for the commencement of the ballot upon the day appointed for the said elections the Secretary of the Association shall satisfy himself that the ballot-box is empty and shall lock the same and the same shall not be opened until 4 p.m. upon that day.

48. The Committee shall provide separate voting papers for.

(*a*) the election of a Chairman of the Committee,

(*b*) the election of a Deputy Chairman of the Committee,

(*c*) the election of eighteen members of the Committee,

in such form as they shall, from time to time, think fit and shall send to each member of the Association not less than seven days before the day fixed for the said elections, one voting paper in respect of the election of the Chairman, one voting paper in respect of the election of the Deputy Chairman and one voting paper in respect of the election of the other members of the Committee.

49. On the day appointed for the said elections voting shall commence at 10-30 a.m. and terminate at 4 p.m.

50. If any person entitled or empowered to vote concerning the election of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee shall desire to exercise his right of voting, he shall, in the case of the election of a Chairman, write on a voting paper relative to the election of a Chairman the name of the person representing a member of the Association whom he desires should be appointed such Chairman and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover and he shall, in the case of the election of a Deputy Chairman, write on a voting paper relative to the election of a Deputy Chairman the name of the person representing a member of the Association whom he desires should be appointed such Deputy Chairman and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover and he shall, in the case of the election of the other members of the Committee, write on a voting paper relative to the election of the said other members of the Committee, the names of the eighteen persons representing members of the Association whom he desires should be appointed as such other members of the Committee as aforesaid and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover.

51. Voting papers regarding the elections of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or the other members of the Committee may be deposited in the ballot-box in accordance with these Rules between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. on the day which shall have been appointed under these Rules for such elections respectively.

52. At 4 p.m. on the day appointed for the said elections the ballot-box shall be opened by the Secretary of the Association in the presence of the scrutineer and the votes shall be counted and scrutinized by the scrutineer, who shall report to the Committee in writing under his hand the result of the election according to his counting and scrutiny.

Particulars of voting not to be disclosed.

53. Particulars of the voting for the election of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee respectively shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed by the scrutineer or by the Secretary to any one whomsoever.

54. The names of all members of the Association, who are eligible for election as Chairman, Deputy Chairman or members of the Committee in any year, shall be circulated by the Secretary amongst the members of the Association at least seven days before the day appointed under these Rules for the said elections.

Ineligibility of two members of one firm entitled to ten votes or less to serve on Committee.

55. Two representatives of any one member entitled under Rule 5 to ten votes or less shall not be on the Committee at the same time.

56. If two representatives of any one member entitled under Rule 5 to ten votes or less shall be elected to serve on the Committee at the same time, the election of that representative who obtains the lesser number of votes shall be void. In case of an equality of votes, the Chairman of the retiring Committee shall have a casting vote.

57. No member of the Association shall vote for more than one Chairman, one Deputy Chairman and eighteen other members of the Committee.

58. Those persons representing members of the Association, in whose favour the largest number of votes shall have been cast for appointment as Chairman or Deputy Chairman or members of the Committee as the case may be, shall be deemed to have been appointed Chairman or Deputy Chairman or members of the Committee as the case may be.

Refusal to act as Chairman, etc.

59. In the event of any member of the Association who shall have been elected according to these Rules either as the Chairman of the Committee or as the Deputy Chairman of the Committee or as a member of the Committee refusing to act as such Chairman, Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee as the case may be, there shall be a fresh election by the members of the Association for such Chairman or Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee as the case may be.

60. If the number of votes cast in favour of any two members of the Association for appointment as Chairman or Deputy Chairman or as a member of the Committee shall be equal, there shall be a fresh election by the members of the Association for such Chairman or Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee as the case may be.

Date of assuming office by new Committee.

61. The new Committee shall take office on the first day succeeding the holding of the first Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association after their election, and shall continue to act until the first day succeeding the next Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association.

Retirement of Committee.

62. All the members of the Committee shall retire each year immediately after the Annual General Meeting but shall be eligible for re-election.

Absence without leave from Committee meetings.

63. If any member of the Committee shall be absent from the regular meetings of the Committee for more than three consecutive months he shall, unless he shall have previously obtained leave of absence from the Committee, be deemed to have vacated his office.

Vacancy on Committee.

64. When any vacancy shall occur in the Committee, such vacancy not being caused by a vacancy in the office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Committee, the members of the Committee shall have power to fill such vacancy by the appointment of any member of the Association to fill the same. Similarly in the event of a member being absent temporarily on leave the Committee shall have power to appoint another member of the Association as a temporary substitute.

65. When any vacancy shall occur in the office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Committee, such vacancy shall be filled by the election according to these Rules by the members of the Association of a member of the Association to fill such vacancy. Vacancy in office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman.

66. The Chairman of the Committee shall, if present, preside at all meetings of the Committee held during his term of office. In the absence of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman shall preside, and failing both of these, the chair shall be taken by one of the members of the Committee who shall be appointed by the other members of the Committee present at such meeting. Chairman of Committee meetings.

67. In case of a tie in voting in Committee the Chairman for the time being shall have a casting vote. Chairman entitled to casting vote.

68. Five members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum. Quorum of Committee.

69. The Committee shall meet at least once in every month, and may meet oftener if need be. Committee Meetings.

70. A Secretary of the Association shall be appointed, and his remuneration shall be fixed by the Committee. His duties shall be to keep the records and accounts of the Association, to collect subscriptions and all other monies due or payable to the Association and to pay the same into the Imperial Bank of India or into such other Bank as may from time to time be approved by the Committee in this behalf, to the credit of the account of the Association in such Bank, to study and consider all proposed legislative measures or any other matter that may affect the interests of the Association and to report to the Committee thereon and generally to act in the Association's interests under the orders of the Committee. Appointment of Secretary.

71. Minutes of all proceedings of the Committee shall be made and shall be entered or caused to be entered regularly by the Secretary in a minute book to be kept by him. This book shall be open to the inspection of any member of the Association at any reasonable time. Record of Minutes of proceedings of Committee.

72. The Committee for the time being shall have the control of the funds of the Association, and shall have authority to provide suitable accommodation for the meetings of the Association and to pay all expenses of the establishment of the Association and also to pay all legal expenses which they may deem it necessary to incur. The Committee shall have authority to expend, pay or disburse in each year any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of Rs. 5,000 out of the funds of the Association for any purpose or purposes whatsoever which they in their absolute discretion may deem to be fit and proper in the interests of the Association. Control of funds of the Association.

73. If at any time during any year the disbursements of the Committee shall amount to seven-eighths of so much of the funds belonging to the Association as shall remain in the hands of the Committee after providing for ordinary expenditure, such as the salary of the Secretary, printing, stationery, etc., then the Committee shall, in such case, call a general meeting of the members of the Association and lay the accounts of the Association before such meeting.

74. Previous to each Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, the Committee shall prepare a statement of the accounts of the Association and shall cause the same to be printed and shall send at least one printed copy thereof to each member of the Association not less than seven days prior to the date fixed for the said Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association. Statement of Accounts of the Association to be prepared and circulated to members prior to Annual General Meeting.

75. Previous to each Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, the Committee shall prepare a report of the proceedings of the Association during the year prior to such General Meeting and shall cause the same to be printed and shall send at least one printed copy thereof to each member of the Association not less than seven days prior to the date fixed for the said Annual General Meeting. The Committee may also, if they see fit to do so, send any one or more copies of the said report to any individual or Corporation or Association to whom or to which they may think it desirable in the interests of the Association to send the same. Report of proceedings of the Association to be circulated to members prior to Annual General Meeting.

Solicitors to the Association to be appointed.

76. The Committee shall have authority to appoint Solicitors to the Association and the Committee may consult them whenever they deem it expedient to do so.

Trade Marks Sub-Committee.

77. At the first meeting in each year after the Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association shall have been held, the Committee shall appoint three of their own number to form a Sub-Committee for the purpose of deciding questions, other than arbitrations, arising under the Rules of the Association relating to the registration of trade-marks, and the decision of such Sub-Committee on such questions shall have the same effect as if given by the entire Committee. Any vacancy which may from time to time occur in any such Sub-Committee as in this Rule mentioned shall be filled by the appointment by the Committee of a member of the Committee to fill such vacancy.

Sub-Committees.

78. The Committee may, from time to time, appoint a Sub-Committee or Sub-Committees to investigate and to report upon any matter whatsoever and may invite any member of the Association not being a member of the Committee to serve on any such Sub-Committee, if for any special reason such a course may seem to them advisable.

79. Sub-Committees other than a Sub-Committee appointed under Rule 77 shall have no executive or substantive power or authority, and the duty of every Sub-Committee shall be to report to the Committee the result of its investigations, deliberations or other proceedings.

Annual General Meeting.

80. A general meeting of the members of the Association to be called the Annual General Meeting shall be held in each year at such time as the Committee may appoint.

Other General Meetings.

81. The Committee may also at any time call a General Meeting should it seem to them expedient to do so.

82. If any four members of the Association shall, by a requisition in writing signed by the said four members respectively, addressed to the Committee and containing a statement of their reasons for the requisition, request the Committee to call a General Meeting of the members of the Association, the Committee shall call such General Meeting to be held within fourteen days after the receipt by the Committee of the said requisition, and if the Committee shall refuse or neglect to call such General Meeting to be held within the time aforesaid, the said four members, who shall have signed the said requisition, shall have power themselves to call such General Meeting to be held on such day as they themselves shall appoint.

83. Seven clear days' notice of every General Meeting of the members of the Association shall be given by advertisement in at least one English and one Vernacular newspaper published in Bombay.

Investment of Funds of the Association.

84. All the moneys and funds of the Association shall be paid into an account to be opened in the name of the Association either with the Imperial Bank of India or with such other Bank as may from time to time be approved by the Committee in this behalf.

Signing of cheques.

85. All cheques on any banking account of the Association shall be signed by the Chairman and one member of the Committee or in the absence of the Chairman by the Deputy Chairman and one member of the Committee; or in the absence of both the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman by two members of the Committee.

Quorum at General Meetings and adjournments thereof.

86. No business shall be transacted at any General Meeting, unless a quorum according to these Rules shall be present at such meeting.

87. On the day originally appointed for holding any Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, and at any adjournment, thereof, which shall not have been necessitated by the want of a quorum, ten representatives of the members of the Association shall constitute a quorum; and on the day originally appointed for the holding of any General Meeting of the members of the Association other than an Annual General Meeting and at any adjournment thereof, which shall not have been necessitated by the want of a quorum, one-fourth of the members of the Association shall constitute a quorum.

88. If on the day originally appointed for holding a General Meeting, a quorum, according to these rules, shall not, within thirty minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of the Meeting, be present, the meeting shall be adjourned to such time on such other day as the members present may determine, and if a quorum shall not, within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of such adjourned meeting, be present, the members then present shall constitute a quorum, and may transact the business for which the meeting was called.

Date of adjourned General Meetings to be advertised.

89. Whenever any meeting shall be adjourned under Rule 88 on the ground that a quorum was not present within the prescribed time, seven days' notice shall be given by the Committee by advertisement in one English and one Vernacular newspaper, published in Bombay of the day and time to which such meeting shall have been adjourned.

Chairman of General Meetings.

90. The Chairman of the Committee shall, if present, preside at all General Meetings of the members of the Association held during his term of office. In the absence of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman shall preside, and, failing both of these, the chair shall be taken by one of the members of the Committee, who shall be appointed by the other member of the Committee, present at such meeting.

Chairman to have casting vote.

91. In case of a tie in voting at any General Meeting of the members of the Association the Chairman for the time being of the meeting shall have a casting vote.

Record of minutes of proceedings of General Meetings.

92. Minutes of all proceedings at every General Meeting of the members of the Association shall be made and shall be entered or caused to be entered regularly by the Secretary in a minute book to be kept by him. This book shall be open to the inspection of any member of the Association at any reasonable time.

Proposals for concerted general action with respect to strikes, lockouts, short-time movements, etc.

93. All proceedings of the Association, in connection with any proposal for concerted general action on the part of the members of the Association with respect to a strike or a lock-out or in connection with any proposal for concerted general action in relation to a short-time movement or the organized lessening of production and involving the payment of money or any other matter whatosever shall be subject to the following rules that is to say—

(*a*) No such proposal shall be considered at any General Meeting of the members of the Association, except at a Special General Meeting which shall have been duly called for the purpose of considering the same.

(*b*) In order to pass any Resolution approving and adopting any such proposal the same must be passed by a majority of not less than eighty-five per cent. of the members of the Association present at such General Meeting, and entitled to vote thereat.

94. Any member of the Association who shall contravene the terms of any proposal which has been approved and adopted by the members of the Association under Rule 93 hereof shall be liable to be summarily expelled from the Association by a Resolution of the Committee declaring that such member is expelled: provided that such Resolution shall be passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Committee present at a Special Meeting called for the purpose of considering such contravention.

95. Whenever a Resolution shall have been passed as in the last preceding rule mentioned such Resolution shall be final and conclusive and the member thereby declared to be expelled shall thenceforth cease to be a member of the Association.

Resolutions passed at General Meetings binding upon all members.

96. Every resolution which shall have been duly passed according to these Rules at any General Meeting of the members of the Association shall be binding upon all the members of the Association.

Responsibility of Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Committee and Secretary.

97. Neither the Chairman, Deputy Chairman nor any member of the Committee nor the Secretary shall be answerable for anything other than his own acts or defaults, nor shall he be answerable for any act done by him for the sake of conformity only, nor for any moneys of the Association other than such as shall come into his own hands, nor for any Collector or receiver of moneys appointed by the Committee, nor for any misfortune, loss or damage happening to the Association by reason of any deed done or executed by him as a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee or as Secretary, nor by reason of any error in judgment or mere indiscretion on his part in the performance of his duties, nor otherwise on any account, except for wilful negligence or fraud. Every person being Chairman, Deputy Chairman or a member of the Committee or Secretary, his heirs, executors or administrators shall at all times be indemnified and saved harmless out of the funds of the Association from and against all costs, losses, damages and expenses whatsoever incurred or sustained by him in the execution of his power or duties, and every person having been or being a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or member of Committee or Secretary of the Association, his heirs, executors and administrators shall be indemnified and saved harmless, out of the funds of the Association against all actions, suits, claims and demands whatsoever brought or made against him or them in respect or any engagement of the Association save such as may be incurred by his own personal wilful neglect or default.

Amendmen o Rules.

98. These Rules shall come into force on the 28th February 1921 and down to that date the present rules shall be in force. No alteration in these Rules shall be made save and except by a majority of three-fourths of the members of the Association present at a general meeting duly convened for the purpose of considering such alteration, the terms of which shall be fully set forth in the notice convening the said general meeting.

RULES FOR THE REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

Revised and adopted down to the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on the 19th April 1921.

Interpretation.

1. Throughout all these rules the following words shall bear and include the following meanings:—

(*a*) 'The Association' means the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*b*) 'Member' means a member of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*c*) 'The Secretary' means the Secretary of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*d*) 'The Managing Committee' means the Managing Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*e*) 'Trade mark' includes 'ticket' and 'stamp.'

(*f*) 'Colourable imitation' includes a trade mark, which is likely to become known by or to acquire the same name as that by which another trade mark is already known or which such other trade mark has already acquired.

Classification of goods.

2. All goods to which these rules apply shall be divided into the following classes :—

Class 1.—Cotton yarns and threads being either grey or bleached.

Class 2.—Cotton yarns and threads being coloured either in whole or in part.

Class 3.—Cotton piece-goods of all kinds.

Registers.

3. The Association shall keep two registers, one of which shall be called 'The Permanent Register' and the other 'The Suspense Register.'

Duty of members to register trade marks and mode of applying to register same.

4. Every member shall send to the Secretary an application in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the member or by some person duly authorized to sign the same on behalf of the member, to register with the Association every trade mark, not already registered by such member with the Association, which is or is to be the property of such member and which such member desires to apply to any produce of the mill or mills, factory or factories owned by such member.

5. Every such application shall be accompanied by one copy of the trade mark to which the application relates for the use of the Association and also by such further number of spare copies thereof as the Managing Committee may from time to time prescribe in that behalf, regard being had to the total number of the members, and such application shall contain a statement in writing specifying the class or classes of goods to which such member desires to apply the trade mark in question.

6. Every member shall send to the Secretary such number of copies of every trade mark which is the property of a dealer dealing with such member, and which such member intends to apply to any produce of the mill or mills, factory or factories, owned by such member, as the Managing Committee may from time to time prescribe in that behalf, regard being had to the total number of the members, accompanied by a statement in writing specifying the class or classes of goods to which such member intends to apply the trade mark in question. The Secretary shall so soon as may be after the receipt thereof send to every member a copy of such trade mark together with a copy of such statement.

Secretary to enter every trade mark which a member shall apply to register in the Suspense Register.

7. The Secretary shall forthwith on receipt of an application for registration of a trade mark with the Association made in conformity with these rules enter the said trade mark in 'the Suspense Register' for use on goods of the class or classes specified in the application.

Notice of every application to register a trade mark to be sent to every member.

8. The Secretary shall so soon as may be after any application shall have been made for the registration of any trade mark with the Association, send to every member a copy of such application with an intimation of the date when it was made and that such trade mark has been entered in the Suspense Register and shall also send with such intimation one copy of such trade mark, and also if the application shall have been accompanied by a notification in conformity with rule 19 that the member, who shall have made the application, is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to the application, one copy of such notification and shall after the expiration of three weeks from the date of the despatch of such intimation send a reminder to each member who shall not in the interval have acknowledged the receipt of such intimation or otherwise intimated that such intimation has been received by such member.

Effect of entry of trade mark in Suspense Register.

9. The entry of a trade mark in the Suspense Register shall not confer upon the member upon whose application the same shall have been so entered any right against any other member in respect of the trade mark so entered save and except a right to apply for the removal of any other trade mark from the Suspense Register as in Rule 10 hereinafter set forth.

Applications for removal of trade mark from the Suspense Register.

10. Any member may apply that any trade mark which has been entered in the Suspense Register may be removed therefrom on the ground that it is an imitation colourable or otherwise of another trade mark which at the time of the entry of the trade mark objected to was then already in the Suspense Register and had been entered therein on application of the member applying for such removal and was intended to be applied to the same class or classes of goods as the class or classes to which the trade mark objected to is intended to be applied.

11. Every application for removal of a trade mark from the Suspense Register shall be made in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the applicant or by some person duly authorized to sign on behalf of the applicant and shall set forth the ground on which the same is made.

12. Every application for removal of a trade mark from the Suspense Register shall be determined, in the manner hereinafter prescribed ; and if, when the same shall have been so determined, the application shall be upheld, the trade mark for the removal of which the application shall have been made, shall forthwith be removed from the Suspense Register.

Objections to entry of a trade mark in the Permanent Register.

13. Any member may object to any trade mark being entered in the Permanent Register on the ground that such trade mark is an imitation colourable or otherwise of a trade mark which has already, on the application of such objecting member, been entered in the Permanent Register for use on goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods to which the trade mark, in respect of which an application has been made, is intended to be applied, and that such trade mark, so already entered, is habitually applied by such objecting member to such class or classes of goods.

14. Every such objection shall be made within one month after the application to register the trade mark objected to shall have been made and shall be in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the objecting member or by some person duly authorized to sign on behalf of the objecting member and shall set forth the grounds of objection.

15. Any member may within three calendar months from the date of his becoming a member for the first time apply that any trade mark which shall have been registered in the Permanent Register, at any time before the expiration of the said period of three months, shall be removed therefrom on the ground—

That the trade mark so already registered in the Permanent Register is an imitation colourable or otherwise of a trade mark for the registration of which such member has applied for use on goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods to which the trade mark so already registered in the Permanent Register is applied, and that such trade mark for the registration of which such newly joined member has so applied as aforesaid has been habitually applied by such newly joined member to the said class or classes of goods.

16. When any member being the owner of a mill shall have ceased to be a member for any reason, other than expulsion, and shall subsequently again become a member by virtue of the ownership of the same mill, or, when any mill, being the property of a member, shall have passed to a new owner and such new owner shall become a member by virtue of the ownership of the said mill, such member, who shall have again become a member, may at any time, within one month from the date of his having so again become a member or such new owner, who shall have become a member, may at any time within one month from the date of his becoming a member apply—

(*a*) That a trade mark which shall have been entered in the Permanent Register subsequent to the date on which such member shall have ceased as aforesaid to be a member but prior to the date of the application under this Rule or subsequent to the date when such mill as aforesaid passed to such new owner as aforesaid but prior to the date of the application under this Rule, as the case may be, shall be removed from the Permanent Register;

or

(*b*) That if any trade mark shall have been or shall be entered in the Permanent Register in compliance with an application for the registration of the same which has been made subsequent to the date on which such member shall have ceased as aforesaid to be a member but prior to the date of the application under this Rule, or subsequent to the date when such mill as aforesaid passed to such new owner as aforesaid but prior to the date of the application under this Rule, as the case may be, the said trade mark shall be removed from the Permanent Register,

on the ground either in the case (*a*) or in the case (*b*)—

That the said trade mark is an imitation colourable or otherwise of a trade mark previously registered with the Association by the member who shall have so ceased to be a member as aforesaid or by the member who was for the time being the owner of the mill which has so passed to a new owner as aforesaid for use on goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods for use on which the trade mark so objected to shall have been registered and that a fresh application for the registration of the mark so previously registered as aforesaid has been made by the applicant.

17. Every application for removal of a trade mark from the Permanent Register shall be made in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the applicant or by some person duly authorised to sign on behalf of the applicant and shall set forth the grounds on which the same is made.

18. Every application, under Rules 15 and 16 for removal of a trade mark from the Permanent Register shall be accompanied by twelve or such other number of copies as the Managing Committee may from time to time prescribe of the trade mark said by the applicant to have been previously registered with the Association.

Liberty to refuse to refer to arbitration in certain cases.

19. Notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules or in the form of adherence prescribed under Rule 36 of the Rules and Regulations of the Association any member who shall have become a member for the first time may send a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary with any application, made by such member, to register a trade mark, which shall be sent to the Secretary within one month from the date when such member shall become a member notifying that he is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to the application with which the notification is sent; and whenever any such notification is sent as aforesaid no member shall in the matter to which the notification relates be bound by the rules relating to arbitration.

20. In like manner, notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules or in the Form of Adherence in Rule 36 mentioned, if any member who shall have received notice of any application to register a trade mark, which shall have been sent to the Secretary, by a member who shall have become a member for the first time, within one month from the date when such member shall have become a member shall object, in the manner prescribed by these Rules, to the said trade mark being entered in the Permanent Register on the ground specified in Rule 13 such objecting member may send with such objection, a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary notifying that he is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to such objection to the application of which he shall have so received notice as aforesaid and specifying such application and objection ; and whenever any such notification is sent no member shall in the matter to which such notification relates be bound by the Rules relating to Arbitration.

Provided always that if a member who shall have become a member for the first time shall prove to the satisfaction of the Managing Committee that for a period of not less than five consecutive years immediately preceding the date when such member shall have become a member he has habitually applied the said trade mark to goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods to which such objecting member shall have habitually applied the trade mark of which the said trade mark is alleged by such objecting member to be an imitation colourable or otherwise, then such objecting member shall be deemed to have sent to the Secretary such a notification in writing as above mentioned, and the provisions of Rules 35 to 41 (inclusive) so far as the same are applicable shall forthwith operate and have effect.

Determination of questions relating to any application to register a trade mark or to any application to remove a trade mark from the Suspense Register or from the Permanent Register, as to which notice of refusal to refer to arbitration has not been given.

21. All questions in dispute between two members arising out of or incidental to any

(*a*) applications to register a trade mark,

(*b*) application to remove a trade mark from the Suspense Register,

(*c*) application to remove a trade mark from the Permanent Register,

shall, if no such notice, as is permitted by these Rules, of unwillingness to refer to arbitration shall have been given in connection with the same, be determined by arbitration in the manner prescribed by the following Rules.

22. Either member may give the other member notice of the appointment of an arbitrator on behalf of the member giving such notice and may call upon such other member to appoint and to notify to the member who shall give the notice of the appointment of an arbitrator within seven days from the date of the giving of the notice ; and on receipt of such notice such other member must, if he should desire to appoint an arbitrator, appoint him within seven days from the receipt of such notice and notify such appointment within the same time to the member from whom he shall have received the notice to appoint an arbitrator.

23. If the member to whom such notice as in Rule 22 mentioned shall have been given fail to appoint and to notify to the member who shall have given the notice of the appointment of an arbitrator within seven days from the service of the notice upon him the matter in dispute shall stand referred to the arbitrator already appointed as sole arbitrator.

24. If a matter in dispute shall stand referred to an arbitrator as sole arbitrator he shall make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him.

25. If two arbitrators shall be duly appointed in accordance with these Rules, they shall within 3 days from the date when such one of them as was last appointed shall have been appointed and before proceeding with the reference appoint an umpire.

26. If two arbitrators and an umpire shall have been duly appointed the two arbitrators shall, if they can agree upon their award, make their award within fourteen days after the appointment of the umpire.

27. If two arbitrators and an umpire shall have been duly appointed but the two arbitrators shall either fail to agree upon their award or fail to make it within fourteen days from the appointment of the umpire, the matter in dispute shall stand referred to the umpire.

28. When a matter in dispute shall stand referred to an umpire he shall make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall stand referred to him.

29. If

(*a*) a matter in dispute shall stand referred to a sole arbitrator but such arbitrator shall fail from any cause whatever to make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him :

or

(*b*) two arbitrators shall have been duly appointed but shall fail from any cause whatever to appoint an umpire within three days from the date of the appointment of such one of the arbitrators as shall have been last appointed ;

or

(*c*) a matter in dispute shall stand referred to an umpire but such umpire shall fail, from any cause whatever, to make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him,

the matter in dispute shall in any of such cases stand referred to a referee who shall be appointed by the Managing Committee.

30. When a matter in dispute shall stand referred to a referee he shall make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him and it shall be deemed to stand referred to him so soon as he shall have been informed of his appointment by the Managing Committee.

31. The sole arbitrator, two arbitrators, umpire or referee, as the case may be, shall, when he or they make an award, reduce it into writing, sign it and forward it to the Managing Committee who shall file it in a separate file, in which such awards shall alone be filed.

32. Every award, whether made by a sole arbitrator, two arbitrators, an umpire or a referee, which shall be duly made under the authority of and in conformity with these Rules shall be conclusive and binding upon the parties to the arbitration in which the award was made and the Association shall give effect to it.

(*a*) No person shall be appointed an arbitrator, umpire or referee, under the foregoing rules, who shall not be either a member of the Association or a person entitled to act and vote on behalf of a member of the Association, and any appointment made in contravention of this rule shall be null and void.

33. The following fees on arbitrations shall be chargeable by the Association to members :— Fees on Arbitrations.

(*a*) In cases where there is a sole arbitrator, Rs. 15, which shall be paid by the member who has failed to appoint an arbitrator within the time prescribed by these rules.

(*b*) In cases where each party has appointed one arbitrator, the sum of Rs. 30 whereof each member, a party to the arbitration, shall pay Rs. 15.

(*c*) In cases where an umpire is appointed, Rs. 15, whereof each member, a party to the arbitration, shall pay Rs. 7-8-0.

(*d*) In cases where a referee is appointed, Rs. 15, whereof each member, a party to the arbitration, shall pay Rs. 7-8-0.

The sole arbitrator, two arbitrators, umpire or referee, as the case may be, shall have power to direct by any award made by him or them under these Rules that any fee paid by any member, a party to the arbitration in which such award shall have been made, shall be refunded to him by the other member, a party to the said arbitration.

34. The Association shall, whether the fees payable under these Rules in connection with any arbitration shall have been duly paid to it or not, pay to each arbitrator, umpire and referee who shall have acted in such arbitration a fee of Rs. 15.

Procedure when any application made to register a trade mark, or any objection made to register a trade mark as to which notice of refusal to refer to arbitration has been given.

35. If, in any case permitted by these Rules, any member shall, in the manner prescribed by these Rules, make

(*a*) any application to register a trade mark,

or

(*b*) any objection to a trade mark being entered in the Permanent Register,

accompanied by a notification that the member is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to the application or objection, as the case may be, with which the notification is sent, no steps shall be taken by the Association in the matter of the application or objection specified in such notification for a period of two months from the receipt by the Secretary of such notification.

36. Any member, who shall have made any such application or objection as in Rule 35 mentioned, accompanied by such a notification as in the said Rule 35 mentioned, may, at any time during the said period of two months in the said Rule 35 mentioned, institute legal proceedings either to establish the right of such member to the trade mark to which such application or objection relates or to restrain any other member from using such trade mark or to procure the punishment of such member for using the same and such proceedings may be taken either in a Civil or a Criminal Court.

37. If, in any case permitted by these Rules, any member shall in the manner prescribed by these Rules, have made any such application as in Rule 35 mentioned, accompanied by such a notification as in the said Rule 35 mentioned, and at the expiration of the said period of two months in the said Rule 35 mentioned, no such legal proceedings as in Rule 36 mentioned shall have been instituted in connection with the trade mark to which the application relates, the said application shall be rejected and the said trade mark be removed from the Suspense Register and shall not be entered in the Permanent Register.

38. If, in any case permitted by these rules, any member shall, in the manner prescribed by these Rules, have made any such objection as in Rule 35 mentioned, accompanied by such a notification as in the said Rule 35 mentioned, and at the expiration of the said period of two months in the said Rule 35 mentioned no such legal proceedings as in Rule 36 mentioned shall have been instituted in connection with the trade mark to which the objection relates, the said objection shall be rejected, and the application to register the trade mark, to which such objection relates, shall be dealt with under these Rules, as if no such notification had been given.

39. If, within the said period of two months in Rule 35 mentioned, such legal proceedings as in Rule 36 mentioned shall have been instituted, no steps shall be taken in the matter of the application or objection concerning the trade mark to which such legal proceedings relate until such legal proceedings shall have been finally determined.

40. When such legal proceedings as in Rule 36 mentioned shall have been finally determined, if it shall have been held by the Court—

(*a*) That a trade mark, to register which an application shall have been made, or in respect of which an objection to the same being entered in the Permanent Register shall have been made, is an imitation colourable or otherwise of another trade mark, the trade mark so held to be an imitation colourable or otherwise shall not be registered ;

or, if it shall have been held by the Court—

(*b*) That a trade mark, to register which an application shall have been made, or in respect of which an objection to the same being entered in the Permanent Register shall have been made, is not an imitation colourable or

otherwise of another trade mark, the same shall, if it be in the opinion of the Managing Committee a proper mark to be registered as a trade mark be entered therein.

41. The production to the Managing Committee of a certified copy of a decree passed by a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction in British India from which no appeal lies or in respect of which the time for appealing has expired or the production of a certified copy of a judgment of a Criminal Court from which no appeal lies, or in respect of which the time for appealing has expired, shall be conclusive evidence of everything therein appearing to have been held, decided or found, and the Managing Committee shall act in accordance therewith.

All trade marks registered with the Association on or before the First day of April 1912 to be entered in the Permanent Register.

42. All trade marks which shall have been registered with the Association on or before the First day of April 1912 either under the Rules for Primary Registration or under the Rules for Secondary Registration, which were in force prior and down to the said First day of April 1912, shall be entered in the Permanent Register and shall be deemed respectively to have been entered therein as of the respective dates on which the same were originally registered with the Association.

Effect of entry of trade mark in Permanent Register.

43. Registration of a trade mark in the Permanent Register under these Rules for use on goods of the class or classes specified in the entry in such register shall, *prima facie*, be held to secure to the said member an exclusive right as against all other members to the use of the said trade mark on goods of the class or classes so specified.

44. These Rules shall come into force on the First day of April 1912 on which date they shall supersede all other Rules relating to the Registration of Trade Marks.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ASSOCIATION ON THE BOARD OF THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

1. Any member of the Association shall be eligible as Representative of the Association on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

2. The period of office of any elected Representative of the Association on the Board of the said Institute shall be one of three years. At the end of such period he shall retire but may be re-elected.

3. The appointment of the Association's Representative shall be made at a general meeting of the Association and such Representative shall *ex-officio* be a member of the Committee of the Association.

4. In the event of the disqualification of the Association's Representative under Section 9 or 10 of the Rules and Regulations of the said Institute, or in the event of the decease or resignation of such Representative, or in the event of his ceasing for any reason to be a member of the Association, the Committee shall appoint a succeessor, who shall hold office up to that date at which the Representative whom he succeeds would, under Rule 2, have retired.

5 In the event of the absence of the Association's Representative from three or more consecutive meetings of the Board's or in the event of the Association's Representative applying for leave of absence, the Committee may, if they think fit and with the consent of the Board of the said Institute, appoint a substitute who shall hold office until the Representative whom he replaces resumes attendance or up to that date at which the Representative whom he replaces would, under Rule 2, have retired.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION TO SERVE ON THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

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1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer and one seconder, who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination papers must be sent in to the Secretary ten clear days before the day fixed for the election.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applicants four clear days before the election.

3. The Committee shall appoint two days, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the balloting shall take place. The ballot-box shall be open from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M. on each day.

4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorised by a member of the Association, each subscribing member being entitled to one vote for every complete sum of Rupees fifty paid by him as annual subscription to the Association.

5. The Committee shall appoint two scrutineers who, at 6 P.M. on the second day of the ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.

6. The candidate, who has the largest number of votes, shall be declared duly elected.

7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down, the voting in such case to be confined to the candidates who have secured an equal number of votes.

8. In the event of only one candidate being duly nominated, the circulation of the name of such candidate and the ballot may be dispensed with, and the Committee may declare such candidate duly elected.

9. In the event of a casual vacancy the above course shall be followed in the appointment of a substitute.

10. In the event of the temporary absence of a Representative of the Association on the Board of Trustees, necessitating the appointment of a substitute under Section 13 (2), such appointment shall be made by a majority of the votes of the Committee of the Association at a meeting called for the purpose.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION TO SERVE ON THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer and one seconder, who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination papers must be sent in to the Secretary fifteen clear days before the day fixed for the election.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applicants ten clear days before the election.

3. The Committee shall appoint a day, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the balloting shall take place. The ballot-box shall be open from 10-30 A.M. till 5 P.M. on that day.

4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorised by a member of the Association, each subscribing member being entitled to one vote for every complete sum of Rupees fifty paid by him as annual subscription to the Association.

5. The Committee shall appoint two scrutineers, who, at 5 P.M. on the day of the ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.

6. The candidate, who has the largest number of votes, shall be declared duly elected.

7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down, the voting in such case to be confined to the candidates who have secured an equal number of votes.

8. In the event of only one candidate being duly nominated, the circulation of the name of such candidate and the ballot may be dispensed with, and the Committee may declare such candidate duly elected.

9. In the event of a casual vacancy the above course shall be followed in the appointment of a substitute.

10. In the event of the temporary absence of a Representative of the Association on the Board of Trustees, necessitating the appointment of a substitute, such appointment shall be made by a majority of the votes of the Committee of the Association, at a meeting called for the purpose.

N.B.—These rules are also applicable to the election of the Association's Representatives on the Cotton Contracts Board.

Procedure in connection with the election of the Association's Representatives on the Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council.

Explanatory Note.

Prior to November 1920, the date of the first elections to the new Councils constituted under the Reforms Scheme, the Association's representative on the Bombay Legislative Council had been elected in accordance with the provisions of the Association's Rules for the election of such members. Under the rules framed under the Government of India Act, 1919, however, the Association becomes a Commerce and Industry Constituency and is entitled to elect one member to the Legislative Assembly and one member to the Bombay Legislative Council. Election to these bodies will henceforth be held in accordance with special Rules and Regulations drawn up by the Government of India and the Local Government in that respect. The Rules and Regulations in question have been published in the Gazettes, but for the convenience of members the following summary of their provisions, so far as they relate to elections in this Constituency has been prepared.

Notes as to the procedure to be followed in connection with the election of Members of the Association for the Bombay Millowners' Association Constituency of the Indian Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

N.B.—It must be distinctly understood that the following Notes are drawn up merely for the convenience of members and are in no way to be considered as over-riding the Rule and Regulations framed under Section 7 of the Government of India Act, 1919.

1. Members only of the Bombay Millowners' Association as defined in Rule 4 of the Association's Rules and Regulations will be eligible to vote at elections for, and be eligible for nomination as candidates for election to, the above Councils. Rules. Part II and Part III.

The term member includes any person entitled to exercise the rights and privileges of membership on behalf of any person, firm, company, or other corporation registered as such member, provided such person is not disqualified under the provisions of Part II of the Electoral Rules, and has been duly nominated, in accordance with Clause 3 of these Notes by the said member.

2. The Secretary for the time being of the Association will be the Returning Officer for the Constituency. Regulations. Part I.

3. The Secretary will immediately before each election call upon each member to nominate a person, who is duly qualified under Rule 6, 7 or 8 of the Association's Rules and Regulations and who is not otherwise disqualified, for registration on an electoral roll and, except as is hereinafter provided, only such person as is so nominated and registered will be eligible to vote on behalf of such member at the ensuing election, and be eligible for nomination as a candidate for election at the ensuing election. Regulations. Part II.

4. The Secretary will on or before a date to be fixed by the Local Government publish the electoral roll, provided for in Clause 3 of these Notes at the Head Quarters of the Association and at the time of publishing the roll will in like manner publish a notice in the form prescribed in Schedule I attached to these Notes. Regulations. Part II. Clause 1 (3) and Clauses 4 & 5.

5. On receipt of the orders made by the Revising Authority in regard to any claims or objections that may be raised, the Secretary will make such cancellations in, and will prepare a list of such additions to the Electoral Roll as may be required in accordance with such orders Regulations. Part II, Clause 6.

and will re-publish such amended electoral roll and list of additions at the Head-Quarters of the Association on or before a date to be fixed by the Local Government.

Rules. Part III, Clause 9 (4).

6. The Electoral Roll will come into force from the date of re-publication provided for in Clause 5.

Regulations. Part II, Clause 7.

7. The Electoral Roll as amended and supplemented by the list of additions will be conclusive evidence for the purpose of determining whether any person is an elector in this Constituency.

Regulations. Part VIII, Clause (j).

8. A fresh Electoral Roll will be prepared for each election in the prescribed manner.

Rules. Part IV, Clause 11.

9. Any person whose name appears on the Electoral Roll of the Association may be nominated as a candidate for election in the manner hereinafter provided.

Regulations. Part III, Clause 1 (1).

10. Nominations will be by means of a nomination paper in Form I appended to the Electoral Regulations and which will be supplied by the Secretary to any member asking for the same.

Regulations. Part III, Clause 1 (2).

11. Every nomination paper will be subscribed by two members as proposer and seconder and will be signed by the candidate as assenting to the nomination.

Regulations. Part III, Clause 1 (3).

12. Where a member subscribes a larger number of nomination papers, those first received up to the number allowed will be deemed to be valid and the remainder invalid. Where in any such case the Secretary is not available to determine which nomination papers were received first, all such papers will be deemed to be invalid.

Regulations. Part III, Clause 1 (4).

13. Each candidate will be nominated by a separate nomination paper.

Regulations. Part III, Clause 2 (1).

14. Save as provided in Clause 15, every nomination paper will be presented to the Secretary at the Head Quarters of the Association by the proposer or seconder on or before a date and at a time, if any, appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

Regulations. Part III, Clause 2 (2).

15. A candidate may be nominated by a nomination sent by post so as to reach the Secretary before the time appointed as aforesaid in Clause 14. The proposer and seconder will append to such nomination paper a certificate from a Gazetted Revenue or Judicial Officer that they have signed the paper in his presence and that they are members of the Association.

Regulations. Part III, Clause 3 (1) & (2).

16. A candidate who has been duly nominated for election may withdraw his candidature by a written and signed communication delivered to the Secretary not less than fourteen clear days before the date fixed for the recording of votes; or if the period between the dates fixed for the scrutiny of nomination papers and the recording of votes is less than fourteen clear days, not later than the date fixed for such scrutiny. The Secretary will forthwith publish any such withdrawal in such newspapers as he may select and, where the name of the candidate has been inserted in any voting paper, will cause the same to be cancelled.

Rules Part IV. Clause II (3).

17. A candidate who has withdrawn his candidature will not be allowed to cancel the withdrawal or to be re-nominated as a candidate for the same election.

Regulations, Part III, Clause 3 (3).

18. In the event of the death of a candidate between the date fixed for the presentation of nomination papers and the date fixed for recording votes, all proceedings with reference to such election will be commenced afresh with the exception of proceedings in connection with the drawing up of the electoral roll as provided for in clauses 3 to 6. Fresh dates for the stage of such election will be prescribed by the Local Government.

19. On the date and at the time appointed by the Local Government for the scrutiny of nomination papers, every candidate or his election agent, and his proposer and seconder may attend at the Head-Quarters of the Association and the Secretary will allow them to examine all nomination papers which have been received by him. Regulations. Part III, Clause 4 (1).

20. The Secretary will examine the nomination papers and will decide all objections which may be made to any nomination paper on the ground that it does not comply with the provisions of Clauses 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, and may reject, either of his own motion, or on such objection, any nomination paper on such ground or on the ground that it was not received at or before the time appointed for the nomination of candidates ; or that the candidate has not complied with the provisions of clause 22 ; the decision of the Secretary, with the reasons therefor, will be endorsed by him on the nomination paper in respect of which such decision is given. Regulations. Part III, Clause 4 (2).

21. The Secretary will forthwith publish in such newspapers as he may select the names of the candidates who have been validly nominated, and the order in which the names of the candidates will appear in the voting paper. Regulations. Part III, Clause 5 (1).

22. On or before the date on which a candidate is nominated the candidate will make in writing and sign a declaration appointing either himself or some other person who is not disqualified under the Electoral Rules to be his election agent and no candidate will be deemed to be duly nominated unless such declaration has been made. Rules. Part IV, Clauses 11 and 15.

23. The appointment of an election agent whether the election agent appointed be the candidate himself or not, may only be revoked by a writing signed by the candidate and lodged with the Secretary and will operate from the date on which it is so lodged. Rules. Part IV, Clause 16 (1).

24. In the event of such a revocation or of the death of any election agent, whether such event occurs before, during or after the election, then the candidate will appoint forthwith another election agent and declare his name in writing to the Secretary. Rules. Part IV, Clause 16 (2).

25. Within one month of such longer period as the Governor may allow after the date of the declaration of the election, every candidate, either personally or through his election agent, will cause to be lodged with the Secretary a return of his election expenses containing the particulars specified in Schedule III appended to the Electoral Rules. Rules. Part IV, Clause 17 (1).

26. Every such return will contain a statement of all payments made by the candidate or by his election agent or by any persons on behalf of the candidate or in his interests for expenses incurred on account of, or in respect of, the conduct and management of the election, and further a statement of all unpaid claims in respect of such expenses of which he or his election agent is aware. Rules. Part IV, Clause 17 (2).

27. The return will be accompanied by declarations by the candidate and his election agent which will be in the form contained in Schedule III appended to the Electoral Rules, and will be made on oath or affirmation before a Magistrate. Rules. Part IV, Clause 17 (3).

28. The Local Government will cause to be prepared in such manner, and maintained for such time, as it may direct, a record showing the names of all candidates at every election under these rules and the date on which the return of election expenses of each candidate has been lodged with the Secretary. Rules. Part IV, Clause 17 (4).

29. If the number of candidates who are duly nominated and who have not withdrawn their candidature before such time as the Local Government may fix in this behalf exceeds that of the vacancies a poll will be taken. Rules. Part IV, Clause 12 (1).

30. If the number of such candidates is equal to the number of vacancies, all such candidates will be declared to be duly elected. Rules. Part IV, Clause 12 (2).

Rules. Part IV, Clause 12 (3).

31. If the number of such candidates is less than the number of vacancies, all such candidates will be declared to be elected and the Governor will, by a notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette* call for fresh nominations for the remaining vacancy or vacancies and if any such are received, will call upon the Association to elect a member or members, as the case may be.

Rules. Part IV, Clause 12 (4) and Regulations. Parts V & VI.

32. Votes will be given by ballot and no votes shall be received by proxy. The voting paper will be in Form II-A appended to the Electoral Regulations and the procedure laid down in Parts V and VI of the Electoral Regulations for the recording of votes will be followed.

Regulations. Part V, Clauses 1 (c) and (d)

33. Each member shall be entitled to one vote only.

Regulations. Part VI, Clause 1 (1).

34. Votes will be counted by or under the supervision of the Secretary, and any candidate or candidates or in the absence of a candidate, a representative duly authorised by him in writing will have the right to be present at the time of counting.

Rules. Part IV, Clause 12 (7).

35. When the counting has been completed, the Secretary will forthwith declare the candidate to whom the largest number of votes has been given, to be elected.

Rules. Part IV, Clause 12 (8).

36. Where any equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of one vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person to whom such one additional vote will be deemed to have been given will be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Secretary of the Association and in such manner as he may determine.

Rules. Part IV, Clause 12 (9).

37. The Secretary will without delay report the result of the election to the Secretary to the Council, who will publish the name of the candidate elected in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

SCHEDULE I.

Notice under Regulation 4, Part II of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Regulations and of the Bombay Legislative Council Electoral Regulations.

Regulations. Part II, Clauses 4 & 5.

1. The Electoral Roll of the Bombay Millowners' Association Constituency is hereby published in accordance with Regulation 3, Part II.

2. Any person entered on the roll who objects to any entry in the roll or any person claiming to be entered in the roll should lodge his claim or objection in the following manner:—

(*a*) Such claim or objection shall be made in writing and shall specify the Constituency in question, the grounds on which the right of any person to be entered in the roll is asserted or denied, the evidence which the claimant or objector intends to lead, the address of the claimant or objector, his number, if any, in the electoral roll and the area in the roll for which he is entered and in the case of an objection, the number in the electoral roll of the person to whose entry objection is taken and the area in the roll for which he is entered.

(*b*) Four copies of the claim or objection shall be delivered or sent by post so as to reach the office of the Judge authorised to receive the claim or objection under the Regulations on or before the third day from the publication of the roll, excluding the day of such publication.

(*c*) A claim or objection which is not lodged in the manner herein prescribed or by a person not entitled to lodge the same, shall be rejected.

3. Claims and objections relating to this roll should be sent to the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

List showing the various Statistical Returns published by the Association, their respective subscriptions, etc.

	Members.		Non-Members.		Postage.	
	Yearly.	Charge per copy.	Yearly.	Charge per copy.	Yearly.	Per copy.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Current Quotations of Local made Piece-goods and Yarns—Issued weekly	Free to Members.	.....	6 0 0	0 4 0	1 12	0 0 6
Exports from Bombay of English and Foreign manufactured Piece-goods and Yarns by steamers, ships and country craft to all countries with a comparison of the corresponding period in the preceding year—Issued monthly ...		.....	12 0 0	1 8 0	0 6 0	0 0 6
Exports from Bombay of Indian manufactured Piece-goods and Yarns by steamers, ships and country craft to all countries with a comparison of the corresponding period in the preceding year—Issued monthly		.....	12 0 0	1 8 0	0 6 0	0 0 6
Movement of Piece-goods and Yarns by Rail showing principal stations individually and other stations in groups or sections, with a comparison of the corresponding period in the preceding year—Issued monthly...		.....	24 0 0	2 8 0	0 6 0	0 0 6
Monthly Trade Return showing detailed Imports of Grey Cloths, Fancy Goods, Yarns and Coals—Issued monthly ...		.....	12 0 0	1 8 0	0 6 0	0 0 6
Rules and Regulations of the Association		0 8 0	...	1 0 0	...	0-2-0 Inland. 0-4-0 Mail.
Annual Report of the Association	2 copies free and for additional copies each Rs. 4-0-0.		...	6 0 0	...	0-12-0 Inland. 1-8-0 Mail.
Mill Statement showing Cotton, Spinning and Weaving Mills working and in course of erection in India on 31st August each year—Issued yearly.	2 paper and 1 cloth copies free and for additional copies each— Paper ... 2 0 0 Cloth 2 8 0		Paper ... 2 12 0 Cloth ... 3 8 0		Paper ... 0 2 0 Cloth ... 0 4 0	

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS WORKING

AND

IN COURSE OF ERECTION IN INDIA

ON

31st AUGUST 1920.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS WORKING
AND
IN COURSE OF ERECTION IN INDIA
ON
31st AUGUST 1920.

IN COURSE OF ERECTION.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

MILL STATEMENT FOR 31st AUGUST 1920.

SECOND PART.

NAME OF MILLS.	NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND THEIR OFFICE ADDRESS.	WHERE MILL SITUATED.	CAPITAL			NUMBER OF HANDS.			Average Number of Working Hours per week.	Number of Looms.	Average Number of Looms worked per hour in twenty-four hours.	Approximate quantity of cotton used during the year in twenty-four hours.	Average Number of Spindles employed daily.	REMARKS.
			Number of Shares.	Nominal Value of each Share.	Amount paid on each Share.	Men.	Boys.	Total.						
				Rs.	Rs.									
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. (Office thus [Out to the Island of Bombay.)														
1. Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents, Previous Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	Shahibaug Road, Ahmedabad.	8,000	500	500	10,00,000	—	2,212	2,212	72,144	600	552	1,944	1,14,000
2. Ahmedabad Jubilee Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co., Agents, Sassoon Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	2,000	250	250	5,00,000	—	1,100	1,100	37,000	—	—	1,000	60,000
3. Ahmedabad Cotton & Wool Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Jardine Skinner & Co., Agents, Jardine House, Fort, Bombay.	Jamalpur Road, Ahmedabad.	12,000	50	50 (Rs. 5,000 More Also)	4,50,000	7,000	3,000	72,000	14,000	—	—	3,000	900
4. Ahmedabad Cotton Manuf. Company, Limited.	Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	600	1,000	1,000	7,00,000	—	800	800	24,000	400	400	800	40,000
5. Ahmedabad New Cotton Mills Company, Limited.	Messrs. Shahibaug Manufacturing Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Shahibaug Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
6. Ahmedabad Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Mafatlal Gagalbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Jamalpur Road, Ahmedabad.	2,000	500	500	10,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
7. Ahmedabad Industrial Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Chinubhai Madhavlal & Co., Agents, Ahmedabad.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	600	1,000	1,000	6,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
8. Ahmedabad Jubilee Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Chinubhai Madhavlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
9. Ahmedabad Kaiser-i-Hind Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly Ahmedabad Manufacture Spinning Mills Co., Ltd.)	Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	600	1,000	1,000	6,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
10. Ahmedabad Laxmi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Jamnadas Amratlal & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	600	1,000	1,000	6,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	—	—	1,000	60,000
11. Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ratanchand Premchand & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Gandhi Sarangpur Road, Ahmedabad.	2,000	250	250	10,00,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	75,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,00,000
12. Ahmedabad New Cotton Mills Company, Ltd.	Messrs. Jamnadas Amratlal & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	600	1,000	1,000	6,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
13. Ahmedabad New Electric Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Jagjivan Manekbai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	10,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
14. Ahmedabad New Textile Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Bank, Prem Chambers, Agents, Ambalal Sarabhai Building, Ahmedabad.	Dariapur, Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	2,000	250	250	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
15. Ahmedabad Sarangpur Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.	600	1,000	1,000	6,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
16. Ahmedabad New Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Chinubhai Madhavlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
17. Ahmedabad Shri Ranchhodlal Mills Co., Ltd. (Now Universal Cotton Mills).	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	—	—	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
18. Ahmedabad Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	600	1,000	1,000	6,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
19. Arvindpur Weaving & Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (formerly Ahmedabad Weaving Company, Limited).	Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
20. Arvindpur Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. (Now Arvind Mills Co., Ltd.)	Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
21. Asarva Mills Company, Ltd. (formerly Shri Ranchhodlal Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.)	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
22. Bharat Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
23. Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
24. Calico Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
25. Dhanlaxmi Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
26. Gujarat Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
27. Gujarat Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
28. Hathising Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
29. Jubilee Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
30. Kalupur Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
31. Manekchowk Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
32. Mihir Textile Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
33. Mirzapur Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
34. Narsinh Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
35. Navjivan Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
36. Rajnagar Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
37. Rajpur Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
38. Rajpur Textile Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
39. Ranchhodlal Textile Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
40. Shahibaug Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
41. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
42. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
43. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
44. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
45. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
46. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
47. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
48. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
49. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
50. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
51. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
52. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
53. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
54. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
55. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
56. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
57. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
58. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
59. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
60. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
61. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
62. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
63. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
64. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
65. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
66. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
67. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
68. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
69. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
70. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
71. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
72. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
73. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
74. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
75. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
76. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
77. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
78. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
79. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
80. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
81. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
82. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
83. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
84. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
85. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
86. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
87. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
88. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
89. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
90. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
91. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
92. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
93. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
94. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
95. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
96. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
97. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
98. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
99. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
100. Shri Ranchhodlal Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Trikamlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000

NAME OF MILLS.	NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND THEIR OFFICE ADDRESS.	WHERE MILL SITUATED.	CAPITAL			NUMBER OF HANDS.			Average Number of Working Hours per week.	Number of Looms.	Average Number of Looms worked per hour in twenty-four hours.	Approximate quantity of cotton used during the year in twenty-four hours.	Average Number of Spindles employed daily.	REMARKS.
			Number of Shares.	Nominal Value of each Share.	Amount paid on each Share.	Men.	Boys.	Total.						
				Rs.	Rs.									
RAJPUTANA.														
1. Edward Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Gaekwad and D. A. Kamat Mathal Agents, Sagar Mahadu, Bombay, Sagar House.	Beawar, Dist. Ajmer Mer wara, Rajputana.	1,200	100	100	2,40,000	—	1,000	1,000	30,000	500	500	1,000	50,000
2. Vithaldas Mills, Limited	Messrs. Thakordas Khimjee & Co., Agents, Sagar, Mahadu, Bombay, Sagar House.	Ajmer, Rajputana.	1,200	100	100	2,40,000	—

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

MILL STATEMENT FOR 31st AUGUST 1920.

SECOND PART.

NAMES OF MILLS.	NAMES OF AGENTS OR MANAGERS AND THEIR OFFICE ADDRESS.	WHERE MILL SITUATED.	CAPITAL. Number of Shares.	CAPITAL. Nominal Value of each Share.	CAPITAL. Amount paid on each Share.	CAPITAL. Total amount of Capital (not yet).	NUMBER OF SPINDLES. Mule.	NUMBER OF SPINDLES. Ring.	NUMBER OF SPINDLES. Total.	Average Number of Spindles working during the year in operation of Mill.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed during the year in bales of 392 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.	REMARKS.
RAJPUTANA.													
1. Edward Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Gaillard and E. D. Sassoon Mackay Agents, Bank of Bombay Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	Beawar, Dist. Ajmer Rajputana, Rajputana.	1,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Rs. 1,00,000	4,320	9,504	13,824	9,972	555	770	4,000	555
2. Nyanza Mills, Limited	Messrs. Narandas Rajaraj & Co., Agents, Bunder, Rajputana.	} Do. do.	3,000	100	100	3,00,000	10,440	4,824	14,736	9,600	400	600	1,224	344
3. Mahendra Kalyanpore Cotton Mill Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Gaillard and E. D. Sassoon Mackay Agents, Bombay.	} Kalyanpore, Rajputana	1,17,000	10	10	11,70,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Under liquidation.
					Total	40,70,000	14,760	14,328	28,560	19,572	955	1,370	5,224	1,899
BERAR.													
1. Hemu Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Kanjimalmal Dass & Sons, Agents, 4, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.	Badnera	2,750	100	100	2,75,000	—	17,664	17,664	17,664	751	811	2,023	549
2. Sarashwati Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kanjimalmal Dass & Sons, Agents, Bank of Bombay Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	Akola, Berar	2,500	100	100	2,50,000	—	7,680	7,680	7,680	325	370	1,178	400
3. Sir Shivamrindrasinghji and Sahibsinghji Jubilee Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Sir Shivamrindrasinghji and Sahibsinghji & Co., Post Box 536/539, Sarafa Bazaar, Bombay.	Do.	15,000	100	100	15,00,000	240	31,776	32,016	24,672	1,045	1,181	3,201	1,000
					Total	43,25,000	240	57,120	57,360	49,916	2,121	2,362	6,402	1,949
CENTRAL PROVINCES.													
1. Empress Nagpur Cotton Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., Managing Agents and Secretaries, Wallace Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.	Sadar, Nagpur, C. P.	30,000	100	100	30,00,000	648	38,304	38,952	33,552	678	815	2,304	2,000
2. Saraswati Vaze Mill, Ltd.	Messrs. Gaikwad, Dadkar & Gaikwad, Solicitors, Secretaries and Agents, No. 25, Mandvi-ni-Nakri, Fort, Bombay.	Amraoti, Berar	15,000	100	100	15,00,000	240	18,480	18,720	17,472	681	655	2,000	1,000
3. Central India Spinning, Weaving & Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Empress Mills)	Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents, Tata Buildings, Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.	Nagpur, C. P.	Ordinary 2,500 Preference 10,000 Total 12,500	100 100	100 100	2,50,000 10,00,000 12,50,000	912	52,224	53,136	51,720	2,231	2,345	6,111	2,295
4. Pioneer Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Mr. H. E. Kennet (Assistant) Office, 38 Mill premises.	Pioneer, Dist. Wardha, C. P.	Ordinary 5,000 Preference 10,000 Total 15,000	100 100	100 100	5,00,000 10,00,000 15,00,000	1,008	57,600	58,608	57,456	2,500	2,500	7,000	2,000
5. The Nagpur Textile Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Khaitan Bros., Agents, Kingsway, Nagpur.	Kingsway, Nagpur, C. P.	—	—	—	—	—	24,120	24,120	23,160	970	980	2,704	1,000
6. The Empress Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., Managing Agents and Secretaries, Wallace Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.	Do. do.	—	—	—	—	—	21,374	21,374	21,374	891	1,000	2,500	1,000
7. Hoti Jubilee Mills, Ltd. (formerly Hukumchand Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)	Messrs. Narandas Rajaraj & Co., 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Kalmeshwar, C. P.	5,000	100	100	5,00,000	—	21,376	21,376	21,376	891	1,000	2,500	1,000
					Total	1,70,00,000	4,008	315,180	319,188	272,940	11,377	12,151	31,904	12,843
HYDERABAD (NIZAM'S TERRITORY).													
1. Aurangabad Mills, Limited	Messrs. Dinshawji Ivor & Co., Agents, 28, Ezekiel Building, Fort, Bombay.	Aurangabad, Deccan	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	14,688	1,680	16,368	16,368	685	771	2,210	625
2. Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Dinshawji Ivor and Sons, Agents, Dinshawji Ivor and Sons Building, Dinshawji Ivor Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).	} Hyderabad Deccan	900	1,000	1,000	9,00,000	—	12,168	12,168	12,168	512	556	1,512	900
3. Hyderabad Sholi Kallenga Mills Co., Limited	Messrs. S. D. Sassoon & Sons, Secretaries, Commercial Agents, Wagner Wall, Hyderabad (Deccan).	Kallenga, Deccan	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	—	21,504	21,504	21,504	901	914	2,561	1,000
					Total	19,00,000	14,688	35,352	50,040	50,040	2,098	2,241	6,283	2,525
CENTRAL INDIA.													
1. Model Mills Company, Limited	Mr. Moreshwar Sakharam Somaiya, Director and Agent, Chalisgaon (Khandesh Railway).	Chalisgaon, Khandesh Railway	10,000	100	100	10,00,000	—	39,552	39,552	39,552	1,656	1,600	3,570	1,000
2. Empress Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kanjimalmal Dass & Sons, Agents, Bank of Bombay Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	Do. do.	—	—	—	—	—	23,904	23,904	23,904	1,000	1,000	2,400	700
3. Hukumchand Mills, Limited	Messrs. Kanjimalmal Hukumchand & Co., Agents, Hukumchand Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.	Indore City	15,000	100	100	15,00,000	648	32,256	32,904	32,256	1,350	1,400	3,360	1,200
4. Indore Malwa United Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Gaikwad, Dadkar & Gaikwad, Solicitors, Secretaries and Agents, 25, Mandvi-ni-Nakri, Fort, Bombay.	Indore, Malwa	20,000	100	100	20,00,000	1,200	33,600	34,800	33,840	1,415	1,500	4,000	1,200
5. Sir Indore Malwa Cotton Mills	H. H. the Maharaja Holkar Trustees, Malwa Mills, Indore.	Indore City	—	—	—	—	480	12,000	12,480	12,000	502	600	1,440	1,000
					Total	60,00,000	2,328	141,312	143,640	141,552	5,923	6,100	14,770	5,100
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.													
1. Hukumchand Jute & Cotton Mill, Limited (formerly Kesoram Cotton Mills, Limited)	Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Managing Agents, 31, Clive Street, Calcutta.	31, Clive Street, Calcutta.	Ordinary 3,000 Preference 1,000	100 100	100 100	3,00,000 1,00,000	1,440	57,744	59,184	58,248	2,500	2,500	6,000	2,000
2. Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Limited	Mr. J. N. Gupta, Managing Agent, 30, Harish Mukherji Road, Calcutta.	30, Harish Mukherji Road, Bhowanipore, Dist. Alipore.	2,000	100	100	2,00,000	—	48,000	48,000	48,000	2,000	2,000	4,800	1,000
3. Hastal Jubilee Cotton Mills	Seth Hukumchand, President, Grocery Road, Howrah, Bengal.	Grocery Road, P. O. Garden Reach, Howrah.	—	—	—	—	14,304	24,336	38,640	32,712	1,366	1,500	3,600	1,000
4. Kesoram Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Secretaries, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Kesoram Cotton Mills, Budge Budge,	Ordinary 2,000 Preference 1,000	100 100	100 100	2,00,000 1,00,000	180	36,000	36,180	35,832	1,496	1,500	3,600	1,000
5. Gauhati Cotton Mills, Limited	Messrs. Gaikwad & Co., Managing Agents, 30, E. Mosque's Lane, Calcutta.	Kamakhya, Dist. Kamrup, Assam.	20,000	100	100	20,00,000	—	48,000	48,000	48,000	2,000	2,000	4,800	1,000
6. Standard Mills, Limited, No. 1	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Secretaries, 31, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Ghusseragore, 24 Parganas, Dist. Howrah, Calcutta.	12,000	100	100	12,00,000	1,224	46,272	47,496	46,440	11	1	8,472	1,500
7. Do. do. No. 2			5,000	100	100	5,00,000								
8. Do. do. No. 3														
9. Do. do. No. 4														
10. Nine Bells Kalicoo Cotton Mills No. 1 (formerly Swadeshi Cotton Mills)	Sir Sudhirram Tarachand Dastidar, 3, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.	130, Chitpore Road, P. O. Howrah, Bengal.	—	—	—	—	576	23,112	23,688	23,112	1,000	—	2,112	1,000
11. Belsar Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Chakravarti, Sons & Co., Managing Agents, Khetpur, Malda, Bengal.	Khetpur, Malda, Bengal.	12,000 1,200	10 100	10 100	1,20,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250 * In course of erection.
12. New Alag Mills Company, Ltd.	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Managing Agents, 31, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Kalyanpur, 24 Parganas, Dist. Howrah, Calcutta.	Ordinary 10,000 Preference 5,000	100 100	100 100	10,00,000 5,00,000	1,224	47,616	48,840	47,616	11	1	8,472	1,500
13. Victoria Cotton Mills	Messrs. F.E. Dunlop & Co. (Private Owners), 14, Dare Street, Calcutta.	Kinnery, Howrah, Bengal.	—	—	—	—	—	22,000	22,000	21,000	—	—	3,000	1,000
					Total	81,20,000	2,400	217,000	219,400	210,240	9,000	8,501	44,000	17,750
PUNJAB.													
1. Dhariwal-new Cotton Mills (formerly Amritsar Cotton Mills Company, Limited)	Messrs. S. S. Sassoon Yule and Sassoon (Punjab), 70, Cotton Street, Calcutta.	Grand Trunk Road, Amritsar (Punjab).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Rattan Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mill, Limited	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Managing Agents, 31, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Rattan, Dist. Amritsar, Punjab.	1,50,000	10	10	15,00,000	17,472	—	17,472	12,672	—	—	1,200	500
3. Dhariwal Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mill Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kanjimalmal Hukumchand, Secretaries, Agents, No. 7 Hukumchand Building, Bombay.	Dhariwal, Dist. Gurdaspur, Punjab.	7,000	100	100	7,00,000	4,824	19,008	23,832	23,832	1,000	1,000	2,400	500
4. Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company, Limited.	Old Subzi Mandi Extension Road, Subzi Mandi, Delhi. Messrs. Kanjimalmal Hukumchand, Secretaries, Agents, No. 7 Hukumchand Building, Bombay.	Near Minchani Railway Station, Delhi.	18,000	100	100	18,00,000	1,248	36,000	37,248	36,000	1,500	1,500	3,240	1,000
5. Victoria Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Gaikwad & Co., Managing Agents, 30, E. Mosque's Lane, Calcutta.	Willingdon Jute, Dist. Shahdara, Punjab.	2,500	100	100	2,50,000	—	10,000	10,000	10,000	400	400	1,000	400
6. Victoria Spinning & Weaving Mill Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kanjimalmal Hukumchand, Secretaries, Agents, No. 7 Hukumchand Building, Bombay.	Shahdara, Dist. Lahore, Punjab.	1,00,000	10	10	10,00,000	12,000	—	12,000	8,000	—	—	1,000	300
					Total	1,54,50,000	53,544	122,008	175,552	162,504	6,900	6,900	22,040	8,200

* In course of erection.

Under liquidation.

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Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020